H. SIZER BINDER FRITH ST SOHO

Stoke Park and Stoke Poges

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1872

LIST OF THE
PROPRIETORS and OCCUPANTS
of
STOKE PARK

Harold.	Siret, vassal of Harold.
1066 Will. 1.	William, son of Ansculf, in Chief. Walterus, in Soccage.
1300 Edw. 1.	Amicia de Stoke. Robert de Pogeis.
1331 Edw. 3.	Egidia Mauduit Sir John de Molines, Lord Molines.
1367.	Sir William de Molines.
1381 Rich. 2	Richard de Molines.
1385.	Sir William de Molines.
1424 Hen. 6.	Sir William de Molines.
1428.	Alianore de Molines Sir Robert Hungerford, Lord Molines.
1462 Edw 4.	Sir Thomas Hungerford.
1467. Hen. 7.	Mary Hungerford. Edward Lord Hastings, K.B.
1506.	George, Lord Hastings, First Earl of Huntingdon.
1543 Hen. 8.	Francis, Second Earl of Huntingdon, K.G.
1560 Eliz.	Henry, Third Earl of Huntingdon, K. G.
circ. 1508	Sir Christopher Hatton, K. G. Lord High Chancellor.
circ. 1600.	Sir Edward Coke, Chief Justice of England:
1634 Cha. 1.	Frances Coke John Villiers, Viscount Purbeck, Baron of Stoke
1656 Interr.	John Gayer, Esqr
1657	Sir Robert Gayer. K.B.
1702 Anne.	Robert Gayer, Esq.
1724 Geo. 1.	Edmund Halsey Esq. M.P.
1729.	Anne Halsey Sir Richard Temple, Viscount Cobham.
1749 Geo. 2.	Anne Dowager Viscounteſs Cobham
1760.	The Hon. Thomas Penn, Esq. Lord Proprietary of. Pennsylvania
1775 Geo. 3.	John Penn, Esqr. – son of Thomas
1834 Willm 4	Granville Penn Esqr. – Brother of John
184 Victoria	Granville John Penn Esqr. – Son of Granville
1848 Victoria	The Right Honble. Henry Labouchere

The following account of Stoke Poges is chiefly copied from the History written by John Penn Esqr.

Origin of the name

STOKE POGES, is a village in the hundred of Stoke and deanery of Burnham, about four miles North West of Windsor; the manor and mansion house of which belong to John Penn, Esqr. This place received its present appellation from the intermarriage of the heireſs de Stoke with the family de Pogeys, in the reign of Edward the first. As the descent of this lordship has never been fully and regularly drawn out, and as the place itself has been notable in different periods of our domestic history, the following extracts have been carefully made from Dugdale, and from authentic documents; comprising an uninterrupted historical and chronological account of its descent, from the reign of King Edward 1 to the present time.

A.D.
1086.
Will. 1

Stoke, written Stoches in Domesday, belonged in chief, in the time of William, the Conqueror, to William Son of Ansculf; of whom it was held, together with Ditton, by one Walter, probably the ancestor of the ancient family calling itself de Stoke. Of this Manor we find the following curious record in Domesday.

"Manor. The same Walter (who holds Ditone) holds Stoches (Stoke) of William (fil. Ansculfi). It answered for ten hides. There is land to ten ploughs. There are two in the demesne; and with three borders have six ploughs, and two may still be made. There are four bondmen; and one mill of four shillings. Pannage for five hundred hogs. Its whole value is five pounds; in King Edward's time six pounds. Turst, a vaſsal of Earl Harold's, held this manor and

might sell it. And a certain sokeman, the vassal of Tubi,
held one hide of this land and might sell it."[1]

1300. Ed. 1 In the reign of Edward the first, Amicia de Stoke
brought this place in marriage to Robert de Pogeys; who was
chosen knight of the Shire in the year 1300[2]. His granddaughter
and heir Egidia, daughter and heir of John Maudit, by
Margaret de Pogeys his daughter and coheir; married Sir
1331 Ed. 3. John de Moulines, Knight Banneret. This "John de
Sir John de Moulines Moulines, originally of French extraction, and from the
town of that name in Bourbonois, was in the reign of
Edward III, a person not a little eminent; as well for his
esteem with that king as for his large possessions in
several counties especially Buckinghamshire. In
Edward 3 (1331) being then a gentleman of the king's
privy chamber, in consideration of his laudable services,
License for a Fair he obtained license for himself, and her the said
Egidia, to have a fair every year at his manor of Stoke-Pogeys,
upon the eve of St Giles and five days next ensuing:
as also to make a castle of his manor houses of Stoke-Pogeys
1332. and Ditton in Com. Buck. and in 6 Ed. 3. had
the like grant for to hold a court-leet, at his said manor of
Stoke-Pogeys.

1346. "In the 20 E. 3. he obtained liberty to imparke
his woods of Sywardshull and Wynard in Com. Buck.
with three hundred acres of land, meadow and pasture adjoining
thereto; and to fortify his manor houses of Stoke-Pogeys
and Ditton, with walls of stone embattled; and that
his mansion houses of Stoke-pogeys and Ditton should
be exempt from the authority of the Marshall's of the King's
household or any other of his officers. And in further testimony
of that king's favour, he had summons to parliament
1347. amongst the barons of this realm, 21 E. 3. but not
afterwards.

"To this John Lord Molines succeeded William
his son and heir, who married Margery, the daughter and heir
1367. of Edward Bacoun; and in 41 Ed. 3, upon the death of Egedia
his mother, doing his hommage had livery of the

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[1] Bawdwin's Translation of Domesday, p.43. — Domesday, fol. 148 b. — [2] Lysons' Bucks.

lands of her inheritance. This Sir William Molines departed
this life, in 4 R. 2., as it seems; for then Richard his son had 1381 Rich. 2.
livery of his lands, who died shortly after, viz. in 8 R. 2.,
leaving William his son and heir seven years of age: who
being afterwards a knight, departed this life 8 July 3 H. 6. 1424 Hen. 6.
being then seized of the manors of Stoke-Pogeys, Ditton &c
leaving William his son and heir nineteen years of age.
Which William, also a knight, was killed at the seige of Orleans
8 Maii, 7 H. 6.,; being then seized of the manors of Stoke The heiress of Molines marries Sir Robt. Hungerford
Pogeys &c leaving Alianore his daughter and heir three
years of age. Alianore in 19 H. 6. was wife of Robert Hungerford
Esq.r; afterwards Sir R. Hungerford; who making
proof of her age at that time, and performing his fealty,
had livery of the lands in inheritance.

"Sir Robert Hungerford, Knt. commonly
called Lord Moleyns, by reason of his marriage with Alianore
daughter of Sir William Moleyns, was son and heir
to Sir Robert Hungerford, (by Margaret his wife, daughter and
sole heir to William Lord Botreaux,) which Sir Robert died 37 H. 6. . 1458.
But Robert Lord Moleyns, siding with the Lancastrians, in Towton
field, and having upon the loss of that day fled to York where
King Henry was, and afterwards with him into Scotland, he was
attainted in the parliament of 1 E. 4. Notwithstanding which, King 1461 Ed. 4.
Edward took such compassion on Alianore his wife, as also on
his two younger sons and one daughter, that having granted
all his lordships, manors, and lands to John Lord Wenlok, he
committed her and them to the custody of that noble, for a fitting
support so long as he the said Robert should live: But in 3. E. 4.
the Lancastrians making head in the north, and possessing 1462 Ed. 4
themselves of divers castles, he flew out again, being the chief
of those who were in the castle of Alnwick, with five or six hundred
Frenchmen, and soon after that, at Hexham; where being
taken prisoner in battle, he was conveyed to Newcastle, and there
beheaded, but was buried in the north aisle of the cathedral Sir R. Hungerford beheaded.
church of Salisbury.

"By his aforespecified lady, Alianore his wife,
he had issue three sons Sir Thomas Hungerford Knt., Wal-

1462 ter, and Leonard. Which Alianore surviving him, afterwards married to Sir Oliver Manningham, Knt., and lies buried at Stoke Pogeys with this epitaph:

Inscription on the grave of Lady Alianora Molyns.

> Hic, hoc sub lapide sepelitur corpus venerabilis Dominæ Alianoræ Molins, Baronissæ, quam prius desponsavit Dominus Robertus Hungerford, miles et Baro. Et hanc postea nupsit honorabilis Dominus Oliverus Manningham, miles; quorum animabus, &c.

"To this last-mentioned Robert succeeded Thomas his son and heir. Which Thomas sided with Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, for a while; who then took part with King Edward the fourth. But afterwards falling off, and endeavouring the restoration of King Henry the sixth, was seized on and tried for his life 1467 at Salisbury, **8 Ed.4.**, before Richard Duke of Gloucester &c. where he had judgment of death as a traitor, and suffered accordingly the next 1485 Hen. 7. day. But in **1 H.7.** his attainder, as well as that of Robert his father, being reversed in parliament, his heir had restitution of his lands and honors.

"This Sir Thomas married Anne, daughter to Henry Earl of Northumberland, by whom he had issue one sole daughter his heir called Mary; whose wardship, upon the death of Margaret her great grandmother, which happened **7 Feb. 7 E 4** (she being at that time eleven years of age,) was granted to William Lord Hastings, Lord Chamberlain to King Edward the fourth, who thereupon gave her in marriage to Edward his son and heir. Which Mary (from whom the present Earl of Huntingdon is descended,) used the title of Lady Hungerford, Homet, Botreaux, Moules, Moulins, and Peverell.[3]

"William Lord Hastings having been murdered by the command of Richard the third, he was succeeded by Edward his son and heir, being at that time **17** years of age and upwards. This Edward in **15 E.4.** was made a knight of the bath, with Edward the prince of Wales. And when King Henry the seventh obtained the crown, he had such respect for

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[3] To this marriage Shakespeare alludes in the tragedy of K. Henry the Sixth, Part 3. Act 4. Sc. 1. when he makes the Duke of Clarance say ironically,

"For this one speech Lord Hastings well deserves
To have the heir of the Lord Hungerford."

him, (considering the sufferings of his noble father) that he forthwith
restored unto him all his lands, as also all the lands of Sir
Thomas Hungerford, Knt. his wife's father; reversing his attainder,
which was at Salisbury, in 8 E 4.

"This Edward Lord Hastings, therefore, to manifest
his gratitude for so high a favour, upon the insurrection of John
Earl of Lincoln in 2 H. 7. fought stoutly against him and his 1486
fellow rebels in the battle of Stoke, near Newarke upon Trent; and
worthily shared in the honor of the victory there obtained. In 3
H. 7. (being then of full age) he had livery of all the lands of
which William his father died seized. By his Testament, bearing
date 4 Novr. 22 H. 7 he bequeathed his body to be buried in the College 1506
of Windsor, near his father's tomb; but departing this life
on the eighth day of the same month, he was buried at Black Friars in
London; leaving issue by Mary his wife, daughter and sole
heir to Sir Thomas Hungerford, George his son and heir,
and Anne, a daughter married to Thomas Earl of Derby. Which
Mary, surviving him, afterwards became the wife of Sir
Richard Sacheverrell Knt.

"This George, the next ensuing year, viz. 23 H 7. George, first Earl of Huntingdon
had a special livery of all the lands of his inheritance; and
in 5 H. 8 was in that expedition made by King Henry into 1513 Hen. 8.
France at which time Tournay was won. Upon the 21 H
8 he was advanced to the title of Earl of Huntingdon. In
22 H. 8 he was one of the peers who subscribed that letter 1530
to Pope Clement the seventh, intimating to him, that
in case he did not comply with King Henry, in the business
of the divorse between him and Katherine of
Spain, he must expect that they would shake of his supremacy.
He married Anne daughter to Henry duke of Buckingham,
and departing this life 24 Martis 35 H 8 was buried 1543
in the chancel of Stoke Pogeys; leaving issue five sons,
viz. Francis who succeeded him in his honors, Edward, Thomas,
Henry, and William.

"Francis was one of the knights of the bath
made in the 25 H. 8, two days before the coronation of Anne
Bullen; and in 3 E. 6 was elected knight of the most 1549 Ed. 6.

1551 noble order of the Garter. In 5 E.6. he was one of the peers upon the trial of the Duke of Somerset. Having married Catherine one of the daughters and co-heirs of Henry Pole, Lord Montacute, he departed this life, in the second year of Queen Elizabeth, and was buried at Ashby de la Zouch in the county of York.

"Edward, the second son, was sent with Francis Earl of Huntingdon, his elder brother, in 4 E.6 with considerable forces, to dislodge the French then planted betwixt Boulogne and Calais; both which places then belonged to
1555 Mary I. the English: and in the first of Queen Mary was elected one of the companions of the most noble order of the Garter[4]
1556 In 2 and 3 Ph and M. being then Master of the Horse to the Queen, he declared his testament; and thereby appointed that his body should be buried in the parishchurch of Stoke-Pogeys. Moreover, he appointed, that his executors should build a chapel of stone, with an altar therein, adjoining to the church or chancel of Stoke-Pogeys, where the late Earl of Huntingdon, and the lady his wife, (his father and mother) lay buried; and that they should cause a tomb to be made in the said chapel, with the images of his said father and mother, of stone; as also their arms placed thereon, and a vault under it for their bodies, and for the body of his brother William Hastings; in which vault he purposed his own body should lie; appointing, that a plate of copper, double gilt, should be made, to represent his image, in harness, with the garter; and a memorial in writing, of him, with his arms, to be placed upright, on the wall of the chapel, without any other tomb for him. Also, that his executors should cause to be built, at Stoke aforesaid, five convenient chambers, with chimneys in each of them, for one chantry priest, and four poor bead-men; and bequeathed his manor of Bosworth, in Com. Leic. unto his nephew, Henry Lord Hastings, and his heirs to maintain a priest at Stoke, in the lodging afore appointed,

Edward, second son of Earl of Huntingdon, bequeaths funds for the building of a Chapel, Alms House &c &c.

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[4] When Lady Jane Gray had openly declared her pretensions to the Crown, Mary addressed a very urgent letter to Edward Hastings, exhorting him to suppress the tumults which had arisen in Buckenhamshire in favor of her rival. Hastings zealously answered her call, & raising a body of 4000 men in that county, succeded in establishing the interests of Mary. See Camden's Life of Q. Mary.

to sing and say maſs, &c. for the souls of his father and mother, his own and his ancestor's souls in the same chapel; and to help the curate there, in time of neceſsity; which to have a yearly stipend of ten pounds, as also five loads of good fire-wood. Likewise to the four poor men, £20 yearly, and every of them four loads of fire-wood, with a blue gown of broad cloth, of four yards, and a blue head (being his crest) on the sleeve, once in two years; which poor men to be chosen by his executors, out of the parish of Stoke: but afterwards by the Vicar of Stoke, and the chantry Priest for the time being, with five of the most substantial men of that parish; and to repair daily to the same church, to hear God's service, as also to pray for the souls aforesaid, and all Christian souls. Furthermore, that the said Lord Hastings should pay five pounds per annum to some learned man, or men, for ten sermons every year in perpetuity, in the same church of Stoke.

"After this, viz. in 4 and 5 Ph and M. he 1557
was constituted Deputy General to Thomas Earl of Sussex, for the office of Justice in Eyre, throughout all the forests north of Trent; and the same year, being also Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's household, was to a degree of Baron of this realm. But after the death of that Queen, having himself founded an hospital at Stoke for a master, viz. a priest, and four poor men, and two poor women, by the title of the hospital of Stoke-Pogeys, of the foundation of the Lord Hastings of Loughborough, which by act of Parliament in 4 and 5 Ph and M. was endowed with a rent of £33-9 iſsuing out of the manor of Michelcreech in Com. Somerset: he retired thither; and there betaking himself to his devotions he ended his days without iſsue. Whereupon he had burial Edward Lord Hastings buried.
in the chapel belonging thereto, (A.D. 1572) as might have been seen by his Achievements, which till of late hung up there, at the upper end thereof.

"Francis was succeeded by his eldest

1560 Eliz. son Henry, who in 3 Eliz. being then twenty-three years of age, he had a special livery of his lands. In 12 Eliz. he was installed Knight of the Garter; and the same year, with George Earl of Shrewsbury, and Walter Viscount Hereford had the charge of Mary Queen of Scotland, then prisoner in England. He was also one of the Lords of the council to the queen; but being a person of a gentle disposition, was so wrought upon by the puritan party, as that he did not a little diminish his estate in cherishing this sort of people. This earl married Catherine daughter to Jhn Duke of Northumberland, but had no iſsue by her; and departing this life at York, 14 Decr. 1595, was interred at Ashby de la Zouch, 28th April next ensuing; the charges of whose funeral, (which was solemnized by the Queen's command) amounted to £1342"19s."[5]

This Henry Earl of Huntingdon was the last of that illustrious family who poſseſsed the manor and manor house of Stoke; which noble edifice appeared to have been completed in the year 1555, from a stone with that date, which was inserted above one of the upper windows in the principal front of the ancient structure; and consequently, in the lifetime of Francis the father of this last mentioned Earl. Camden, who lived in those times, and whose authority is incontrovertible, affirms destinctly, that the building was erected by Earl Henry, the son. "Two places, (says he) must not be omitted; Stoke Pogeis, so called from its ancient Lords de Pogeis, from whom it paſsed by inheritance to the Hastings, of whom Edward Baron Hastings, of Loughborough, founded a hospital for the poor people here as did his brother's son, Henry Earl of Huntingdon a most beautiful seat."

Completion of the Manor House

The embaraſsed state of the affairs of this last mentioned earl, compelled him to mortgage the estate of Stoke to Serjeant Braithwait, during

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[5] Dugdale's Baronage

1580

during which period it was occupied by Lord Chancellor Sir Christopher Hatton, the celebrated favorite of Queen Elizabeth: of whom and of his family, Dugdale gives the following account.

Sir Christopher Hatton

"This family, taking their denomination from the lordship of Hatton, in Cheshire, do derive their descent from Nigel, Baron of Halton in that county, and constable to the old Earls of Chester. The principal branch thereof, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was Christopher Hatton, then of Holdenby in Com. Northampton Esqr; who being a private gentleman of the Inns of Court, and for his activity and comeliness taken into favor, besides those accomplishments, and the grace of dancing, had likewise the addition of a strong and subtle capacity; so that soon learning the discipline and garb of the times and court, he first became one of the Queens gentlemen-Pensioners afterwards Gentleman of the Privy-Chamber, Captain of the Guard, Vice-Chamberlain, and one of her privy Council; lastly, Lord Chancellor of England and Knight of the most noble order of the Garter. Being also a great friend to the learned, he was made choice of by the famous University of Oxford for their chancellor. And departing this life upon the 20 Nov 1591, unmarried, (at that time about fifty-one years of age) was honourably buried in the upper part of St. Paul's cathedral.

1591

"This honourable person adopted Sir William Newport, his sister's son, for his heir, (commonly called Sir William Hatton), but in default of issue male by him, settled the greatest part of the estate upon Christopher Hatton, his god-son, his nearest kinsman of the male line; who, upon the death of Sir William Newport without issue male, did actually enjoy it." *

circ. 1600.

The widow of Sir William Newport or Hatton, Elizabeth, sixth daughter of Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, became the second wife of that eminent lawyer Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice

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* Dugdale

Sir Ed. Coke.

of the King's Bench; who next purchased the estate of Stoke, and whose second daughter by that Lady was married to Sir John Villiers, Kt. created Baron of Stoke in Com. Buck. 19 Jun. 17 Jac., afterwards advanced to the dignity of Viscount Purbeck. After the dissolution of Parliament by King Charles the First, in March 162$\frac{8}{9}$ Sir Edward Coke, being then greatly advanced in years, retired to his house at Stoke, where he spent the remainder of his days in quiet retirement, universally respected and esteemed; and there says his epitaph, "crowned his pious life with a pious and Christian departure, on Wednesday the 3 day of

1634

September, A. D. 1634, and of his age, 83: his last words, "Thy Kingdom Come, Thy Will be done."" †

Upon the death of Sir Edward Coke, the manor and estate of Stoke devolved upon his son-in-law, Viscount Purbeck; who was elder brother to George Villers, Duke of Buckingham, so eminently distinguished in the reigns of King James the First, and King Charles the first, and who perished by the hand of Felton.

1647

Charles 1st at Stoke

In the summer of 1647, during the various removals of King Charles I between Holmby Castle and Hampton Court, after that unfortunate prince had fallen into the hands of the English army, he passed some days at Stoke, then belonging to Lord Purbeck; namely from the 2 to the 14 of August. The following is the testimony of his faithful servant and attendant Sir Thomas Herbert.* "From Royston, the King removed, June 26, 1647, to Hatfield in Hartfordshire. Here the King staid till the first of July; then removed to Windsor, and two days after to Caversham, a fair seat of the Lord Craven's, almost opposite Reading, the river of Thames interposing; to which place repaired His Royal Highness the Prince Elector Palatine, with several of the English nobility, and also Sir Thomas Fairfax, and many officers of the army. On the 15 of July the King went to Maidenhead; and on the 20

† His epitaph, in Titteshale-Church, Norfolk. Bloomfields Norfolk. V. 5. p 1076

* Memoirs of the two last years of K. Charles I.

Woburne, a large fair house of the Lord Ruſsel Earl of Bed- 1647
d, where his majesty was honourably and affectionately

Note. page 10 & 11. of Hist. of Stoke.

King James the first about the year 1621, granted the manor in fee to Lord Chief Justice Coke, who appears to have held it many years before as leſse under the crown. In 1601 being then Atorney General, he entertained Queen Elizabeth very sumptuously at this place, & presented her Majesty with jewels to the amount of £1000 or £1200. In 1625 this celebrated lawyer, having quitted his high station, & being out of favor with the court, was obliged, much against his will, to serve the office of Sheriff for the county; & it was thought by his friends a great degradation, that he who had filled one of the highest situations on the bench should attend on the judges at the assizes. Sir John Villiers, elder brother of the Duke of Buckingham, married Sir Edward Cokes only daughter; & this manor (then held by lease) having been settled on him at the time of his marriage, he was in 1619 created a peer, by the title of Baron Villiers, of Stoke-Poges, & Viscount Purbeck. Lord Purbeck succeded to this estate ~~at~~ after the death of Sir Ed. Coke, which happened in 1634, at his seat at Stoke Pogeis. The house it appears was settled on his lady, who was relict of Sir Wm. Hatton. There appears to have been but little harmony between them; during the latter part of his life they lived separately; & so eager was she to take posseſsion, that upon a premature report of his death, we are told she hastened down with her brother, Lord Wimbledon, for that purpose, but meeting his physician near Colnbrook, & learning from him tidings of her husbands amendment, she returned disappointed to London. This great man seems to have been peculiarily unfortunate towards the close of his life, & to have suffered much from domestic afflictions: his only daughter lady Purbeck, eloped from her husband in 1621, & lived in adultry with Sir Robt. Howard.* She was reconciled to her father before his death, & lived with him

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* After her elopement she for some time called herself Mr. Wright, & lay in privately of a son, who bore that name. He afterwards took the name of Danvers by virtue of a patent of Oliver Cromwell having married the heiress of Sir John Danvers. His son assumed the title of Viscount Purbeck; & after the death of Geo. Duke of Buckingham, in 1688, that of Earl of Buckingham but his title was not allowed by the house of Lords. He was burried at South Mims in 1715. Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus.—

Sir Ed. Coke. of the King's Bench; who next purchased the estate of Stoke, and whose second daughter by that Lady was m

at Stoke the two years immediately preceding; but after that event returned to Sir Robt. Howard. The proceedings against this lady & her gallant were such, as if they were to be now adopted, would have a greater effect perhaps in checking the crime of adultery, than the heaviest pecuniary fines. Lady Purbeck was sentenced by the High Commission Court to do pen~~n~~ance in a white sheet at the Savoy church: she escaped this sentance by flight, but it hung over her for many years. 163 In 1635 the year after her father's death she & Sir Robt. Howard were both taken into custody & commited to different prisons,* she to the Gatehouse & Sir Robert to the Fleet, where he suffered a tedious imprisonment! Lady Purbeck escaped from prison disguised in male apparel, & got over to France. The government demanded her from that court; but whether she was given up, or returned & submitted to her sentence is not known, as the communicative Mr. Garrard, Lord Strafford's intelligent informer, about that time ceases his correspondence with his noble patron. It is certain that some years afterwards she was in England cohabiting with Sir Robert Howard, & being with him in the King's garrison at Oxford, died there in 1645 & was buried in St. Mary's church. Charles 1st. — Lyson's Bucks P. 636-7.

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* Archbishop Laud was fined £500 some years afterwards by the parliament for having imprisoned Sir Robert Howard. - Cole's MSS. Brit. Mus.

to Woburne, a large fair house of the Lord Ruſsel Earl of Bedford, where his majesty was honourably and affectionately entertained. From Woburne His Majesty removed to Latimers in Buckinghamshire, a little but neat mansion-house of the Lord Cavendish Earl of Devonshire, the earl being then there to entertain the King. His Majesty leaving Latimers, 'twas thought he would have removed thence to Berkhamstead, a house once belonged to the King, now to the Careys; but the head-quarters being then at St. Albans, His declined this northern progreſs, and rode by Cheneys and Rickmansworth to Moore Park; where having dined, the King removed that night to Stoke, being about eight miles from Moore Park, a fair house built by Henry Lord Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and Lord President of the North; but since purchased by the Lord Chief Justice Cook whose daughter by the Lady Eliz. Cecil (the Earl of Exeter's daughter, and widow to the Lord Chancellor Hatton,) being married to Sir John Villiers, the Duke of Buckingham's brother, it came to him; who in 1619, was created Baron of this place, and Viscount Purbeck. The fourteenth of August the King removed from Stoke to Oatlands." * 1647

Lord Purbeck, upon the death of his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Coke, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Slingsby of Yorkshire, by whom he had a son Robert; "which Robert, marrying the daughter and heir of Sir John Danvers, Knight, one of the murderers of King Charles the first, obtained a patent from Oliver Cromwell, (then called Lord Protector) to change his name to Danvers; alleging, as the reasons for his doing so, "the many diſservices done to the commonwealth by the name and family of Villers." †

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* Aug. 2d. "The Army quartered at Colnebrooke, and the King at Stoke-Abby."
14th. "The King removed to Oatlands."

Whitelock's Memorials, p. 260

Aug. 2. "Letters from the Army certified that the General Head-quarters "were at Colebrook, and that the King was at Stoke-Abbey near Windsor."
15th. "From the Army we had further this day, that the King removed "Friday from Stoke-House, and came to Oatlands; he is very well and "chearfull, being come now again a little nearer London."

Rusworth, Vol. 7. p. 741, 777

† Dugdale.

1656 Interr. In the year 1656, Viscount Purbeck granted a
lease of the manor and house of Stoke to John Gayer, Esq.
John Gayer Esq. occupier. of London, during his own life; and, in the same year,
his son Robert Villers, or Danvers sold his reversionary
interest in the estate to Mr. Gayer, for the sum of £8564:
who, dying in the following year, without male iſsue,
bequeathed the same to his Brother Robert Gayer, created
for his loyalty one of the Knights Companions of the
1661 Char. 2. order of the Bath, at the coronation of Charles II in 1661
This honourable person married, first the Lady Christian,
daughter of Robert, second Earl of Elgin,* and
first of Aylesbury; by whom he left no iſsue; and secondly,
in the year 1662, Mary the daughter of Sir Thomas
Rich, by whom (who survived him) he had six sons;
and a daughter married to the Hon. Montague North, fifth
son of Dudley the fourth Lord North.

1699 W. & Ma. By his will made in 1699, Sir Robert Gayer
devised his estate of Stoke to trustees, to be sold; and, dying
1702 Anne. in 1702, he was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert, who received
permiſsion from the court of Chancery to continue
in poſseſsion of Stoke, upon the condition, that he
should add so much land to the estate, as might be
construed into a fulfilment of his father's intention
in directing the sale. It appears that, in 1705, this place
was one of those in contemplation for the Duke of
Marlborough; before the Queen finally determined, to reward
his eminent services by the gift of Woodstock
Oldest Plan of the Estate. Park. In 1708, a plan was drawn, on which no owner's
name appears; (perhaps by reason of the peculiar
situation of the estate:) this exhibits the earliest remaining
representation of the house and grounds; and of
that ancient formality, which continued until the
purchase of the place by Thomas Penn, Esq. above fifty
years after.

Mr. Gayer not being prepared to perform
the condition, required by the Court of Chancery, for his
retention of the place; the manor, and manor-house,

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* Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, p. 237.

and estate of Stoke were, in the year 1723, ordered to be sold to the best purchaser, pursuant to Sir Robert Gayer's will, and for the uses therein specified; and they were accordingly conveyed in the following year, 1724, for the sum of £12,000, 1724 Geo. 1. to Edmund Halsey, Esq., representative in parliament for the borough of Southwark; who died in 1729. That gentleman's daughter and sole heir, Anne, was married to Sir Richard Temple, created Baron Cobham in 1714, and Viscount Cobham in 1718; by whom she had no children; and upon the death of her Lord at Stow, in September 1749, she retired to 1749 Geo. 2. her paternal inheritance at Stoke, which had devolved to her by her father's will; where she continued to reside until her own death.

It was in the year immediately following the death of Lord Cobham, namely in the year 1750, that the little incident of neighbourhood occurred, which led Mr. Gray to write his well known poem, or ballad, entitled A Long Story; in which (says Mr. Mason) "he so admirably describes the style of building of the ancient manor house of Stoke-Poges, (which we now call Elizabeth's) both with regard to its beauties and defects; and delineates the fantastic manners of her time, with equal truth and humour." After his return from his travels in the autumn of 1741, he had been accustomed to spend the summer vacations from Cambridge at the house occupied by Mrs. Rogers,* his aunt; whither his mother, and her sister Mrs. Antrobus, had also retired, situated at the entrance upon Stoke Common, called West-end, and about a mile from the manor house.

Of that incident Mr. Mason has given the following account.

"About this time, (viz. the summer of 1750) Mr. Gray had put his last hand to his celebrated Elegy in a country Church-yard, and had communicated it to his friend Mr. Walpole, whose good taste was too much charmed with it to suffer to withold the sight of it from his acquainlance; accordingly, it was shown about some time in manuscript, and received with all the applause it so justly merited. Among the rest of the fashionable world, for to these only it was at present communicated, Lady Cobham who now lived in the mansion house at Stoke Poges, had read and admired it. She wished to be acquainted with the author; accordingly her relation Miſs Speed, (afterwards married to the Count de Viry,) and Lady Schaub, then at her house, undertook to bring this about by making him the first visit. He happened to be from home, when the ladies arrived at his aunt's solitary mansion; and when he returned he was surprised to find, written on one of his papers in the parlour, where he usually read, the following note. "Lady Schaub's compliments to Mr Gray, she is sorry not to have found him at home, to tell him that Lady Brown is well." This neceſsarily obliged him to return the visit, and soon after caused him to compose a ludicrous account of this little adventure, for the amusement of the ladies. He wrote it in ballad measure, and entitled it, A Long Story.

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* This place belonged to the family of the Salters, for many generations. It was purchased in 1828 by H. Willmer Esqr. who sold it to Granville Penn Esqr. - It was then called Stoke Court. The house was rebuilt and great alterations made around it by Mr. Penn & his son & successor. See page 92 a sketch as it appeared when in the possession of H. Willmer Esqr.

The two other local poems, by which Gray has impreſsed a claſsical stamp upon this place and neighbourhood, are his Elegy in a Country Church Yard, already mentioned as written in the year 1750, and his ode to Eton College, written before, in 1742; in which year was also written the Ode to Spring, the Hymn to Adversity, and the sonnet on the Death of Mr West, (the first certainly the two last probably,) at Stoke.

In this same year, 1750, likewise, a plan for modernizing Stoke was drawn by another genius, the celebrated Brown, who had long lived with Lord Cobham, aſsisting him in the improvements at Stow. This plan, having remained at the old house when purchased is in poſseſsion of the present owner; and had in common with that afterwards adopted, the object of producing the appearance of a natural river, by uniting five quadrangular pieces of water, more suited to the taste of former times. Brown was born in 1716, (the same year with the poet of Stoke) at a house, now no longer in existence, of the old village of Kirkharle parish, Northumberland. He was first employed in the garden of Sir Charles Lorraine, in that parish. He left the North in 1739; and as it has been said, the first piece of water he formed, was at Lady Mostyn's, in Oxfordshire. It was, however, in consequence of an enquiry made near this time by Lord Cobham, from a nurseryman whether he knew of any one who could continue with him at Stow, able to converse instructively on his favourite pursuit, but free from the vanity and conceit which had rendered his former aſsistants disinclined to alterations upon which he had determined, that Brown, already a landscape gardener, became an inmate of that princely mansion. So that though Lord Cobham zealously patronized him, he there allowed him no opportunity for substituting any designs of his own to those of others. At the same time we may imagine, that, both at Stow and at Stoke he met with some persons, congenially jealous of the encroachments of formal art on irregular nature, to compensate by their valuable praise for this restraint upon his talents; and especially that two characters, named together even in those days by a foreigner, the one as the Demosthenes and the other as the Pindar of this country, may have animated him with high approbation. Shortly after the death of Lord Cobham, he settled at Hammersmith; from whence, in 1759, he removed to Hampton Court, on being appointed head gardener to His late Majesty. When he was in town he resided at his daughter's, in Hertford Street May Fair; and in the year 1783 he fell dead in that Street just before the door of the Earl of Sandwich's House, as he was returning from an evening party at the late Earl of Coventry's.

Upon the death of the Viscounteſs Cobham without iſsue March 29. 1760, the house and manor of Stoke were sold, in that same year, by the representatives of Edmund Halsey, Esq., to the late Honourable Tho

Thomas Penn. mas Penn, Esq.r, Lord Proprietary of the province of Pensylvania in North America, and eldest surviving son of the Honourable William Penn, Esq.r, the celebrated Founder and original Proprietary of that Province.

The general alterations and improvements which the Park and grounds underwent in the year 1766 from plans by Richmond though they took place during the lifetime of Gray, (and therefore, without any reference to him) were nevertheless exactly such as favored the subsequent intention of doing honour to his name. The spot, where the Hospital, already mentioned as founded by Lord Hastings of Loughborough, (p. 9.) stood, and where it would have obstructed the view from the present house, over the water to The Sarcophagus and the extensive park-woods of Langley in the back grounds, was cleared by the removal of that ancient building; in consequence of an act of Parliament, passed in the year 1765, entitled "An act for confirming and establishing an agreement between the master, brethren and sisters, of the hospital of the Lord Hastings of Loughborough, founded at Stoke Poges in the county of Bucks, and Thomas Penn, Esq.r" for exchanging certain lands and premises" &c.

Gray buried at Stoke Pogis. This learned and accomplished poet, died soon after at Cambridge, on the 31 of July 1771; and was removed, according to his own directions to Stoke, where he was buried in the church-yard, by the side of his mother. No memorial of him, however, appears; except the indirect allusion to himself, contained in her well-known impressive epitaph, on the tomb of brick masonry, beneath which she and her sister Antrobus lie buried; and to which, the inscription below the sarcophagus refers the spectator.*

A design of taking down the old house, and of building a new one, had become a topic of country conversation; about the time the grounds were undergoing alterations. But M.r Penn, at length, contented himself with employing M.r Leadbeter only to repair the principal suite of rooms, called the Great Apartments, restoring and preserving their ancient character.

* A tablet was placed under the window at the end of his mothe tomb with the follow inscription

Before this time, therefore, all the works had ceased at Stoke Park.

But the reputation of Brown, now at its heighth, having made him known to the new possessor of Stoke Place in the immediate vicinity; he was invited back to the county where he so long resided to alter and adorn the grounds. This patron was General, afterwards Field-Marshal, Sir George Howard, K.B., who was then preparing to establish himself in his newly purchased estate, and in the language of the Poet,

1771
Stoke Place.

"To hang his trophies o'er his garden gates."

This respected officer, from prepossessions natural to the polite scholar, and perfect gentleman, entered much into the spirit of the art of Brown; who, on his part, it must be acknowledged, did justice to his employer, exhibiting in his grounds a very pleasing specimen of his taste and skill.*

Mr Penn, in making his decision between the alternatives of repairing or rebuilding, might have looked forward to a more advanced state of the art to which those undertakings belong; and to a superior excellence in its professors. And the structure of the Pantheon, which was erected in this very year, might, if he had not laboured under the illness which at length terminated in his decease, have given him the satisfaction of thinking; that there now existed an architect, (the same who has eventually been employed,) worthy of executing the task, the expediency of which had already been made a subject of deliberation.

Upon the death of Mr Penn, in the year 1775, the manor of Stoke, together with all his other estates, devolved upon his eldest surviving son John (then a minor) by the Right Honorable Lady Juliana, his wife, fourth daughter

1775
John Penn

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*Upon the death of Field-marshal Sir George Howard in 1796, this place, together with all his other estates, devolved upon his grandson, now Richd. H. Howard Vyse, Esqr. M.P.; who, in right of his mother, the only child of Sir Geo. Howard and the Lady Lucy, sister & co-heir of Thomas, third Earl of Strafford, has since succeeded also, to a portion of the estates of that noble house.

of Thomas Fermour, first Earl of Pomfret. During his early years, the new poſseſsor often contemplated with pleasure a part of the Park, which, it appears, many of the neighbours regarded as an eligible spot for a house; and more particularly the late Sir George Howard, who whether he spoke the sentiments of Brown together with his own, or not, certainly considered the undertaking to be desirable; as indeed his suggestions several years after, (poſsibly also on Brown's plan) for rendering it a work of leſs difficulty, was the immediate cause of ultimately determining upon it. Though ignorant at the time that the subject had ever been under discuſsion, Mr Penn frequently expreſsed an intention, to take advantage of that position in a maturer period of his life; if ever such neceſsity, should appear as afterwards occurred, for building from the ground.

But the revolution in America, which had broken out at this period, suspended for a time all further local speculations of this nature; and occaſsioned by its consequences, the removal of his Father's family from the scenes of Stoke to that of Geneva. There, however, they had the pleasure of being greeted with favorite remembrances of Stoke, from the counteſs de Viry; whose hospitable chateau de Viry, situated in Savoy, nine miles from the city of Geneva, was always open to the acquaintance of her early days, Lady Juliana Penn. The Count de Viry had succeſsively filled the stations of Minister, from the court of Turin to those of Madrid and Paris; and in the year 1775, had been visited by Mr Walpole, who relates: "I dined at Madame de Viry's, who has completed the conquest of France, by her behaviour on Madame Clotilde's marriage, and by the fêtes she gave." But at this time, in the year 1779, they were fixed at Viry, whither they had been compelled to retire by an intrigue of the court; to which restraint, the vivacity of Madame de Viry is said to have not a little contributed.

In the year 1789, the ancient mansion appearing to Mr Penn, after some years absence in America, to demand very extensive repairs (chiefly, from the destructive consequence of damp in the principal rooms) it was judged advisable to take it down.* This was accordingly done, with the exception of one wing; which was preserved, as a memorial harmonizing with the surrounding scenery, and to form, with the rustic offices and fruit gardens annexed, the villa rustica and fructuaria† of the place. And in the same year the foundation of another spacious structure was laid, in a different part of the grounds, nearly in the centre of the Park, upon the situation several years before chosen by Mr. Penn. The building was begun under the directions of the late Mr. Nasmith, an architect of good character, who was recommended to Mr. Penn immediately after his return from his long absence in Europe and America; and it was covered in, in December 1790.

Mr. Repton, at the same time, gave the general plan for the plantations which the new situation of the house required; and though, in proceeding to execute this plan, unforeseen improvements appeared practicable, which occasioned a departure from it in other parts of the ground, yet the mode in which the water terminates at its two extremities, being well adapted to the situation of the new house, remains a proof of his skill. The precise spot also where the sarcophagus stands, was chosen with his aſsistance, and the bridge was placed and planned wholly by his judgment, in the year 1798

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* The style of architecture was not of a kind the most likely to dissuade him from this undertaking. "Most of the great buildings of Queen Elizabeth's reign (observes Mr. Warton) have a style peculiar to themselves, both in form & finishing; where, though much of the old Gothic is retained, and great part of the new taste is adopted, yet neither predominates; while both, thus indiscriminately blended, compose a fantastic species hardly reducible to any class or name. One of its characteristics is the affectation of large & lofty windows; where, says Bacon, "you shall have sometimes faire houses so full of glass, that one cannot tell "where to become to be out of the sun." Essay on Gothic Arch. It is true that high antiquity alone gives, in the eye of taste, a continually encreasing value to specimens of all kinds of architecture; but besides that the superiority of the new situation was very manifest, the principal rooms of the old mansion, at Stoke (where the windows admitted the light from both the opposite sides) were instances, peculiarily exemplifying the remark of Bacon, and countenancing the design to leſsen the number of the bad, & encrease that of the good, examples of architecture in this country.

† See Scriptores Rei Rusticæ passim, and Castel's Villas of the Ancients.

But the distribution of the interior parts of the house, and all the elevations have since been entirely altered. A view of the fine interior architecture of the late Pantheon, while illuminated, for the entertainment given by the club at White's in celebration of His Majesty's happy recovery in 1789, concurred with subsequent advice to induce the employing another architect; and the present mansion has been completed from the elegant designs, of the late eminent, and much lamented Mr James Wyatt, and under his sole management. The Sarcophagus also in commemoration of Gray, which was after a design of the same architect, was finished, and its inscription added, in the year 1799.* The following inscription & quotations are on the several sides of the pedestal.

This Monument
in honor of Thomas Gray,
was erected A.D. 1799, among
the scenes celebrated by that
Great Lyric and Elegiac Poet.
He died July 30. 1771, and
lies unnoticed in the Church Yard
adjoining, under the Tombstone on
which he piously and pathetically
recorded the interment of his
Aunt, and lamented Mother.

"Beneath these rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mould'ring heap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power,
And all that beauty all that wealth e'er gave,
Await alike th' inevitable hour:
The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

"Hard by yon wood, now smiling as in scorn,
Muttring his wayward fancies he would rove;
Now drooping, woful wan, like one forlorn,
Or craz'd with care, or cross'd in hopeless love.

One morn, I miss'd him on the 'custom'd hill,
Along the heath, and near his fav'rite tree;
Another came, nor yet beside the rill,
Nor up the lawn, nor at the wood was he."

"Ye distant spires, ye antique towers,
That crown the wat'ry glade,
Ah! happy hills! ah pleasing shade!
Ah! fields beloved in vain!
Where once my careless childhood stray'd,
A stranger yet to pain!
I feel the gales that from ye blow,
A momentary bliss bestow."

In the following year, (1800) the Doric column, supporting a statue of Sir Edward Coke by Roſsi, was also finished† from another of his designs. On one side of the pedestal are the arms of Sir Edward Coke and on the other three sides the following inscriptions.

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* See pages 58. & 99.
† See page 70.

From respect for the high character of
Sir Edward Coke;
who, surpassed by none of the revered lights of British law,
either in powerful professional abilities
or in zealous attachment to the venerable code of Alfred
is more celebrated than the rest
from the extensive reputation of writings, forming
an important part of the studies, by which
merit now learns to grace that honorable career
to which he principally owed his fame;
this column supporting his statue was erected,
A.D. 1800:
in the grounds of which he was formerly the possessor,
by the present owner, allied by blood,
in no remote degree, to his present representatives;
he died, in the ancient mannorhouse, of which
the remains are visible from this spot,
a death of christian resignation,
uttering as is correctly recorded of him, the divine words,
"Thy kingdom come, thy will be done"

Sir Edward Coke was descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, and born at Milcham in that county 1549: the 2nd year of Edward the 6th. his father was Robert Coke Esqr of Milcham: his mother Winifred daughted and coheiress of William Knightly, of Margrave Knightly in Norfolk, he received the rudiments of his education at the free school of Norwich; from which he removed to Trinity College in Cambridge; from thence to Cliffords Inn; and the next year was entered a student of the inner Temple. In 1578 having now much distinguished himself he married Bridget, daughter and coheiress of John Preston Esqr by which alliance he became connected with some of the noblest houses in the kingdom. Having about the year 1592 lost his first wife, by whom he had ten children, he married in 1598, Elizabeth daughter of Thomas, Lord Burleigh, afterwards Earl of Exeter, and relict of Sir William Hatton. About the year 1600, he became the proprietor of this place, which was previously a part of the possessions of the Huntingdon family, but occupied by the family of the Hattons. In 1617 his daughter Frances Coke, by Lady Hatton was married to Sir John Villiers, who was created Viscount Purbeck; and Baron of Stoke; which manor at the death of Sir Edward and Lady Hatton, was settled on Viscount Purbeck, his Lady, and their heirs. Sir Edward Coke passed his latter days at this place in retirement, universally respected and esteemed, as is observed in his epitaph, in Titteshal Church, in Norfolk, to which place he was removed, after his death: A.D. 1637, Ætat 86

In the year 1578, the 21st of Elizabeth, this great lawyer moved his first cause in the court of Kings bench, and was soon after appointed reader of Lyons Inn, where his learned lectures were greatly attended. In 1592, being then at the height of his reputation as a lawyer, he was chosen recorder of Coventry and Norwich, knight of the shire for the county of Norfolk, and Speaker of the House of Commons. In the same year he was appointed Solicitor General, and in the following year Attorney General. He was knighted by King James at his accession 1603. In 1606, he exerted himself and shewed his utmost ability in the trials of the Gunpowder conspirators and of the Jesuits concerned in the plot. In October 1613 he was made Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench; and in November sworn one of his Majesty's most honorable privy counsil. He was a member of the parliament that was held in 1621; when his experiense and dignity gave him great weight and he acquired general praise for some constitutional opinions which he then took occasion to express. Towards the close of 1623, he was nominated with several others to whom large powers were given, to go over to Ireland but being averse to the measures of the government at that period he declined to accept the appointment.

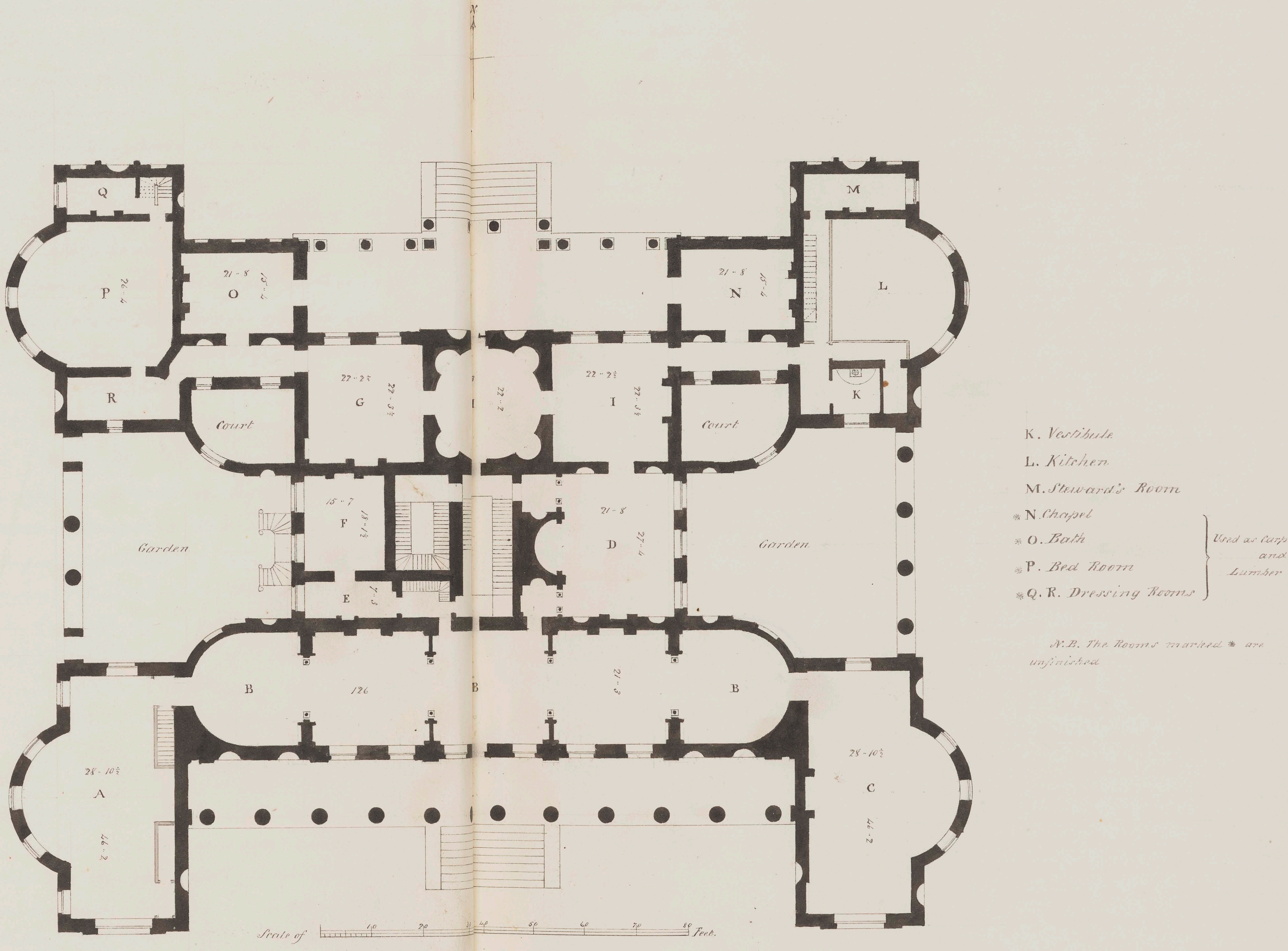
In the beginning of the reign of Charles 1st in 1625, he was appointed sheriff of Bucks, and was thus prevented from being elected member for the county; but he represented it in the parliament of 1628, and distinguished himself more than any man in the House of Commons in his speech for the redress of grievances; being the person who proposed and framed the petition of rights. He was also high steward of the University of Cambridge.

In the year 1802 the vicarage house was pulled down, in consequence of an exchange of lands made by Mr Penn and the Vicar, and the construction of a new and elegant house, in the gothic style, after a design furnished by Mr Wyatt, more distant from the park, into which the former Vicarage lands were then received. This very material improvement of the place, (resulting from Mr Pitt's bill for the redemption of the land tax, under which the purchase of the land given in exchange to the Vicar, was made from Lord Francis Osborne) was completed in the year 1802.

The mansion-house having been much enlarged, by the addition of the two South Wings; the library, which before was 80 feet, was proportionably lengthened by taking in part of those wings, so as to extend it to its present dimensions. This whole space began to be inhabited as one room in 1808.

About the time that the elevation of the structure was aſsuming its present appearance, by means of the alterations which the enlarged plan rendered neceſsary; and which varied the form of the south front, and added height to the observatory; a plan for giving a more distinguished character to the dreſsed parts of the grounds (divided off from the park, long before, under the direction and after the design of Repton) had begun to be executed, by an usual mode of interspersing urns, busts, and garden-seats among the trees and shrubs. It occurred at the same time, that an opportunity was thus afforded, for making "images reflect from art to art" or realizing such a fancied scene as that presented to the reader of poetry by Mason (in the 4th book of his English Garden) by a garden founded on the same principles of art. This work, begun in 1810, has made a considerable progreſs towards its ultimate effect.

With a view to the improvement of the circumstances of the whole parish, a plan for a General Enclosure was recommended, and after due deliberation, unanimously approved, by the land holders; and in the year 1812 it received the sanction of Parliament, in an act comprehending the adjoining parishes of Stoke (with the hamlet of Ditton) and Wexham. A material part of that plan, due in a great measure to the benevolence and activity of one of the principal gentlemen of the parish, (Richard H. Howard Vyse Esqr) was the reservation of two hundred acres, or rather more than two fifths of the waste, to be allotted to the cottagers in satisfaction of their ancient claims.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22 - 2½
22 - 2½
22 - 7
15 - 7
21 - 8
120
21 - 8
28 - 10½
28 - 10½
44 - 2
44 - 2
Scale of
10
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30
40
50
60
70
80
Feet.

* A. *Conservatory*
BBB. *Library*
C. *Banqueting Room*
D. *Dining Room*
E. *Dressing Room*
F. *Study*
G. *Parlor*
H. *Hall*
I. *Breakfast Room*

K. *Vestibule*
L. *Kitchen*
M. *Steward's Room*
* N. *Chapel*
* O. *Bath*
* P. *Bed Room*
* Q. R. *Dressing Rooms*

Used as Carpenter's Shops and Lumber Rooms

*N.B. The Rooms marked * are unfinished*

The Ground Floor of Sº House as it appeared in 1830.

Stoke House in the year 1830

The Mansion is built chiefly with brick covered with stucco. The north front which is the grand entrance has a colonnade supported by ten Doric columns and ascended by a flight of broad steps. The south front also has a colonnade supported by twelve fluted columns of the ancient Doric which is found in the ruins of the Temple of Pestum in Calabria. Under the north colonnade on either side of the entrance door, stand the busts of "Domitian" & "Vespasian"

The **Entrance Hall** is an oval 29f. 3in by 27.2 with the floor of black & white marble. In four niches on scagliola pedestals are placed antique busts supposed to be "Augustus Cæsar", "Nero", "Julia" & "Faustina". – On the right of this is a

Parlour about 22 feet square. It contains an ancient Cabinet of Ebony and the following pictures. Full length portraits of Henrietta first Countess of Pomfret & Thomas first Earl of Pomfret both by Zeman – The Old Mansion of Stoke Poges built by Henry Earl of Huntingdon in 1555 – A small portrait of Lord Jefferies son of the Chancellor – William Penn aged 22 in armour when serving under the Duke of Ormond in Ireland A.D. 1666 – His Father Admiral Sir William Penn Kt. by Sir P. Lely. The Admiral was commissioner of the Admiralty & Navey in the reign of Charles 1st Vice Admiral of England in the great Dutch War of 1653 & in the victories obtained in the same year over Van Tromp. He was also great Captain Commander under his Royal Highness James Duke of York in the victory obtained over the Dutch fleet commanded by Van Opdam in 1665 – Bridget 1st Duchess of Leeds – a Bertie copy of Vandyke – Thomas 1st Duke of Leeds also a copy from Vandyke. – Mr. Aston father of the first Baronet – Mrs. Aston (a Mainwaring) Lady Penn wife of Admiral Sir William Penn (a Jasper of Rotterdam) – Mrs. Penn second wife of William Penn (a Callowhill of Bristol) – The Rt. Honl. Lady Juliana Penn by Miss Read – Thomas Penn Esq by Hudson master to Sir Joshua Reynolds – Lady Lempster daughter of the first Duke of Leeds by Sir G. Kneller – Seventh Earl of Pembroke (a copy of Vandyke) – Lord Lempster by Sir G. Kneller – Sir Thomas Ireland – Lady Fermor by Sir P. Lely – Sir Wm. Fermor father of Lord Lempster – by Dobson painted by desire of his brother Officers to show how well he bore the effects of the siege of Banbury in the Rebellion.

On the left of the Entrance hall is the **Breakfast Room** 22ft. square it contains a full length portrait of George 3d in his coronation robes by Romney. – James the 2d when Duke of York by Sir P. Lely. – George the 2d. – Countess of Sandon, before Mrs Clayton – Revd. Mr. Blomberg when young. – N. Marchant Esq. R.A. by Fuseli – Two portraits unknown – The Darnley Family & James 1st. – William 3d – Mary, Queen of William 3d. – Queen Anne – George 1st. – Mr. W. Fermor second son of Lord Lempster & brother to the first Earl of Pomfret – Portraits of Rembrant & Cowley.

The windows of these rooms face the north and command a view of the Column erected to the memory of Sir Edward Coke with the woods in the distance.

From the Breakfast Room is a Corridor which leads to a **Vestibule** in which stands the remnant of the Great Tree under which the celebrated treaty was held between William Penn & the original natives of America. On the wall are two portraits of American Indian Chiefs "Tishcohan" and "Lapowinsa". On a brass plate attached to the tree is the following inscription –

Remains of the
American Tree
An engraving see p. 138.

> This principal remnant of the great Plane
> under which the treaty was held between
> William Penn and the Indians, soon after his
> landing in America A.D. 1681,* and which grew at
> Kensington near Philadelphia, till the autumn
> of the year 1810, when it fell during a storm,
> was presented to his Grandson John Penn Esqr.
> by some members of the society of people
> called Quakers, of Philadelphia
>
> Mr. West who has introduced this tree into
> his celebrated picture representing the treaty

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* Dixon says W. Penn landed 27 Oct. 1682.

"has mentioned a peculiar mark of respect shewn
to it in more ancient times in the following
"words. "This tree which was held in the
"highest veneration by the original inhabitants
"of my native country, by the first settlers
"and by their descendants, and to which I well
"remember about the year 1755, when a boy often
"resorting with my schoolfellows (the spot being
"our favorite one for assembling in the hours
"of leisure) was in some danger during the
"American war of 1775, when the British possessed
"the country, from the parties sent out in
"search of wood for firing, but the late General
"Simcoe, who had the command of the district
"where it grew, from a regard for the character
"of William Penn, and the interest which he took
"in the history connected with the tree, ordered
"a guard of British soldiers to protect it from
"the axe. This circumstance the General related
"to me in answer to my enquiries concerning it
"after his return to England"

Retiring by way of the Breakfast Room we pass to the Dining Room 21f^{t}. 8^{in} by 27f^{t}. 4. The only picture in this room is the family of Charles 1st. by Vandyke. The windows face the east and afford a view of the Bridge & water with the Church spire and Gray's monument in the distan

From the Dining Room you pass to the **Library** a noble room 126 feet long by 21 broad divided into five compartments by Scagliola columns & arches. Above the Book cases are a series of paintings in Chiaro Scuro by Smirke illustrating the principal epochs in the history of Letters and the Sciences.

At the east end of the Library is the **Banqueting Room** 46f^{t}. by 28f^{t}. - Over the fire place is a beautiful basso relievo in white marble by Deare representing the landing of Julius Cæsa on the shores of Britain ~~A~~ A portrait of Admiral Sir William Penn — Sir George Fermor of Ea Norton ancestor of the Earls of Pomfret by De Heere —— Lady Fermor wife of Sir George also by De He

At the west end of the Library is a room unfinished but which is at present used a an Orangery & Conservatory. & under this is the **Billiard Room**, the walls of which are hung w prints of William Penn's treaty with the Americans — The Congress of Vienna - and portraits of several of our most noted statesmen.

From the Library a door communicates with a **Dressing Room** which is hung with seven Engraving of Isaac Barry R.A. and a few others. This leads to the **Study** - On the top of two Book Cases are the Busts of Milton and of Thomas son of William Penn — On the walls Portraits of John Penn Esq. eldest son of William Penn by Hudson — The Honble. Rich^{d}. Thos. Dawson by Copley — Lady Juliana Penn by Miss Read in Crayon — Four views of the Solitude in Pennsylva by Pine — Junction of the Panet & Thone by Gurvey — Scene of Camp of Eddington also by Gurvey — Sce in the Battle of Eddington by Smirke — Improved design for a Ship of War by Sir W Penn — And a view in Greenwich Park May 16. 1730 with portraits of Juliana Duchess of Leeds, Lady Charlotte Hamilton, Lady Isabella Tufton & Henrietta Countess of Pomfret.

In the **Hall of the Grand Staircase** between the Library and Entrance Hall is a marble slab on which stands a bust by Deare of the present proprietor John Penn Esqre.

On the **Grand Staircase** is a marble bust of Pitt by Nollekins and a colossal bust of Alexander the Great presented to Thomas Penn Esqr. by Lord Cremorne

The **Drawing Room** is over the Library & the windows command a fine view of the water & park with Windsor Castle and the distant country. On two Pier tables are statues of "Laacoon" and of "Niobe & Child" both by Pisani of Florence. On the walls – Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke by Zucchere — Mr. G. Fermor, brother to Lord Lempster and uncle to the first Earl of Pomfret — The Honble. Miſs Catherine Fermor by Le Bel – both full length — A Fruit Piece by Varelst & a Flower Piece – The Vale of Tempe and Death of Daphnis from Theocritus both by Frebairn — A full length portrait by Sir W. Beechey of John Penn Esqr. in his regimental dress of the first Regiment of Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry – Countess of Granville daughter of the first Earl of Pomfret — An unknown portrait on copper. — Mrs. Margarate Freame daughter of William Penn and mother of Philadelphia Viscountess Cremorne. *First Viscount Cremorne by Sir T. Laurence — Philadelphia Viscountess Cremorne by Sir T. Laurence — Rt. Honble. Lady Ann Dawson first wife of Thomas Dawson Esqr. afterwards Lord Cremorne — Miſs Ann Dawson daughter of T. Dawson Esq. died young.

N.B. Lord Cremorne married in 1756 the Lady Ann Fermor youngest daughter of Thos. first Earl of Pomfret. By her who died in 1769 he had a son & a daughter; the former of whom died in 1778, the latter in 1767. He married secondly Miſs Freame, only daughter of Thomas Freame Esqr. by his wife Margaretta, the daughter of the Honorable William Penn, Founder and Lord Proprietary of the Province of Pennsylvania, by whom he had a son & a daughter both of whom died in 1787. He died March 2d 1813 in the 88th. year of his age.

The Pleasure Grounds in 1830

Proceeding from the house along the principal walk the first bust which is perceived among the trees is Horace placed by the side of a glade cut to the Sheep ground; directly opposite & facing him is Macanas; Mason is next seen close to the walk on the left with the following inscription taken from his English Garden C. 4—

..... His taste will best conceive
The new arrangement, whose free footsteps, used
To Forest haunts, have pierced their opening dells,
Where frequent tufts of Sweetbrier, Box or Thorn
Steal on the greensward, but admit fair space
For many a mossy maze to wind between
So here did art arrange her flowery groups
Irregular, yet not in patches quaint,
Leading the eye to many a sculptured bust,
Or shapely pedestal, of sage or bard,
Bright heirs of fame, who living loved the haunts
So fragrant so sequester'd.

Behind Mason a narrow walk leads to Seneca & one on the left to Pope; a little to the left of Seneca is a seat from which may be seen the bust of Socratees, placed directly opposite; on the right is Seneca, ~~and~~ on the left Cicero, whilst the walk continued past the latter leads to Horace & Macanas. The walk from the chair past Socratees brings you to the bust of Aristotle near to which another leads to Plato which winds round to Zeno & Anakreon and from thence again to Aristotle; the walk then leads acroſs the flower garden, near to the sheep ground, from which a good view of the Temple is seen. The following inscriptions are on the several Therms of the above mentioned "Sages & Bards".—

— Cicero —

Si solitudine delectare, cum scribas, et aliquid agos eorum, quorum consuesti, gaudes; neque reprehendo tuum consilium: nam nihil isto potest eſse jucundus; non modo miseris his temporibus et luctuosis, sed etiam tranquillis et optatis; praesertim vel animo defatigato tuo, qui nunc requietam quaerat ex magnis occupationibus, vel erudito, qui semper aliquid ex se promat, quod alios delectet, ipsum laudibus illustrat.

Seneca

Vidi ego in villa hilari atque amana mæstos vidi in media solitudine occupatis similes. Conversari cum amicis absentibus licet: et quidem quoties velis, quamdiu velis. Magis hac voluptate, qua maxima est, fruimur dum absumus. Præsentia enim nos delicatos facit; et qui aliquando una loquimur, ambulamus; cum considemus, cum diducti sumus, nihil de his quos modo videmus, cogitamus, et ideo æquo animo ferri debemus absentiam, quia nemo non multum eſse, quod nobis peregrinatio eripiat, amicus animo poſsidendus est. Hic autem nunquam abest: quemcumque vult quotidie videt.

Horatius

Aequam memento rebus in arduis
Servare mentem, non secus in bonis
Ab insolenti temperatum
Lætitia, moriture delli;
Seu mæstus omni tempore vixeris,
Seu te in remoto gramine per dies
Festos reclinatum bearis
Interiore nota falerni;
Quo pinus ingens, albaque populus
Umbram hospitalem consociare amant
Ramis .....
Huc et unguenta et nimium brevis
Flores amanos ferri jube rosae.

Od. L. 2

Maecenas

Nec dis amicum est, nec mihi te prius
Oberi Maecenas mearum
Grande decus columenque rerum
Ah, te meae si partem animae rapit
Maturior vis, quid moror altera
Nec carus aeque, nec superstes
Integer? ille dies utramque
Ducet ruinam * * * * *
Me nec chimæra spiritus igneae,
Nec sire surgat, centimanus gyas
Divellet unquam: sic potenti
Justitiae, placitamque parcis.

ΣΩΚΡΑΤΗΣ

...ΕΙΣ ΑΚΑΔΗΜΙΑΝ ΚΑΤΙΩΝ, ΥΠΟ ΤΑΙΣ ΜΟΡΙΑΙΣ ΑΠΟΘΡΕΞΕΙΣ
ΣΤΕΦΑΝΩΣΑΜΕΝΟΣ ΚΑΛΑΜΩ ΛΕΥΚΩ ΜΕΤΑ ΣΩΦΡΟΝΟΣ ΗΛΙΚΙΩΤΟΥ,
ΣΜΙΛΑΚΟΣ ΟΖΩΝ, ΚΑΙ ΑΠΡΑΓ ΜΟΣΥΝΗΣ, ΚΑΙ ΛΕΥΚΗΣ ΦΥΛΛΟΒΟΛΟΥΣΗΣ,
ΗΡΟΣ ΕΝ ΩΡΑ ΧΑΙΡΩΝ, ΟΠΟΤΑΝ ΠΛΑΤΑΝΟΣ ΠΤΕΛΕΑ ΨΙΘΥΡΙΖΗ.

Ω ΚΑΛΛΙΠΥΡΓΟΝ ΣΟΦΙΑΝ
ΧΛΕΙΝΟΤΑΤΗΝ ΕΠΑΣΚΩΝ,
ΩΣ ΗΔΥ ΣΟΥ ΤΟΙΣΙ ΛΟΓΟΙΣ
ΣΟΦΡΟΝ ΕΠΕΣΤΙΝ ΑΝΘΟΣ.
ΕΥΔΑΙΜΟΝΕΣ ΑΡ ΗΣΑΝ ΟΙ
ΤΩΤΕ ΖΩΝΤΕΣ, ΗΝΙΚ ΗΣ,
ΤΩΝ ΠΡΟΤΕΡΩΝ.

ΠΛΑΤΩΝ, ΖΗΝΩΝ, & ΑΡΙΣΤΟΤΕΛΗΣ have no inscriptions except their names on the bottom of the Therms.

ΑΝΑΚΡΕΩΝ

ΣΤΕΦΑΝΗΦΟΡΟΥ ΜΕΤΗΡΟΣ
ΜΕΛΠΟΜΑΙ ΡΟΔΟΝ ΘΗΡΕΙΟΝ
ΣΥΝ, ΕΤΑΙΡ', ΑΕΞΕ ΜΟΛΠΗΝ.

Proceeding from Mason, Pope is again seen with the following quotation from his "Windsor Forest".

> Bear me, oh bear me to sequestered scenes
> The bowery mazes, and surrounding greens;
> To Thams's banks which fragrant breezes fill
> Or where ye muses sport on Cooper's hill
> I seem through consecrated walks to rove,
> I hear soft music die along the grove;
> Led by the sound I rove from shade to shade
> By Godlike Poets venerable made:
> Here his first lays majestic Denham sung,
> There the last numbers flowed from Cowley's tongue.

At a little distance from Pope and on the right of the walk is the Temple* built after the portico of an ancient Ionic Temple at Athens on the banks of the Ilissus. In a recess in the centre is placed a bust of Shakespear, the "Child of Fancy", to which goddess, this Temple is dedicated, which appears from the inscription, "Sacred to Fancy" placed under the pediment. Under the bust is a quotation from Act. 5 Sc. 5 of his Merry Wives of Windsor; as an appropriate reference to the distant view.

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* See page 50.

About, about;
Search Windsor Castle, elves, within and out;
Strew good luck, ouphes, on every sacred room;
That it may stand till the perpetual doom,
In state as wholesome, as in state 'tis fit;
Worthy the owner as the owner it.
The several chairs of order look you scour
With juce of balm, and every precious flower:
Each fair instalment, coat and several crest,
With loyal blazon, evermore be blest!
And nightly, meadow fairies, look you sing,
Like to the Garter's compass, in a ring:
The expressure that it bears, green let it be,
More fertile fresh than all the fields to see;
And, Honi soit Que mal y pense, write,
In emerald tufts, flowers purfled blue and white,
Like saphire, perl, in rich embroydery,
Buckled below fair Knighthood's bended knee;
Faries use flowers for their charactery.

Looking from the Temple, the scenery is most delightful the foreground is tastefully laid out in flower clumps the bust of Pope is seen on the left, a little beyond him, Mason; to the right of Pope & on the ou -skirts of the plantation is Anakreon. On the right looking past a majestic Oak an Urn is just perceived, dedicated to T. Dawson Esqr. to the left of this is the bust of Petrarch farther on is Gray, still farther on, are glades cut into the flower garden, where the busts of Spencer Chaucer stand, but they are not visible from the Temple. Beyond this is the sheep ground which takes a more park like appearan by some fine Oaks being interspersed about it. In the distance th magnificent pile of building Windsor Castle rears its proud battlemented towers; little to the right is Julias Cæsar's or Bell Tower; still farther, and c siderably below the Castle, are seen the "distant spires" of Eton College; which altogether makes a most ~~though~~ delightfully interes scene. The following inscription is placed under the bust of

Petrarca
Solo, e pensoso, i più diserti campi
Vo misurando a passi tardi, e lenti;
Egli occhi porto per fuggire intenti
Dove vestigio uman l'arena stampi
Dal manifesto accorger delle genti;
Perchè negli atti, d'allegrezza spenti,
Di fuor si legge com'io dentro avvampi.

Near to the majestic Oak, before mentioned the principal walk divides; that to the right leads past the bust of Waller; the other continues to the *Urn erected to the memory of the Honble R. T. Dawson by "his friend & near relation" – John Penn Esq. It bears the following inscription

This memorial of a Friendship,
formed at the earliest age between two near relations,
but terminated by the death of one in his twentieth year,
was placed here by the survivor, long after that event.
The Honorable Richard Thomas Dawson,
whom it removed from high earthly hopes to heavenly enjoyments,
was the eldest son of
Thomas, since created Viscount Cremorne, and of the
Right Honble Lady Anne Dawson, a daughter of the first Earl of Pomfret.
Born A. D. 1759; the year, distinguished by British valor,
when also was born his friend and fellow collegian,
at the University of Cambridge,
That great statesman, the Right Honble William Pitt;
he resembled him in extraordinary intelectual excellence,
and the most rapid progress in all academical studies.
His remains having been, at his death, conveyed to Ireland,
where again brought to this country, A. D. 1802,
and interred in the vault of his family, then newly built
in the church yard of this parish.
Had he been spared to a world in need of virtuous examples,
it might have reasonably sought in him, a conspicuous one,
as well of various exalted merit, as of
what adorns that neither useless, nor common, character
a perfect friend.

Nearly opposite the Urn a walk on the left leads to a bust of Gray, placed near to the "thick branches," of the wide spreading oak, noticed above. Near to Gray stands Chaucer, and a little farther on Spencer, both facing glades, cut into the flower garden in front of the Temple. The quotations from their several works are as follow.

* It is made of Bath Stone. See a drawing page 56.

Gray

Where'er the oak's thick branches stretch
A broader, browner shade;
Where'er the rude and moss grown beech
O'er-canopies the glade;
With me the muse shall sit, and think,
At ease reclin'd in rustic state;
How vain the ardor of the croud,

Ode to Spring

Chaucer

Lo! how the season of the yere and averell shouris
Doith the bushis burgyn out blossoms and flouris!
Lo the pryme rosis how fresh they ben to sene!
And many othir flouris among the grasis grene,
Lo how they spryng, and spriede, and of divers hue!
Beholdith, and seith both rede, white, and blue!
That lusty bin and comfortabill for mannys sight
For I sey, for myself, it makith my hert to light,
Now, sith almighty sovryn hath sent so feir a day,
Who shall be the first that shall unlace his male
In comfort of us all, and gyn some mery tale

Spencer

Those prudent heads that with their counsels wise
Whylom the pillowrs of the' earth did sustain,
And taught ambitious Rome to tyrannise,
And in the neck of all the world to rayne
Oft from those grave affaires were wont abstain
With the sweet lady muses for to play:
So Hatton you great lord whose counsels sway
The burdeine of this kingdom mightily
With like delightes sometimes may eke delay
The rugged brow of careful policy
And to those ydle rymes leave little space
Which for their titles sake may find more grace

At a little distance from Spencer, the walk leading to the bust of Aristotle and other ancients is passed on the left; near to which stands Bacon, which introduces you into a circular garden laid out in flower clumps with the gravel walk continued round it. Beyond Bacon is Sir Isaac Newton, a little farther on a walk leads to the left just beyond this is a garden chair from which, looking across the flower garden, the Temple is seen through a glade on the opposite side. From the chair the walk leads to the bust of Lock continued from thence it returns to the Urn dedicated to the Honble R. S. Dawson. The inscriptions under the three busts which are placed in this garden are below –

Bacon

Prophet of unborn science! on thy realms
Philosophy, his sov'reign lustre spread,
Yet did he deign to light with casual glance
The wilds of taste. Yes, sagest Verulam,
Twas thine to banish from the royal groves
Each childish vanity of crisped knot
And sculptur'd foliage, to the lawn restore
Its ample space, and bid it feast the sight
With verdure pure, unbroken, unabridg'd.
There smiles in varied tufts the velvet rose,
There flaunts the gadding woodbine swells
the ground
In gentle hillocks, and arround its sides
Thro' blossom'd shades the secret pathway
steals.

Newton

Island of bliss! amid the subject seas
That thunder round thy rockey coasts, set up,
At once the wonder, terror, and delight
Of distant nations, whose remotest shores
Can soon be shaken by thy naval arm;
Not to be shook thyself but all assaults
Baffling, as thy hoar cliffs the loud sea-wave;
Let Newton, pure inteligence, whom God
To mortals lent, to trace his boundless works
From laws sublimely simple speak thy fame
In all philosophy.

Locke

Unde Animus scire incipiat: quibus inchoet orsa
Principiis seriem rerum, tenuemque catenam
Menemosyne: Ratio unde rudi sub pectore tardum
Augeat imperium; et primum mortalibus ægris
Ira, Dolor, Metus, et Curæ nascantur inanes;
Tu cæcas rerum causas, fontemque severam,
O decus, Angliacæ certe o lux altera gentis,
Pande, Pater; tibi enim, tibi veri magne Sacerdos,
Corda patent hominum, atque altæ penetralia
Mentis.
Tu doceas, non illa leves primordia motus
Quanquam parva, dabunt. Laetum vel amabile
quicquid
Usquam oritur, trahit hinc ortum; sapientia dii
Hinc roseum accendit lumen, vultûque sereno
Humanas aperit mentes, nova gaudia monstrans,
Scilicet et rerum crescit pulcherrima Virtus.

Proceeding down the walk which was passed near the chair yo arive at two openings on the left, from which good views of t house are seen; a little farther on stands the bust of Milton, opp to which a rustic gate leads into the sheep ground. The followin is the quotation under this poets bust.

Imus et argutâ paulum recubamus in umbrâ,
Aut ad aquas Colni, aut ubi jugera Casibelauni?
At nuper, dum nescio quid mihi grande sonabat
Fistulas ab undecimâ jam lux est altera nocte,
Et tum forte novis admôram labra cicutis,
Dissiluêre tamen ruptâ compage, nec ultra
Ferre graves potuere sonos.
Tu procul annosâ pendebis, fistula, pinu,
Multum oblita mihi, aut, patriis mutata Camanis
Britonicum strides.

Epitaph. Dam.

At some distance from Milton stands the bust of Virgil n to which a mossy walk on the right leads to a mound on whi a grotto is placed dedicated to the bard below, as appears by t word "Tityri" painted in large black letters nearly at the top of t grotto. Behind this is the Ice-house the front of which is case with bark & a rustic porch so as effectually to conceal the real bu from view. Thus "Beneath the shade which beechen boughs diff the grotto forms a pretty object from the walk, besides doing honor to the name of the celebrated Latin poet; & lastly "tho' not least" to be remembered, it hides all the unsightly appearance of a common thatched Ice-house. Opposite to Virgil a walk with a rustic gate leads acroſs a rough part of the sheep ground to the bust of Thompson. Near to this also, by looking on the left to the top of a meadow, commonly called the Tea-house meadow, is seen an open summer house with a pediment. Under the bust of Virgil is the following quotation from his 6th Eclog—

Prima Syracosio dignata est ludere versu
Nostra, nec erubuit sylvas habitare, Thalia.
Quum canerem reges et prælia, Cythius aurem
Vellit, et admonuit: Pastorem, Tityre, pingues
Pascere oportet oves, deductum dicere carmen.

Leaving Virgil you ascend rather a steep hill at the top of which a walk leads into what is called the thicket one on the right towards the bust of Waller and on the left to that of Thompson. Before you arive at Thompson, the summer house is again seen through a glade cut near to the bust; near to this is a chair from which a picturesque view of Windsor Castle is seen; the foreground of this view, assumes a very wild appearance beyond is a thick maſs of trees above which Windsor Castle towers in all its grandeaur. This walk continued through the sheep ground leads to the bust of Virgil. This inscription on Thompson is extracted from his Hymn—

These, as they change, Almighty Father! these
Are but the varied God. The rolling year
Is full of Thee.

Retracing our steps and continuing along the walk towards the bust of Waller we arrive at the Urn, erected by John Penn Esqr. to the memory of his mother* which is approached by a graſs walk on the left. It is placed in a very retired, ~~[illegible]~~ situation surrounded by trees and shrubs the dark foliage of which, associated with the dedication and pathetic inscription give it a 'pleasing tho' somewhat malencholly appearance. In a tablet on the pedestal is inscribed in large letters "The Tribute of Filial Respect and Love" — The following is the inscription on the Urn—

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* See page 54.

The Right Honourable Lady Juliana Penn
to whom this Urn is dedicated, was the fourth Daughter
of Thomas first Earl of Pomfret, and of
Henrietta Louisa his Countess, the Donor of the
Pomfret collection of ancient marbles
at the University of Oxford.
Her lamented daughter united to the
purity of character, to the polished manners, and to
the discretion, of an enlightened Mother,
in youth celebrated beauty, and
through life, an eminent display of
all the gentler virtues.
Yet here it is just to particularize one,
that Maternal Affection,
most conspicuous, when the sole care of
a young family devolved upon her,
at the anxious period of a great political change,
to them of most importance by its
immediate effects on the fortune of individuals.
Having closed her virtuous carer
A.D. 1801 Æt. 72
she awaits its full, and long meditated reward;
reposing in the Church of this Parish;
among her former Neighbours; the Rich
whom she had attached
by her kind offices, and pleasing society;
and the Poor,
whom she had long relieved and comforted,
by her attentive charity.

A little farther on stands the bust of Waller on the right of the walk; from which is seen (looking acroſs a sunk at some distance in the park the Column erected to the of Sir Edward Coke. The inscription on Waller is taken from Akensides Pleas. of Imagination

Waller

Different minds
Incline to different objects; one pursues
The vast alone; the Wonderful; the Wild
But sooth'd with gentlest beauty; Waller longs
To spread his careless limbs amid the cool
Of Platane shades; and to the list'ning deer
The tale of slighted vows and Love's disdain
Resound soft warbling, all the live-long day.

Proceeding along the walk by the sunk fence & the back of the Temple you arive at another circular flower garden; the walk continued straight on leads past another kind of temple,* on the right to the bust of Ariosto & from thence to Dante near to which is an opening into the principal walk from the house; beyond this is Tasso farther on on the left is the Temple or Summer house adorned with the busts of eight celebrated Frenchmen. Near the top in the centre, encircled by a wreath of palm is Corneille below this is [L]Moliere, Racine & Boileau[R] also enclosed by two branches of palm tastefully tied by a ribon; on the right of these is Rousseau & on the left Voltaire which are excluded from the palm owing to their being   . At the end on the right is Fenelon & on the left Montesquieu both of which are surrounded by this emblem of Christianity. The following are the inscriptions on the three Italian busts in this garden.

Ariosto

Le donne, i cavalier, l'arme, gli amori,
Le cortesie, l'audaci imprece io canto,
Che furo al temps che passaro i mori
D Africa il mare, e in Francia noquer tanto;
seguendo l'ire e i giovenil furori
D'agramente lor re; che si die vanto
Di vendicar la morte di Trojano
Sopra re carlo imperator Romano

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* See page 82.

Dante

Poiche la sua mano alla mia poseo
Con lieto volto, onde mi confortai.
Mi mise dentro alle segrete cose
Quivi sospiri, pianti, e alti quai
Risonavan, per l'aer senza stelle.

Tasso

O musa, tu che di caduchi allori
Non circondi la fronte in elicona,
Ma su nel cielo infra i beati cori,
Hai di stelle immortali aurea corona,
Tu spira al petto mio canto, e tu perdona
S'intesso fregi al ver, s'adorno in parte
D'altri diletti che de tuoile carte,

A little beyond the summer house, through a glade the left is seen Sir Edward Cokes' column; the walk then proceedes without any other object to attract attention to the North West angle of the house where a gate leads into the park.

On the eastern side of the house is a plantation whic leads towards the bridge & which is called the Wilderness; near to the bottom where the two streams connect is a fr cascade over which is a rustic bridge & a little beyond; a in a rustic fence leads into the Park —— A road conduc you to a shrubbery surrounding the Church Yard – At the west en is a chair from which looking over the Church Yard wall the tombs of Tyack Groom commemorated by Gray in his "Long Story" are seen & the Sarcophagus to the m of Gray in the distance — Farther on the shrubbery a Cloister is built which a private entrance to the Church – There are eight windows with antient stained Near to the Cloister is another Chair with a quotation from Gray's Long Story and which the remains of the old Manor House are seen. At the eastern extremity of Church Yard Wall is a rustic "Moss House" from which you look down a vista to the Cloister Wall covered with Ivy being one side & a Rustic Fence with a line of finely grown Pines o other – A little beyond this seat is a gate leading into the meadow & from this point may b the house in which Gray resided at West End & also the remains of the Old Manor House – On either side of the gate are seats above are appropriate inscriptions from Gray —. Crossing the meadow you arive at the shrubbery surrou the Monument of Gray, the inscriptions on which are quoted at p. 21. – From this point landscape is most interesting – looking to the south are seen the "spires" of Eton crowned by Castle. To the west – the Church, on the left of which is the Mansion in the distance and right Sir E. Cokes Column with the ruins of the Old House peeping from among the trees.

All that remains of the Old House is the Kitchen with a few of the adjoining offices — Cl this are the Stables & Kitchen Garden.

Translations of Inscriptions in the Pleasure Grounds
1830

All the busts which have not English inscriptions on them have the translations on a board which pulls up from the back of the Therm. The following are the several translations.

— Horace —

In adverse hours an equal mind maintain,
 Nor let your spirit rise too high
Tho' fortune kindly change the scene.
 Alike my Dellius, born to die

Whether your life in sorrows pass
 And sadly joyless glide away;
Or you reclining on the grass,
 Bless with falernian wine the festal day;

Where the pale poplar and tall pine,
 Expelled the sun's intemp'rate beam,
In hospitable shades their branches join.

Here pour your wine, your perfumes shed;
 And round the short-lived roses spread.

Francis

— Macenas —

Why will Macenas thus complain
Of sickness in despondent strain!
Nor can the Gods, nor I, consent
That you, my life's great ornament
Should sink untimely to the tomb,
While I survive the fatal doom;
My value lost no longer whole
And but possessing half my soul.
One day, believe the sacred oath,
Shall lead the funeral pomp of both,
With thee to Pluto's dark abode,
With thee, I'll tread the dreary road.
Nor fell Chimera's breath of fire,
Nor hundred handed Gyas dire,
Shall ever tear my friend from me
So justice and the fates decree!

Francis's Horace

Cicero

If you are enjoying solitude, while you write, and pass your time engaged in your accustomed employments, I am highly gratified by it, nor can at all disapprove your scheme of life: for nothing can be more eligible, not only in these times of misery and misfortune, but even in tranquil and desirable ones; especially if we either contemplate the fatigue of your harassed care-worn mind, which may need timely repose after weighty and important occupations, or its stores of learning; from which so much may be drawn to interest others and to command that well merited praise of mankind which will distinguish you.

Seneca

I have seen mournful countenances in a splended villa, consecrated to cheerfulness; I have seen men as it were employed in their pursuits in the middle of a desert. We may hold conversations even with our absent friends, and that both as often, and as long, as we think proper. We enjoy this privelege, (whic is the greatest) most when our friends are absent; for presence makes us nice and delicate and because we are engaged in discourse with our friend, we must walk and sit down with him. When we h separated, nothing of these accompanying acts are regarded by us; and for this very reason ought we to suffer absence with an undisturbed mind, that our attention is called off from our friend, even when he is present — you will perceive hence that to rusticate does not deprive us of much pleasure. Our friend should take complete possession of our min He is in truth never absent. He sees whoever he ch and every day.

Socratees

That part of the following extract, slightly altered & adapted from a dialogue in Cumberland's translation of Aristophanes's comedy of the Clouds, which is marked by inverted commas contains what is said in the greek lines on the front of this term, as calculated to inspire an enthusiasm corrective of the judgements of an inventive sage like Socratees in favor of the regularity of a college education, and of those virtues it is intended to produce in a country.

Fair and fresh in youthful bloom,
Among our young athletics shall you shine,
Not in the forum loitering time away,
In gossip prattle, like our gang of idlers;
But "in the solemn academic shade
Crowned with the modest reed, fit converse hold
With your collegiate equals; there serene,
Calm as the scene around you, underneath
The sombrous foliage which the olive spreads
Where the deciduous poplar strews her leaves,
Where the tall Elm tree and wide stretching plane
Sigh to the fanning breeze you shall inhale
Sweet odors wafted in the breath of spring."

This is the regimen that will insure
A healthful body and a vigorous mind

Chorus

"O sage instructor how sublime
These maxims of the former time!
How sweet this unpolluted stream
Of eloquence, how pure the theme!
How pure their fame whose lot was cast
Amongst the generations past!
Where virtuous morals were displayed
And these grave institutes obeyed."

Anakreon

With the flowers that crown gay spring.
Summer's Rose I now will sing;—
Tuneful aid, fair comrade bring!

Locke

Abridged translation of Gray's invocation to Locke, begining his unfinished "Poem, de principiis cogitandi."

How is it that the mind first receives knowledge; from what commencing point memory continues that connected chain of unsubstantial thought representing the series of objects successively suggested to human apprehension; and how reason, acting in the half inform mind, gradually augments her sovereign power with its means of knowledge; while in the suffering race of morta anger, grief, fear, and the vain and frivolous cares spring up to harass and afflict them; these obscure causes reveal thou venerable sage, and disclose the awful source of things; thou certainly one of those rival luminaries shining brightest in the firmament of English philosop These small beginnings, however seeming insignificant, are causes of effects unexampled in importance. Whatever is attractive or amiable on earth, hence derives its origin. High soulded wisdom here kindles and holds up her torch of benevolent brightness, as with a serene countenance, she unfolds the minds of men, providing them with yet untasted delights; and even virtue, fairest of things, must ascribe to this cause her honors, in auspicious advancement to her state of incomparable beauty.

Petrarch.

The loveliest fields, a pensive wanderer grown,
I tread with solitary steps and slow,
And round my anxious eyes, inquiring throw,
The tracks of men to avoid, wherever shewn.
No other means are to invention known
From looks too curious to conceal my woe,
For in my secret breast what passions glow
Each gesture tells, and what I still bemoan.

Milton

Translation chiefly from Cowper.

Say shall we court awhile the whispering shade,
Where steals along the Coln our lays to aid!
And yet of late, as in poetic dream,
My thoughts still wander'd to some statelier theme,
The reeds no sooner touch'd my lip tho' new
And unassay'd before than wide they flew,
Bursting their waxen bonds, nor could sustain
The deep-toned music of the solemn strain.
Adieu my Shepherd's reed! Neglectful thou
Shalt henceforth hang on you old pine tree's bough
Or aid rough British words, tho' tun'd to Roman now.

Virgil

My muse first sported in Sicilian strains
Nor blushed to dwell amid the woods & plains
When Chiefs and fields of fight to sing I tread,
Apollo whispering, checked my youthful pride;
"Go, Tityrus, go" thy flocks & fatlings feed,
To humble subjects suit thy rustic reed.

Warton.

Ariosto

Dames, Knights, and Arms and Love! the deeds that sp
From courteous minds, and virtuous feats, I sing!
What time the Moors from Afric's hostile strand
Had crost the seas to ravage Gallia's land,
By Agramant the youthful monarch led,
In deep resentment for Troyano dead,
With threats on Charlemaign t'avenge his fate
Th' imperial guardian of the Roman state.

Hoole.

Dante

With new born hope his mate the mountain led
Where wide before my wondering eyes were spread
The horrid secrets of the boundless deep
Thence o what wailings from the abject throng
Around the starless sky incessant rung!
Boyd.

Tasso

Translation chiefly by Hoole

Oh sacred muse! who brook it not, poorly spread
Parnassian laurels round thy saintly head;
But sat'st enthron'd with stars immortal crown'd.
Where blissful choirs their hallow'd strains resound;
Do thou inflame me with celestial fire,
Assist my labours and my song inspire!
Forgive me if with truth I fiction join
And grace the verse with other charms than thine.

the walks
and the
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considerably

by the
the Great
several

about this
expence

Right
and

dition to

On the death of Mr John Penn, his Brother altered several of the walks in the Pleasure Grounds. The whole of the Busts with one or two exceptions were removed and the seats in the Church Shrubbery allowed to go to decay. The character of the grounds was thus materially changed and by these inovations the great interest attached to them considerably lessened.

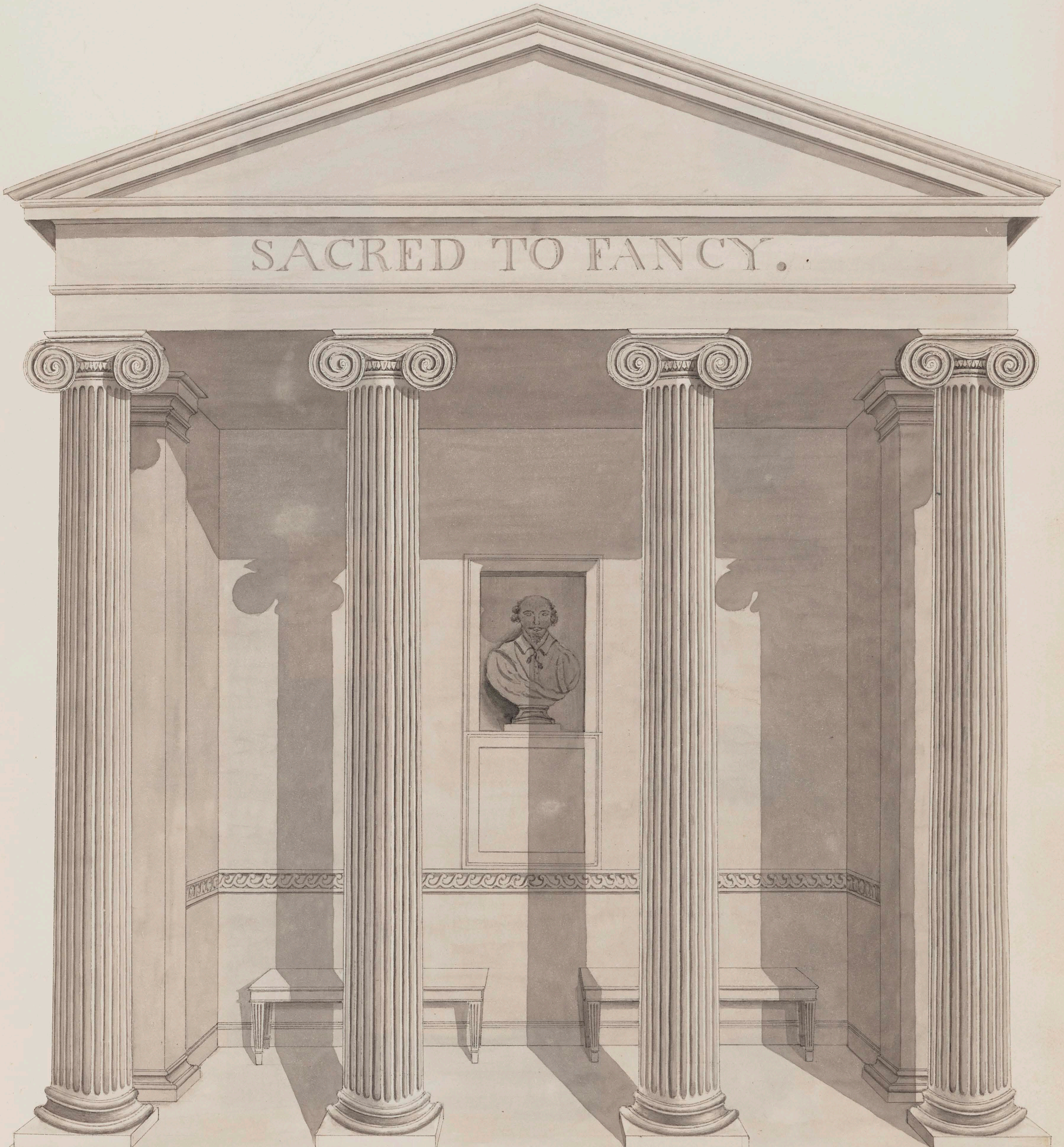
The remains of the Old Mansion was put in repair; a part occupied by the Game Keeper and the remainder fitted up in the olden style. The unfinished part of the Great Mansion was completed by Mr Granville Penn & his Son in a most costly style and several other alterations were made in the approaches & Lodges.

West End House formerly the residence of Gray was purchased about this time of Henry Willmer Esqr., the house rebuilt on a much larger scale and at a great expence and then named "Stoke Court".

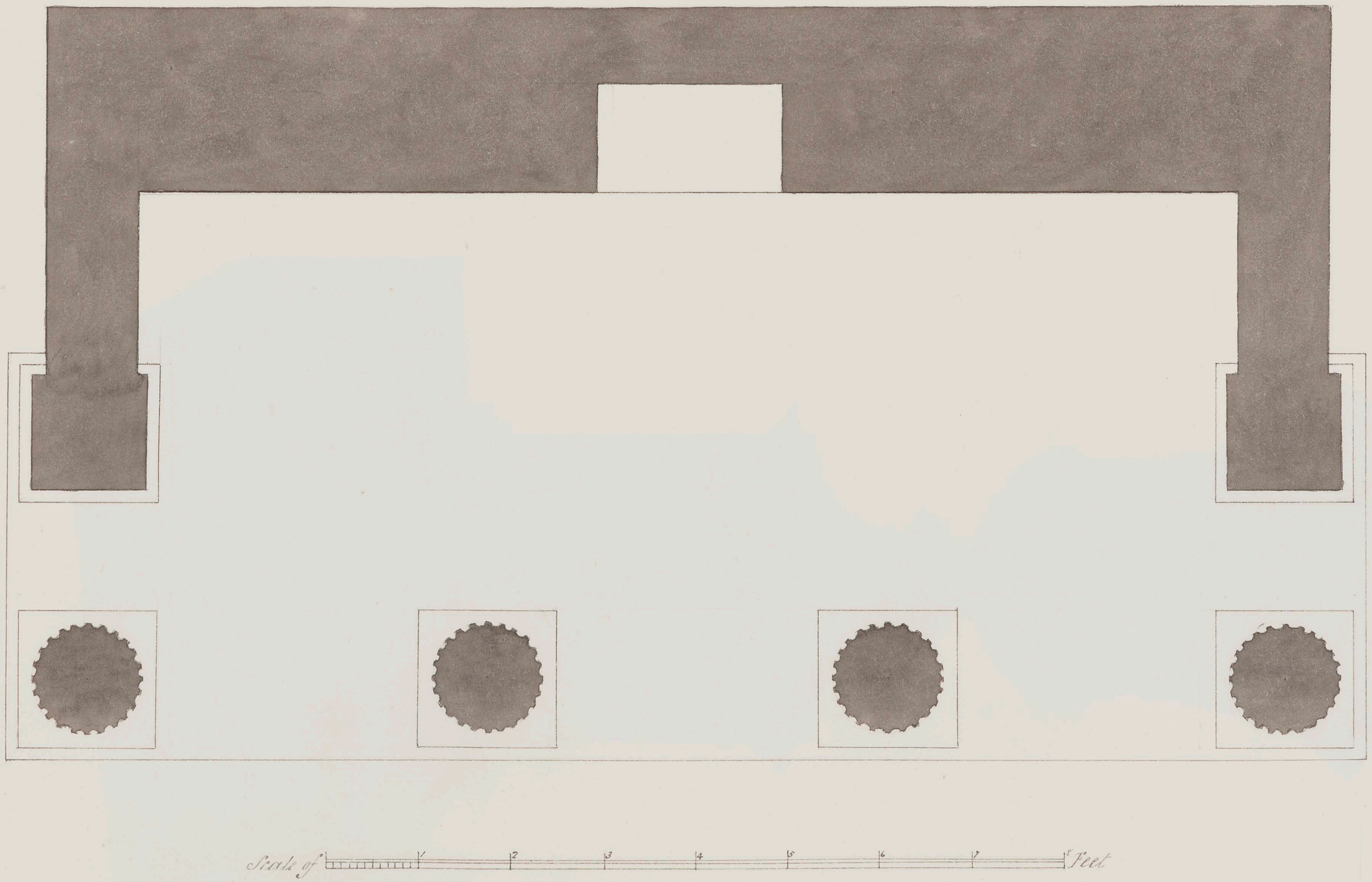
In 1848 Mr. Granville John Penn sold Stoke Park & Mansion to the Right Honble. Henry. Labouchere who has still further made vast alterations in the Grounds and Kitchen Garden many certainly not for the better.

In 1849 Mr. Labouchere gave a part of the "Broom Field" as an addition to the Church Yard which was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford in ye year 1849.

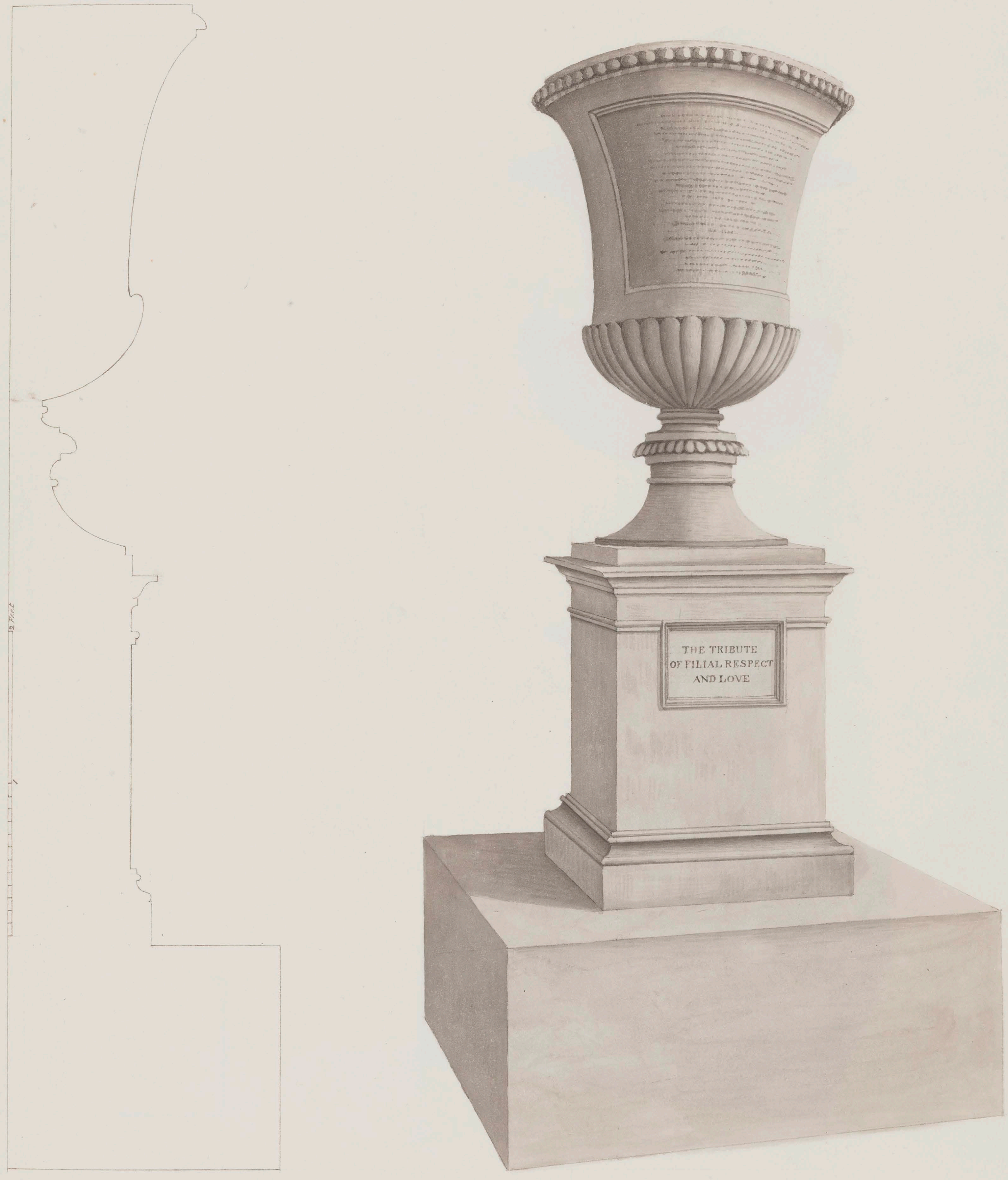
In 1851 Stoke Court was sold by Mr Penn to A. Darby Esqr.


SACRED TO FANCY.

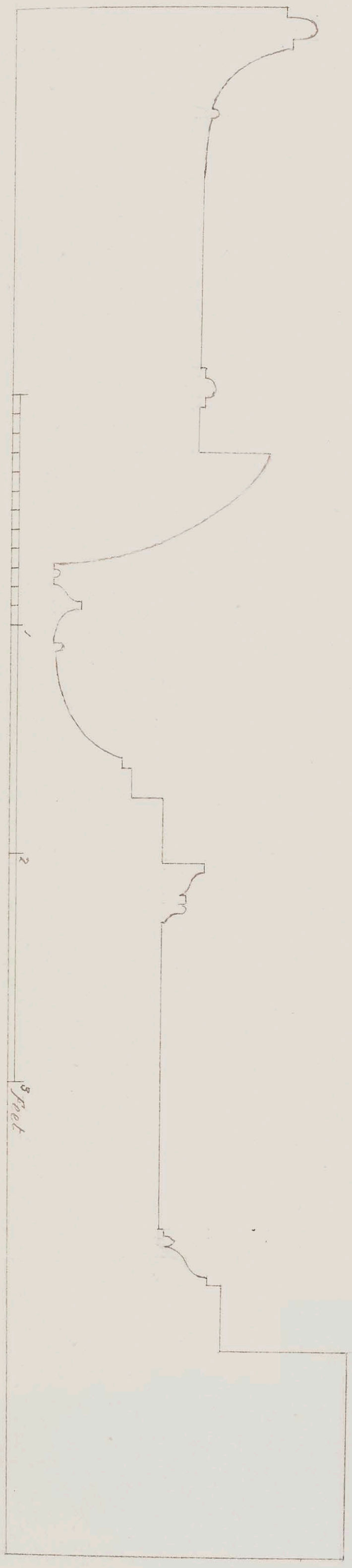
Temple in the Flower Garden. Stoke Park. Bucks
1830.
Contains a Bust of Shakespere, and presents a good view of Windsor Castle.
The inscription on the tablet under the Bust see page 31.

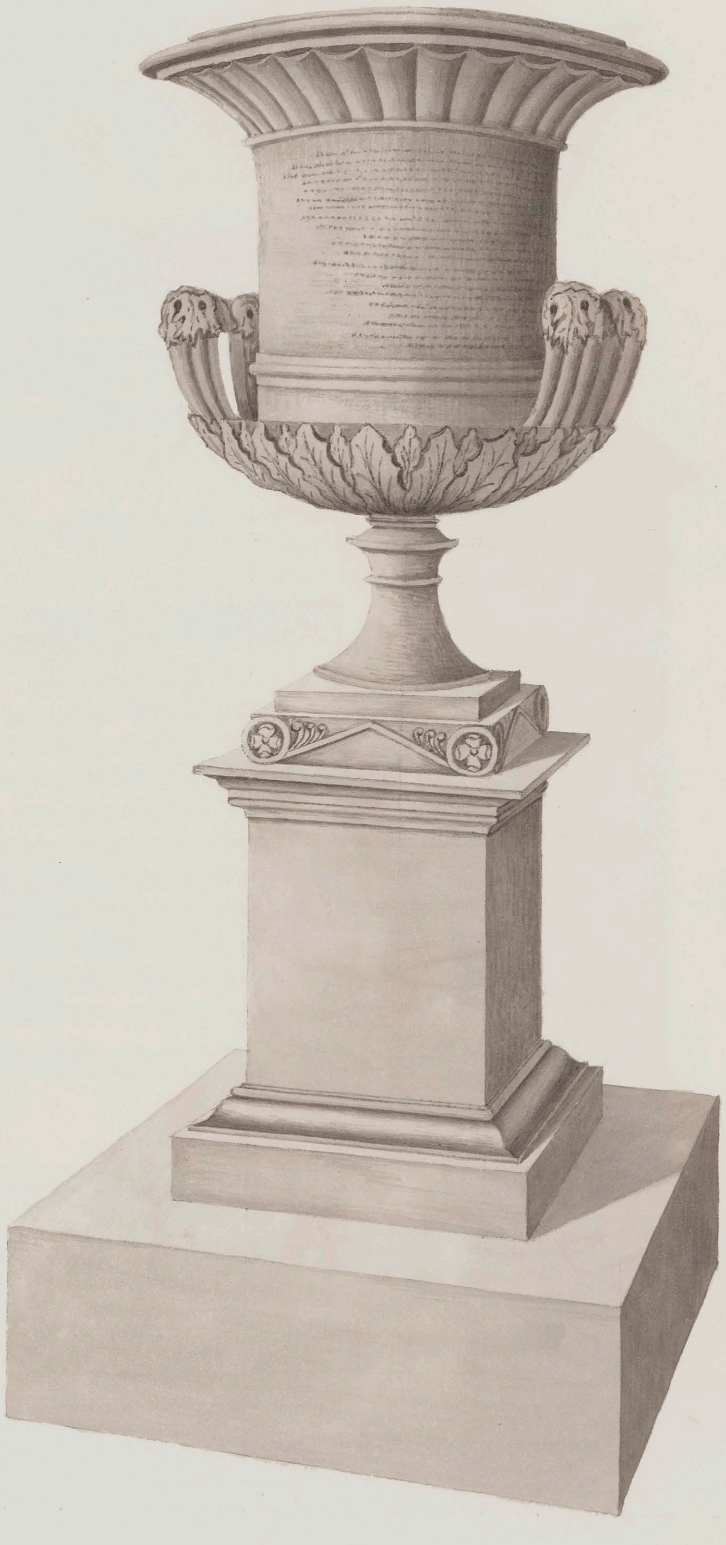

Scale of
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8 Feet

Ground plan of the Temple - Stoke Park - Buckinghamshire

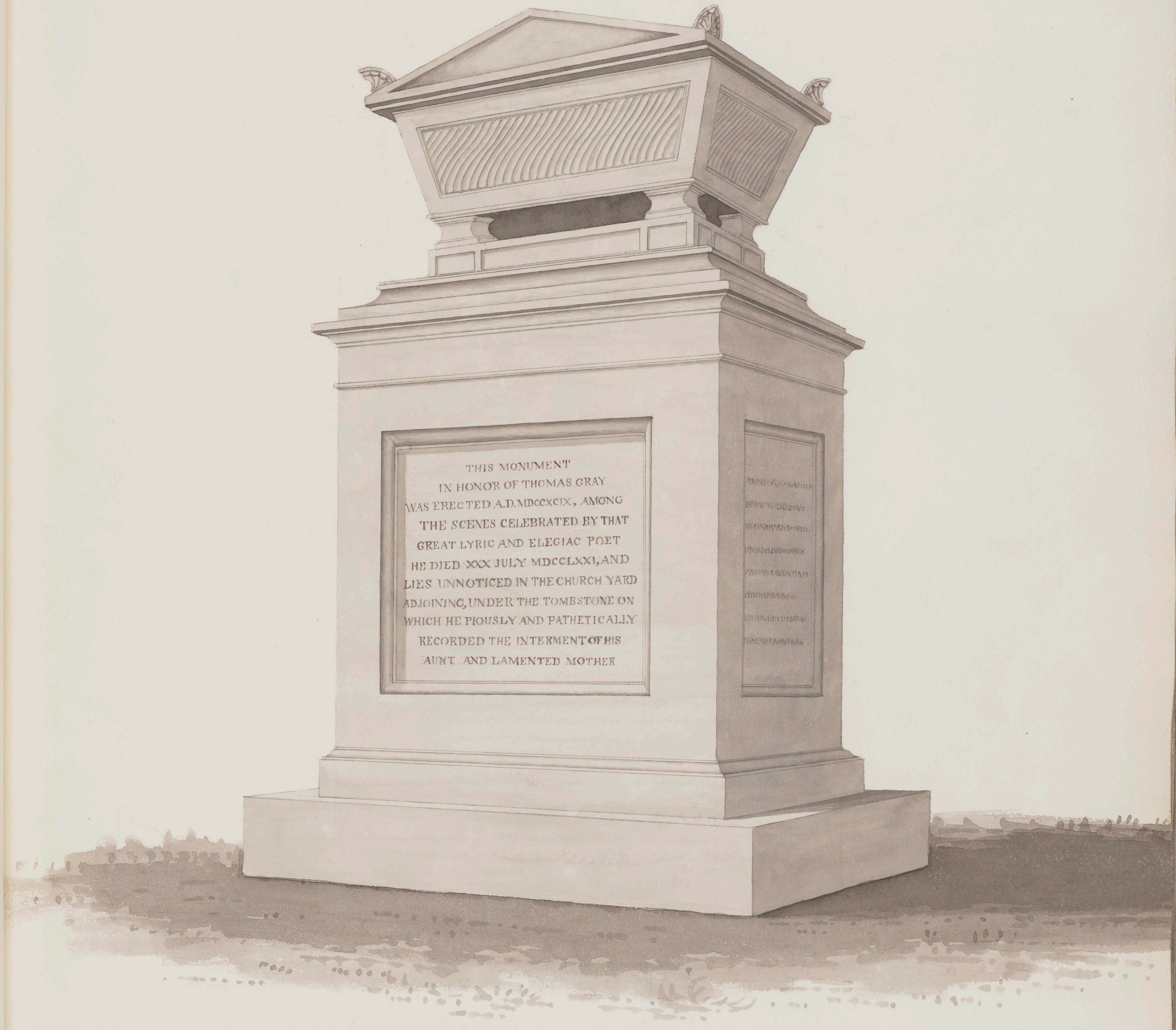

12 Feet
THE TRIBUTE
OF FILIAL RESPECT
AND LOVE

An Urn in the Pleasure Grounds. Stoke Park
erected to the memory of Lady Juliana Penn by her son John Penn Esq.re
The inscription on the Urn see page 37.



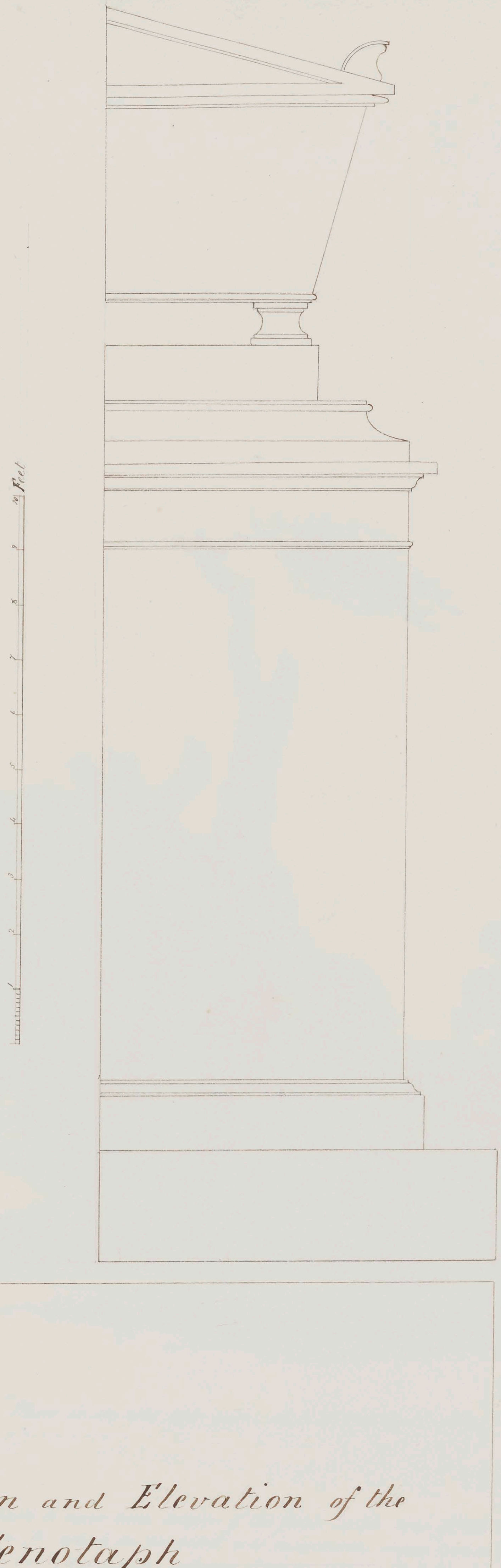


An Urn in the Pleasure Grounds. Stoke Park.
erected to the memory of the Honourable R. T. Dawson.
The inscription see p. 32.

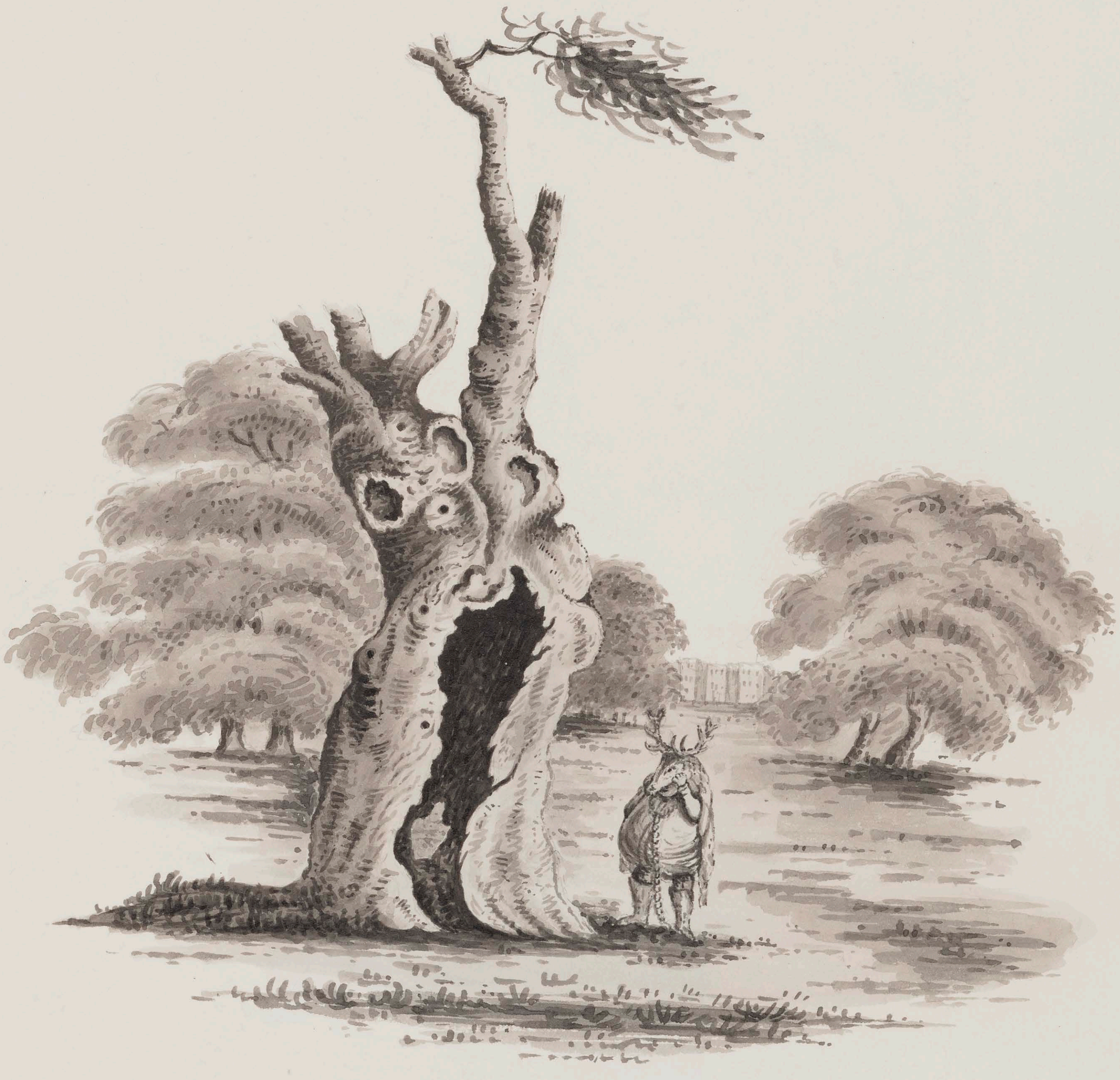

THIS MONUMENT
IN HONOR OF THOMAS GRAY
WAS ERECTED A.D. MDCCXCIX, AMONG
THE SCENES CELEBRATED BY THAT
GREAT LYRIC AND ELEGIAC POET
HE DIED XXX JULY MDCCLXXI, AND
LIES UNNOTICED IN THE CHURCH YARD
ADJOINING, UNDER THE TOMBSTONE ON
WHICH HE PIOUSLY AND PATHETICALLY
RECORDED THE INTERMENT OF HIS
AUNT AND LAMENTED MOTHER

Cenotaph to the memory of Gray
erected by John Penn Esqr. in Stoke Park, Buckinghamshire, 1799.

The inscriptions on the several sides of the pedestal see page 21.


Feet
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

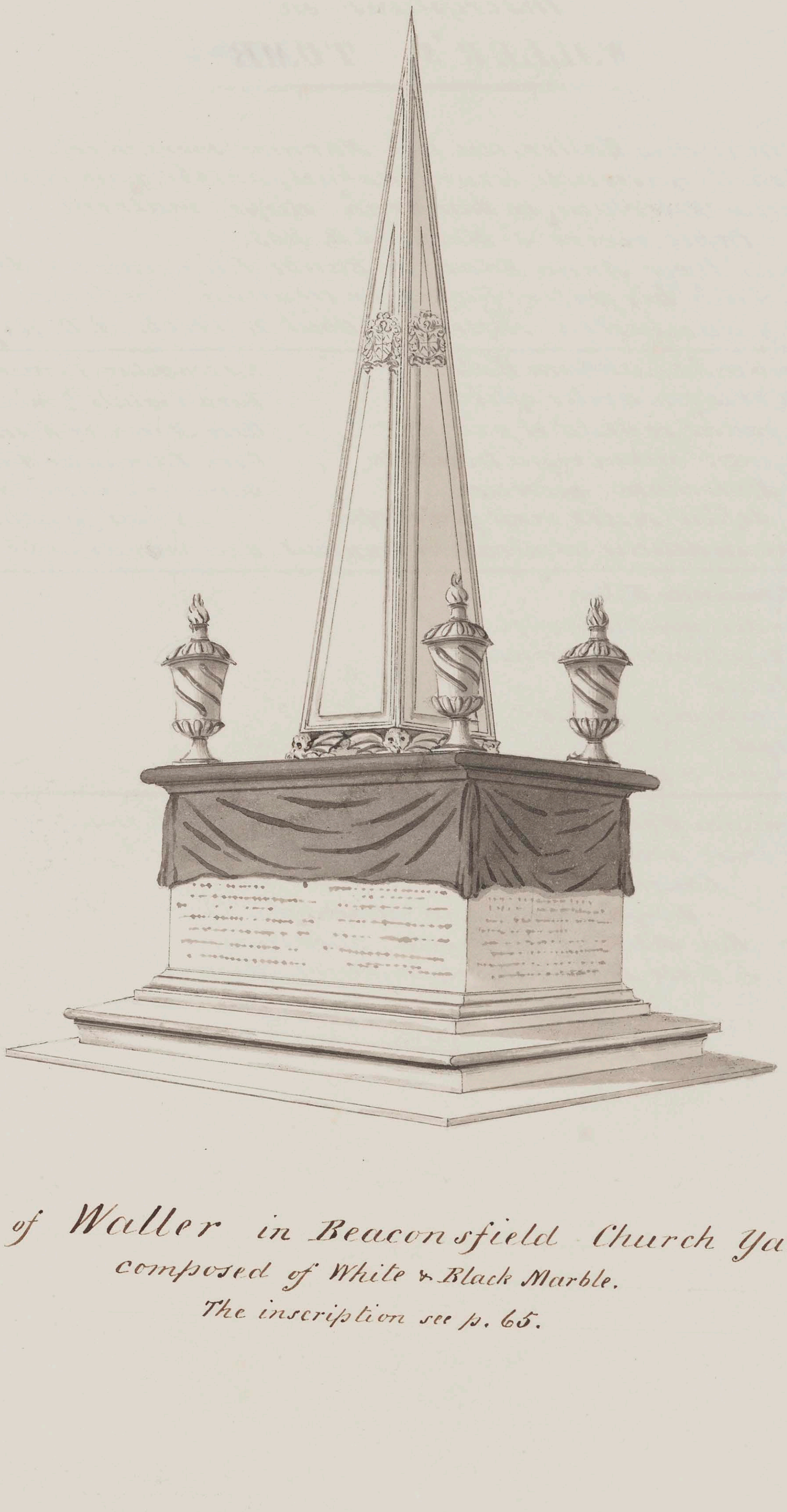
Ground Plan and Elevation of the
Cenotaph
erected to the memory of
Gray



"There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,"
. . . .

"Herne is said to have been keeper of the forest in the time of Elizabeth & having been guilty of some offence, for which he expected to be disgraced, hung himself upon this Oak. The credulity of the ignorant peasantry induced them to suppose that his spirit haunted the spot, and the bard from this circumstance has chosen it as a fit scene of action to expose the cowardice of the lascivious Falstaff who had here appointed to meet the Merry Wives"

This drawing of Hernes' Oak is taken from Britton & Brayley's beauties of England & Wales, which say, "the view of the Oak was executed by Mr. Anderson, from a drawing taken but a few days previous to its being cut down; & we are assured by a gentleman of Windsor, who was present at the making of the sketch that it is an exact deliniation of the tree as it then stood."



Tomb of Waller in Beaconsfield Church Yard.
composed of White & Black Marble.
The inscription see p. 65.

Inscriptions on

WALLER'S TOMB

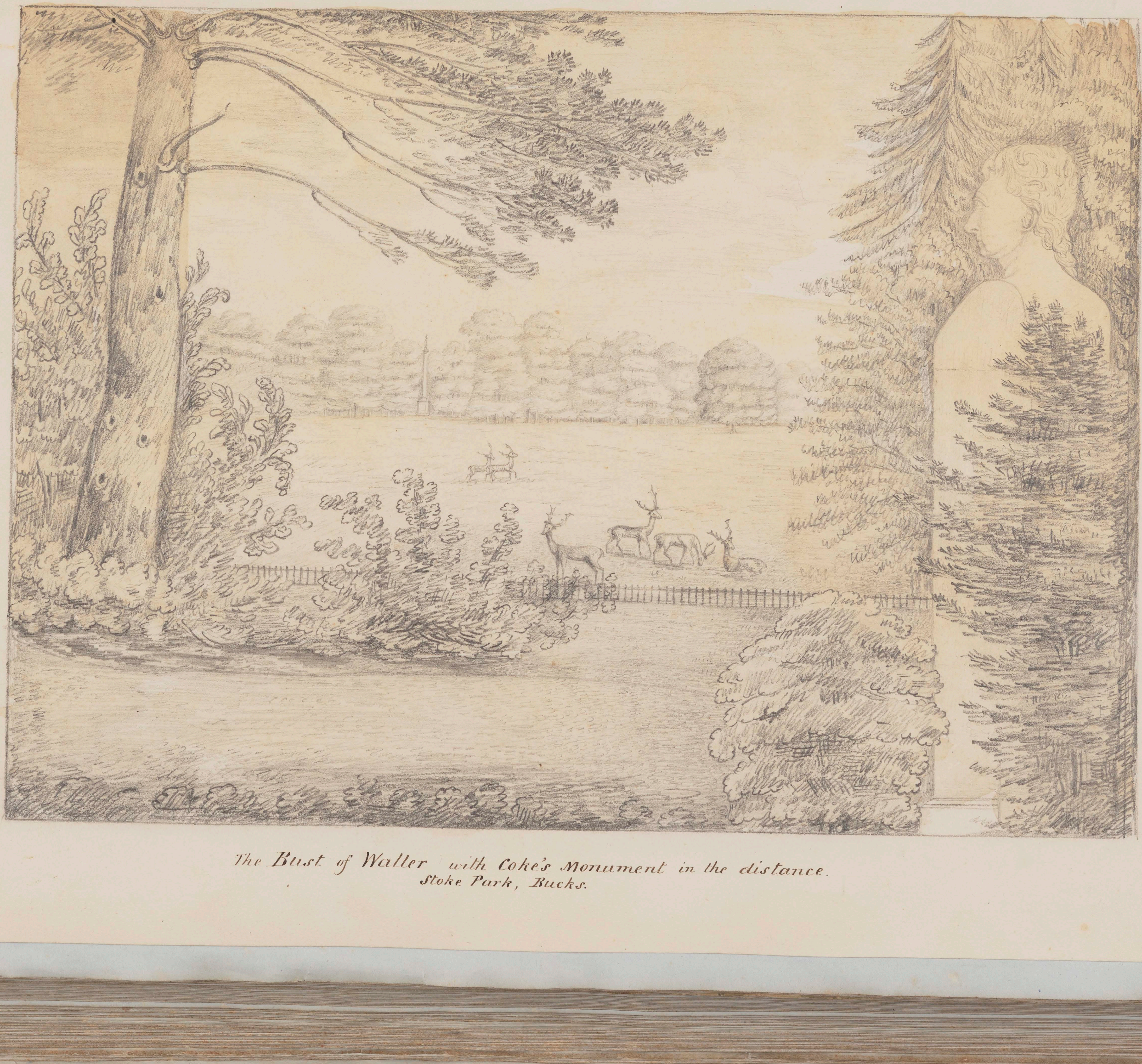
Edmundus Waller, cui hoc Marmor sacrum est,
Colshill nascendi locum habuit, Cantabrigiam studendi,
Patrem Robertum, ex Hamdenâ stirpe matrem.
Cœpit vivere 3° Martii A.D. 1605.
Prima Uxor Anna Edwardi Banks Filia unica & Hæres;
Ex primâ bis pater factus, ex secundâ tredecies
Cui & duo lustra superstes, Obiit 21 Octob. A.D. 1687.

Heus Viator, tumulatum vides Edmundum Waller
Qui tanti nominis poeta, et idem avitis opibus
Inter primos spectabilis, musis se dedit et patriæ.
Nondum Octodecennarius, inter ardua regni tractantes
Sedem habuit à burgo de Amersham missus
Hic vitæ cursus, nec oneri defuit senex vixit quæ semper
Populo charus, Principibus in deliciis admiratione Omnibus.

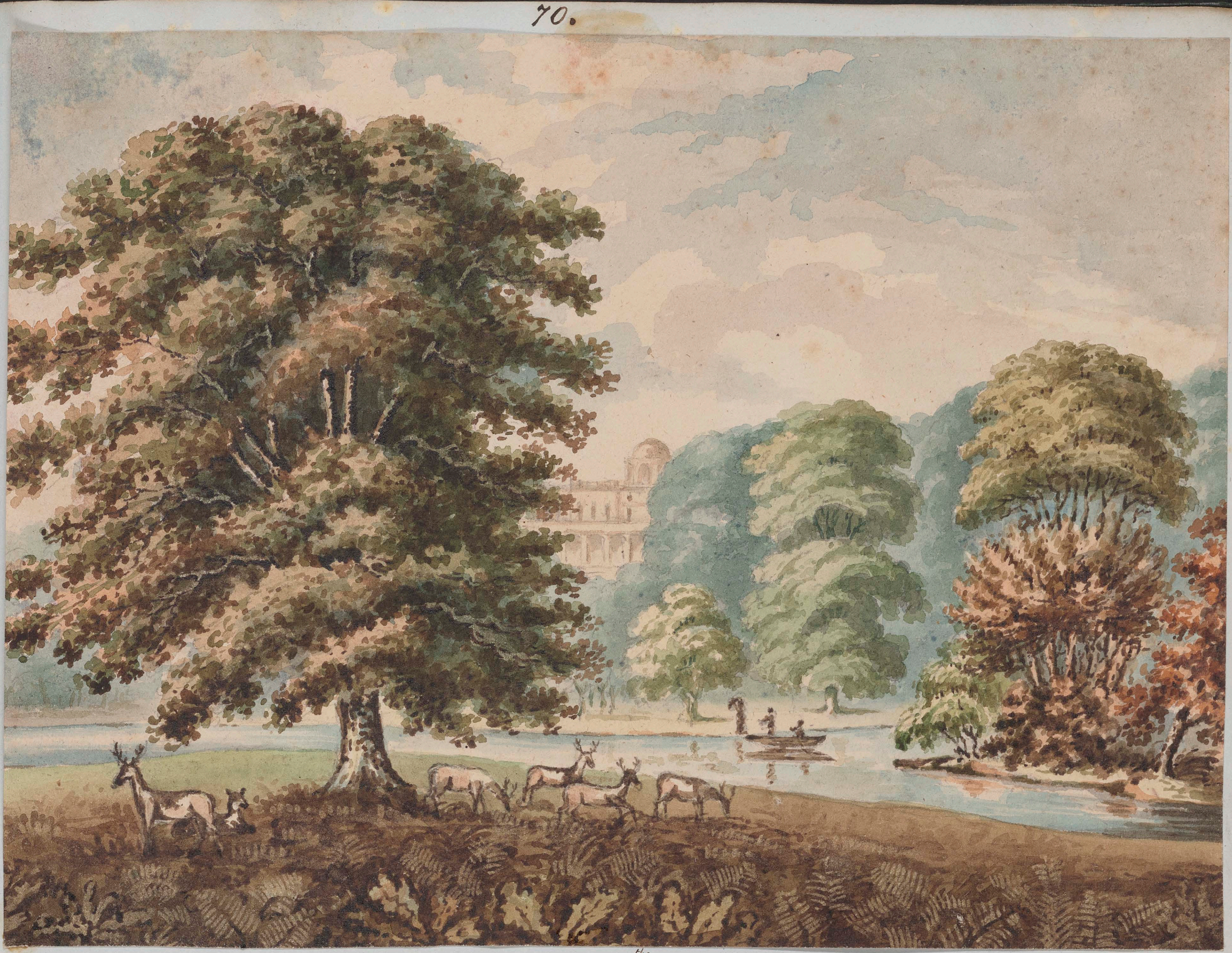
Hic conditur, tumulo sub eodem,
Rara virtute & multâ prole nobilis
Uxor Maria ex Bressyorum Familiâ
Cum Edmundo Waller conjuge charissimo,
Quem ter & decies lætum fecit patrem
V filiis filiabus VIII
Quos mundo dedit & cœlum rediit.

Hoc marmore Edmundo Waller,
Mariæque ex secundis nuptiis conjugi
Pientissimis parentibus, pientissimé parentavit
Edmundus Filius
Honores bene merentibus extremos dedit
quos ipse fugit
EL. W. I. F. III. G ex Testamento H.M.P. m. Julii, 1700.

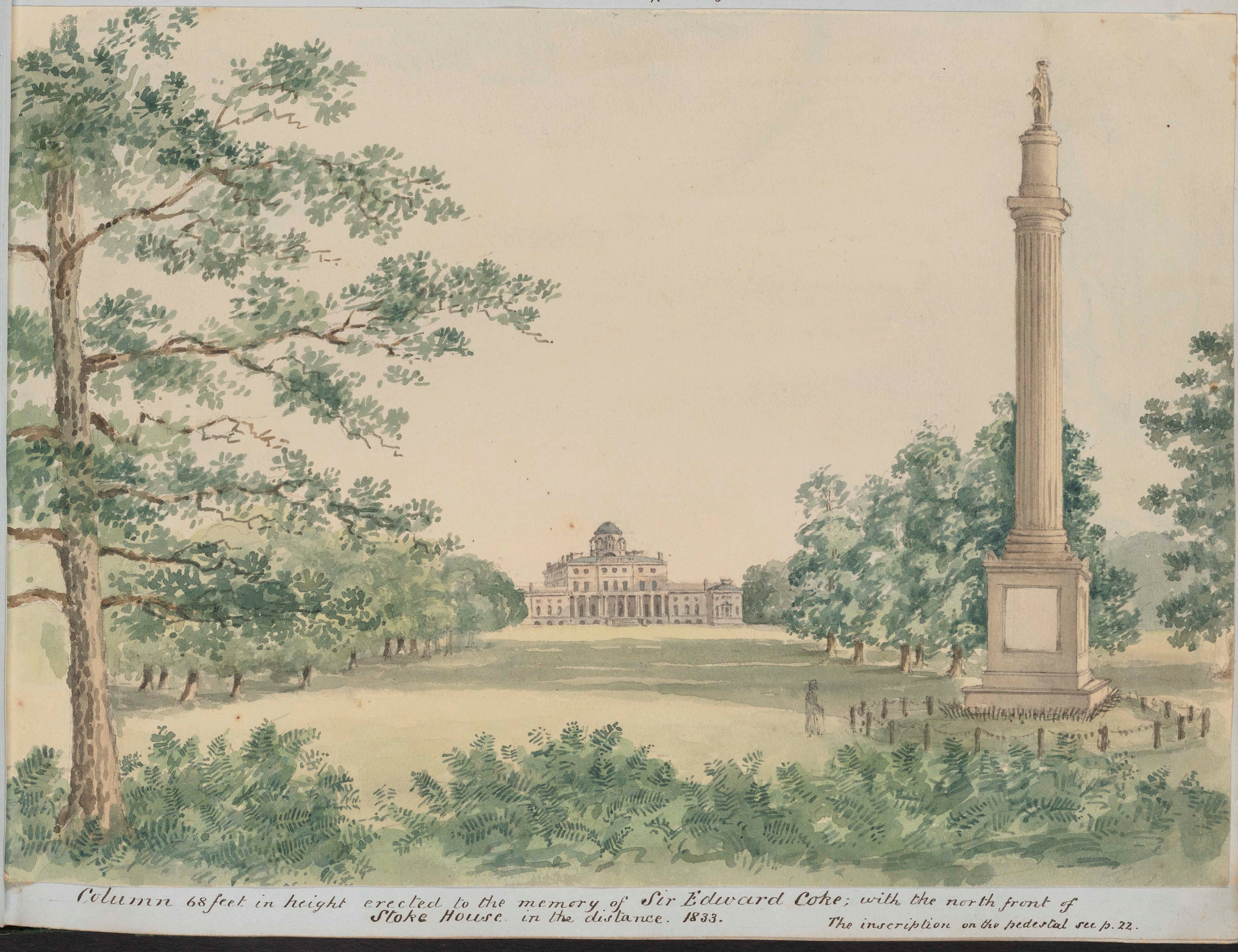
Edmundi Waller hic jacet id quantum morti cessit;
Qui inter poetas sui temporis facile princeps,
Laureum quem meruit adolescens
Octogenarius haud abdicavit.
Huic debet patria lingua, quod credas,
Si Græcé Latinéque intermitterent Musæ
Loqui, amarent Anglicé.



The Bust of Waller with Coke's Monument in the distance.
Stoke Park, Bucks.

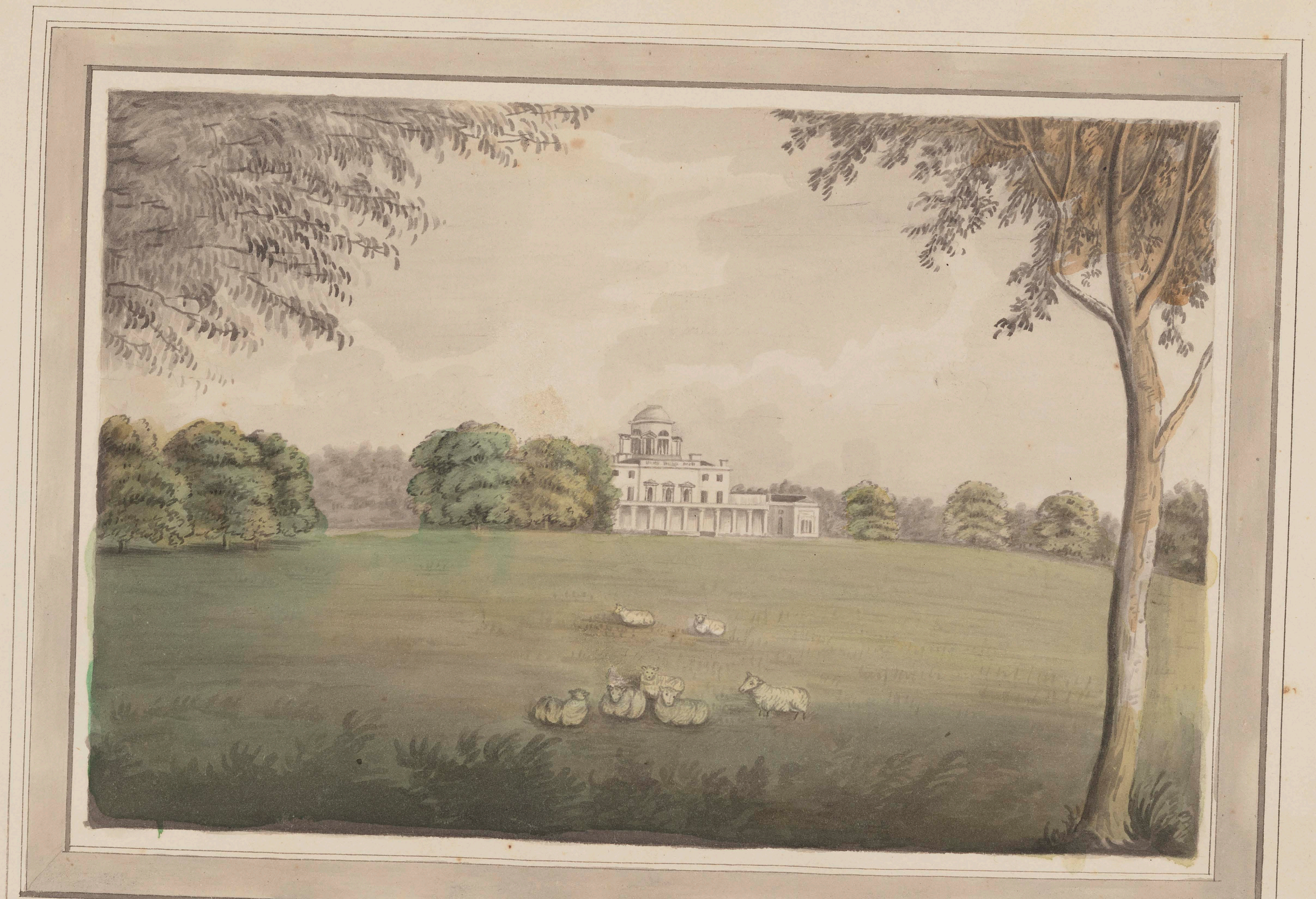


View in Stoke Park taken near to the Bridge.

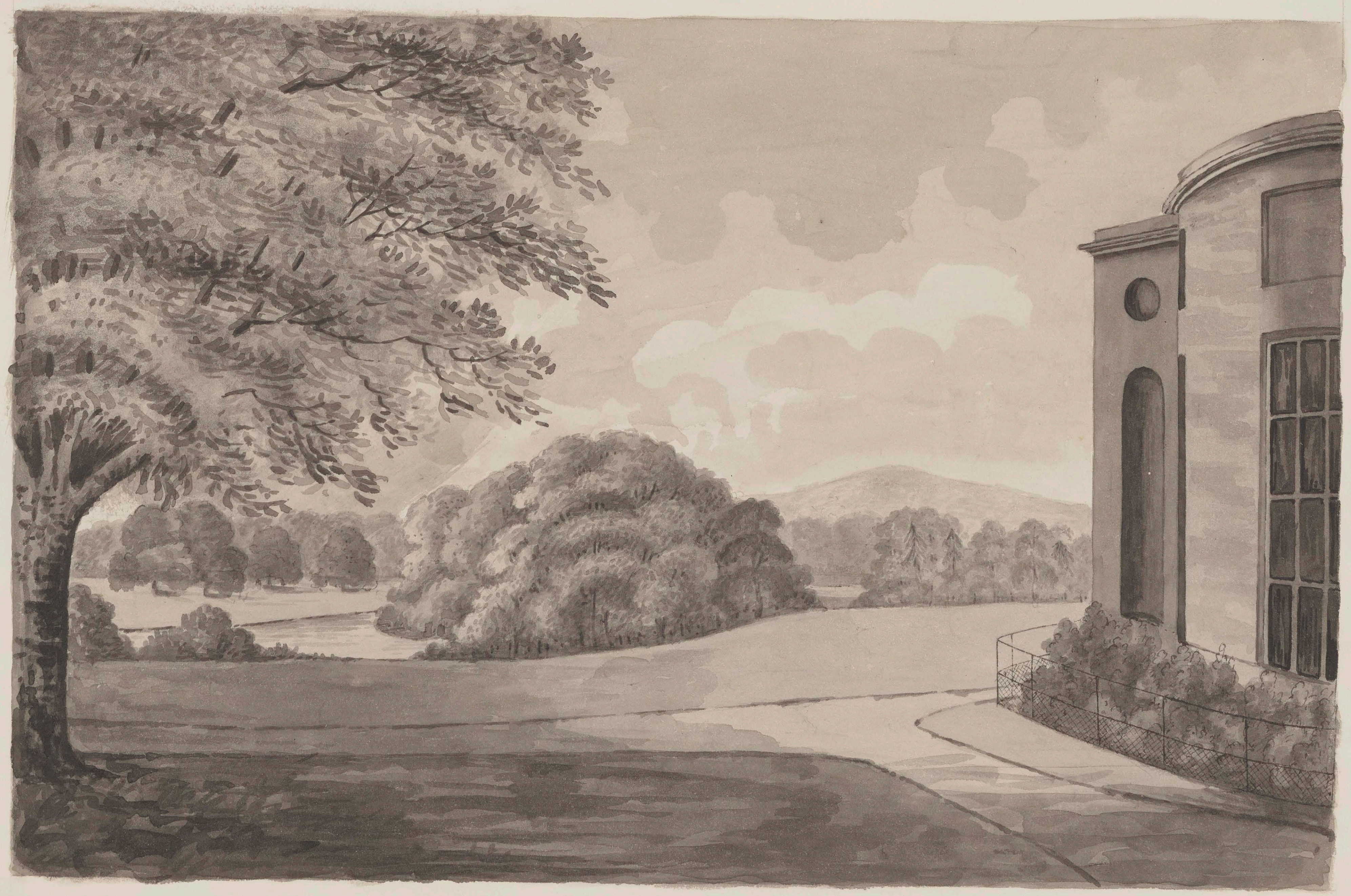


Column 68 feet in height erected to the memory of Sir Edward Coke; with the north front of Stoke House in the distance. 1833.

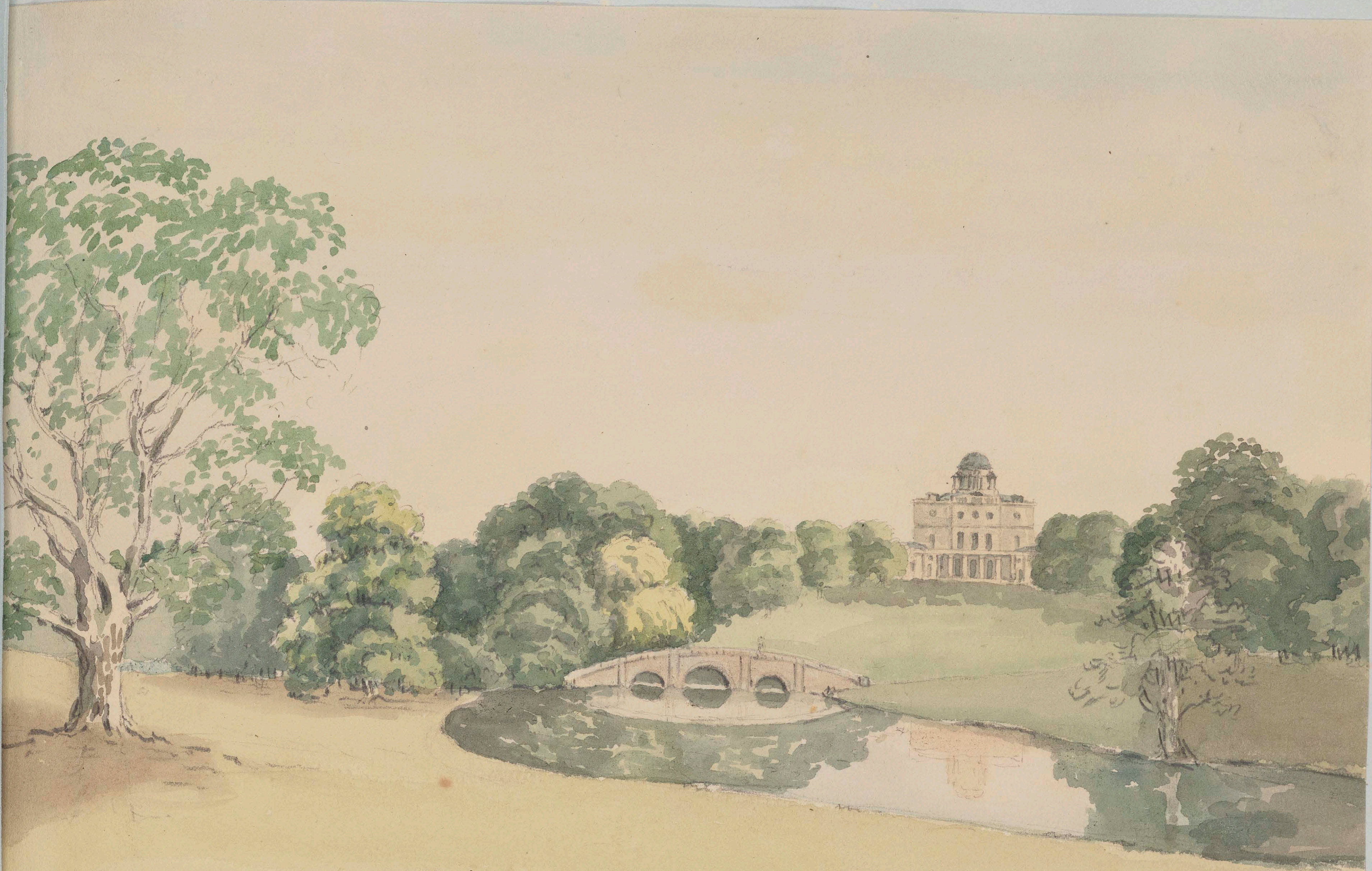
The inscription on the pedestal see p. 22.



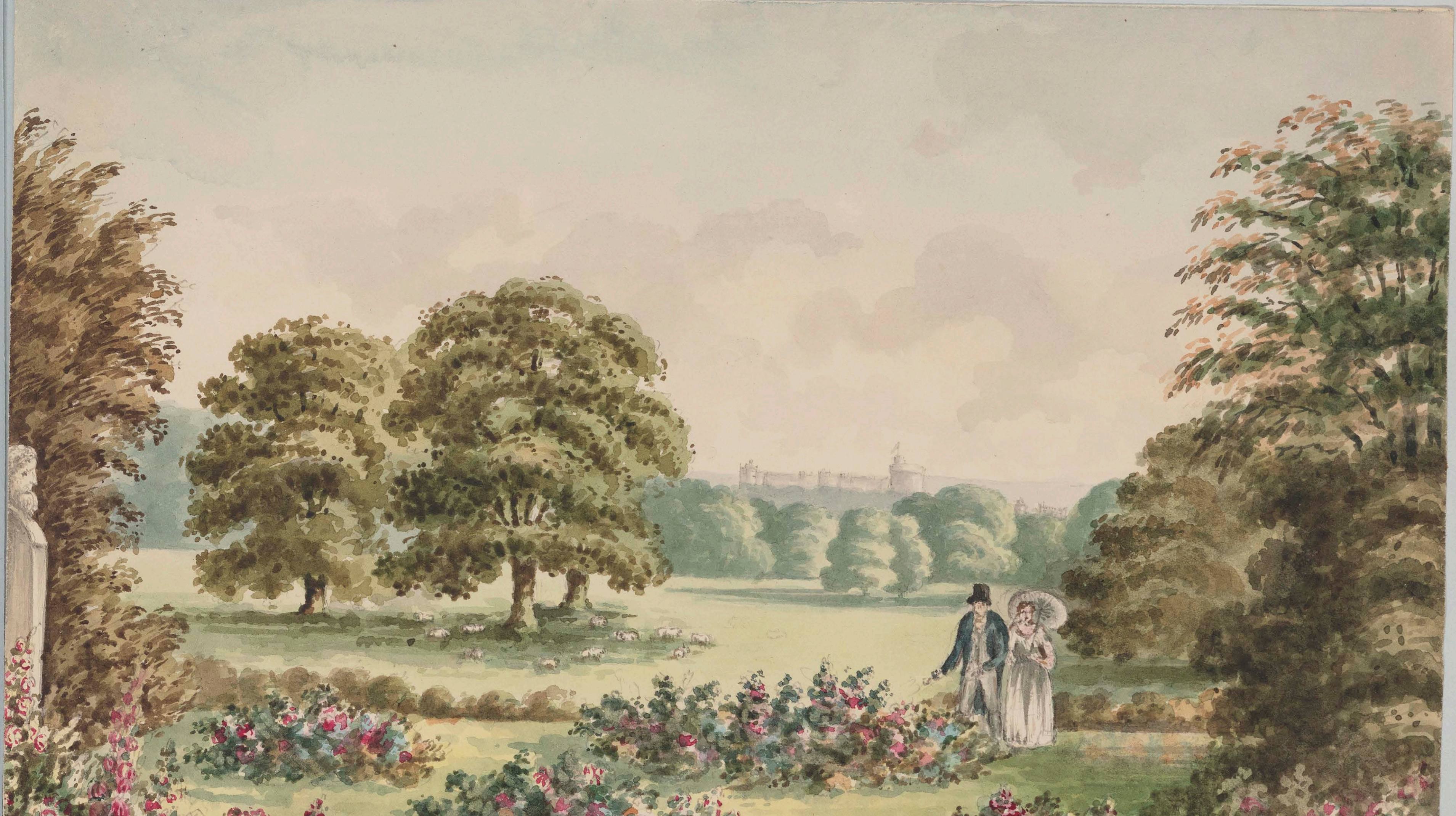
The South Front of the Mansion
Stoke Park, Bucks.



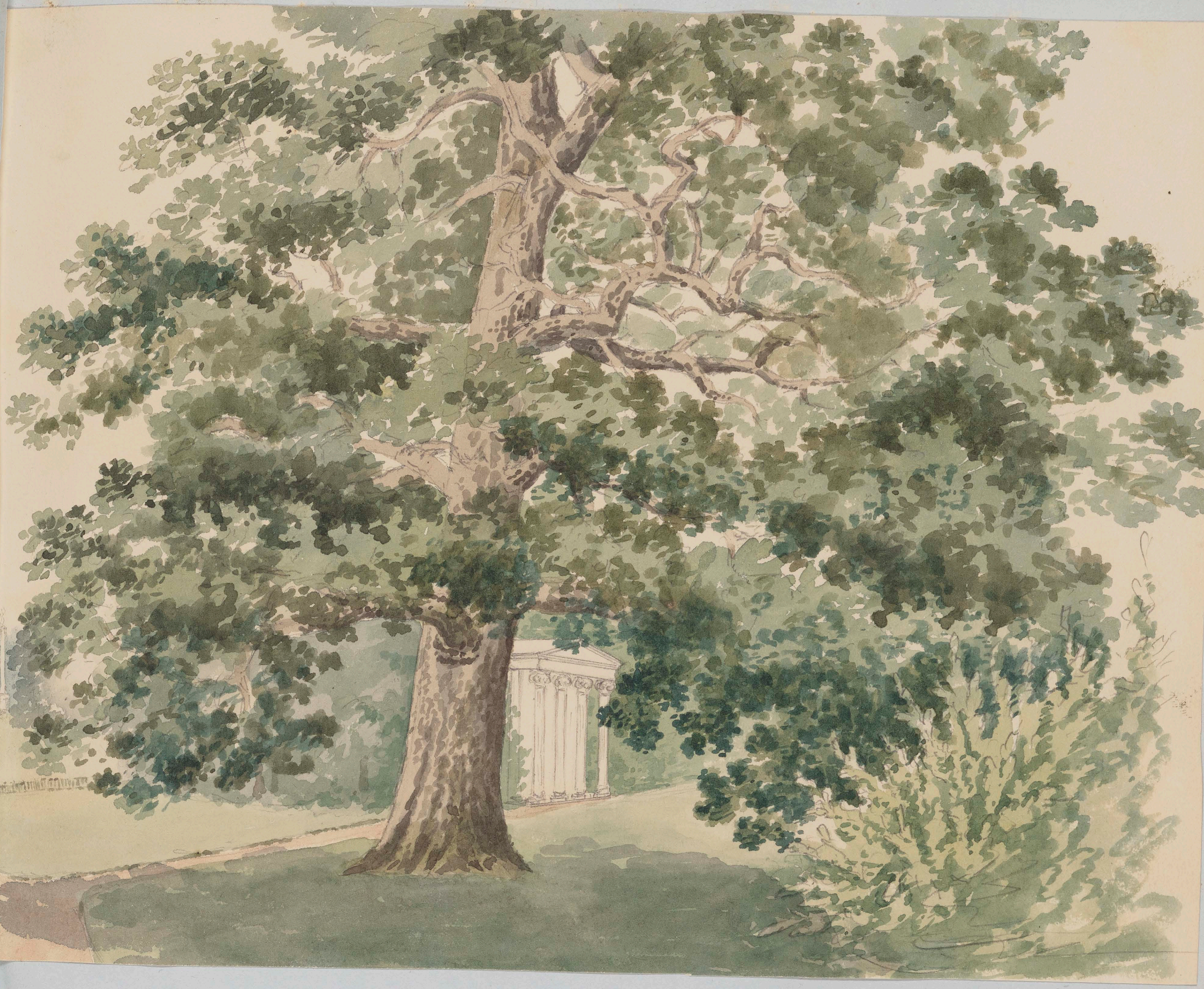
View from the South East corner of Stoke House. Bucks. 1830.
Saint Ann's Hill in the distance.



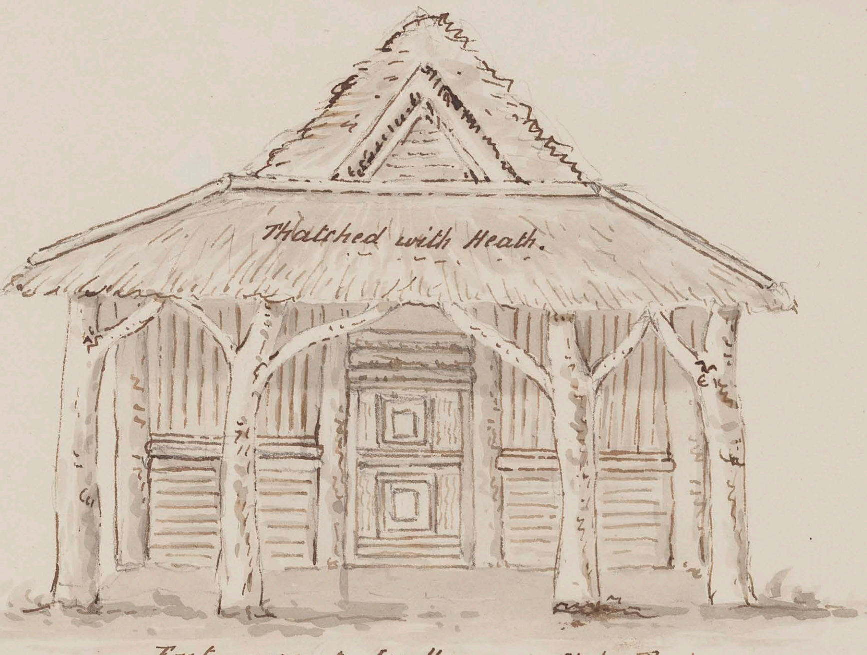
The Bridge and East Front of Stoke House
taken from near the entrance to the Church Shrubbery
1833



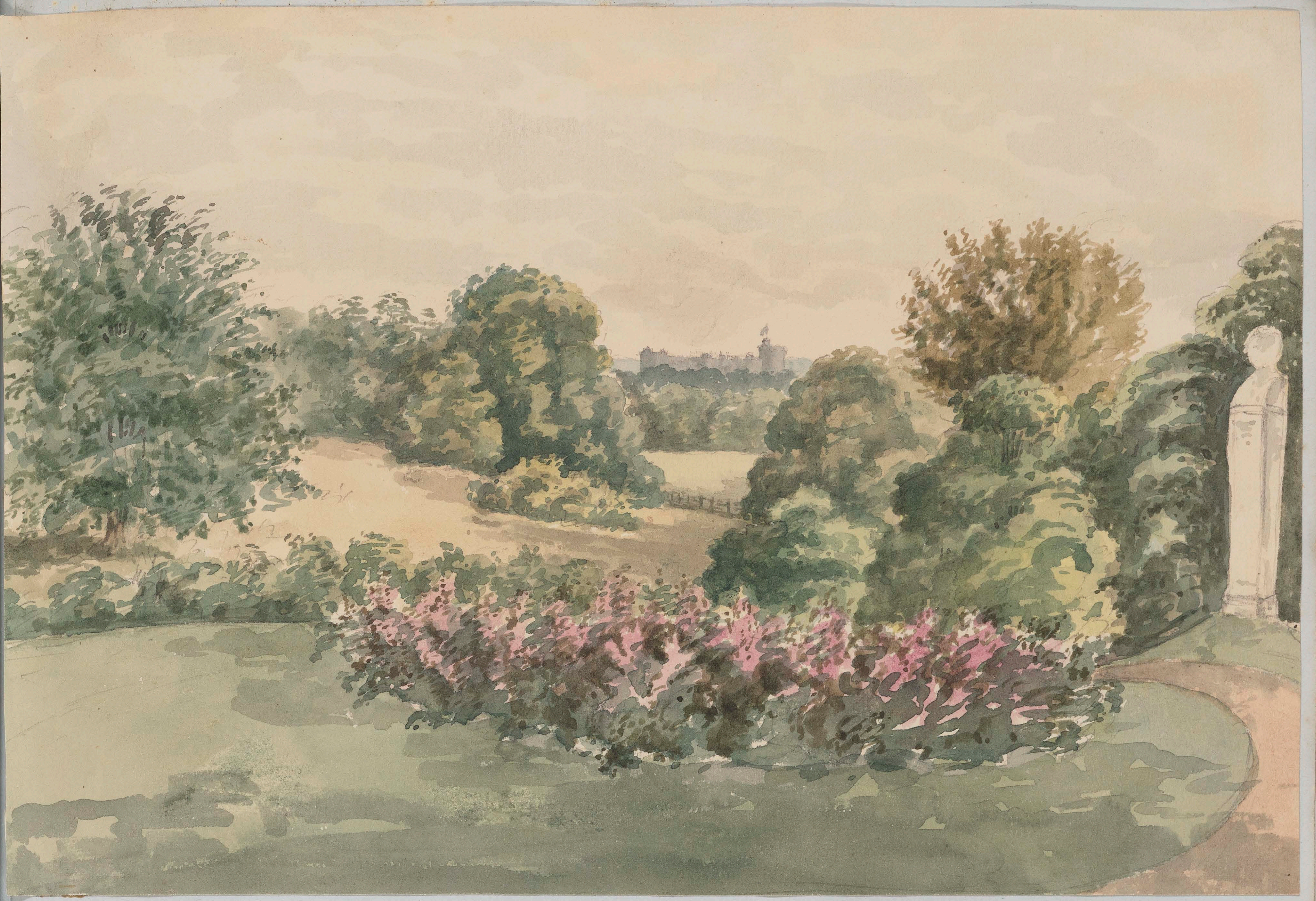
Windsor Castle from the Temple in the Flower Garden
Stoke Park, Buckinghamshire
1833



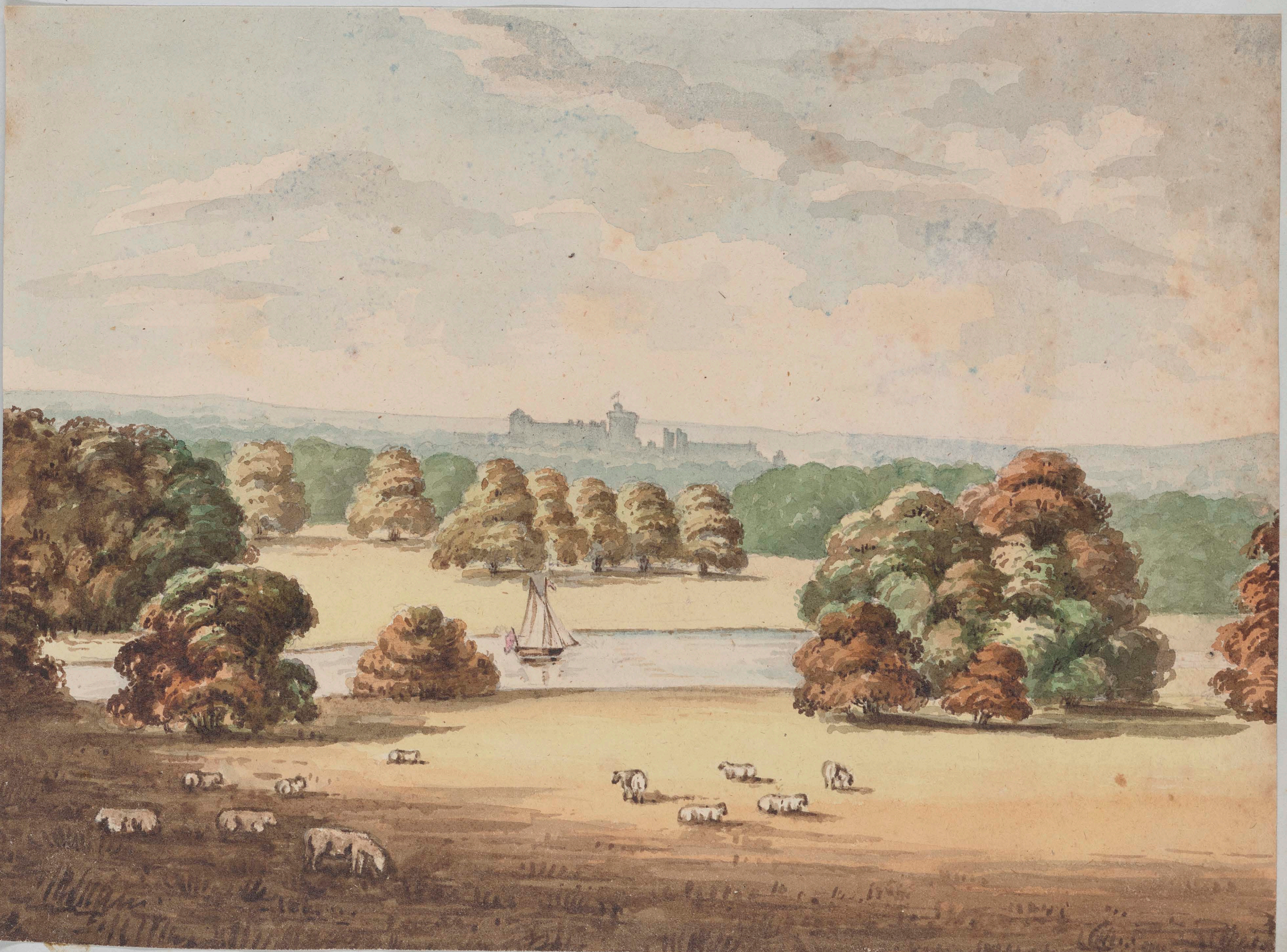
The Temple and large Oak Tree as seen from near the Bust of Petrarch.
Coke's Monument to the left, in the distance.
Stoke Park. 1833.


Thatched with Heath.

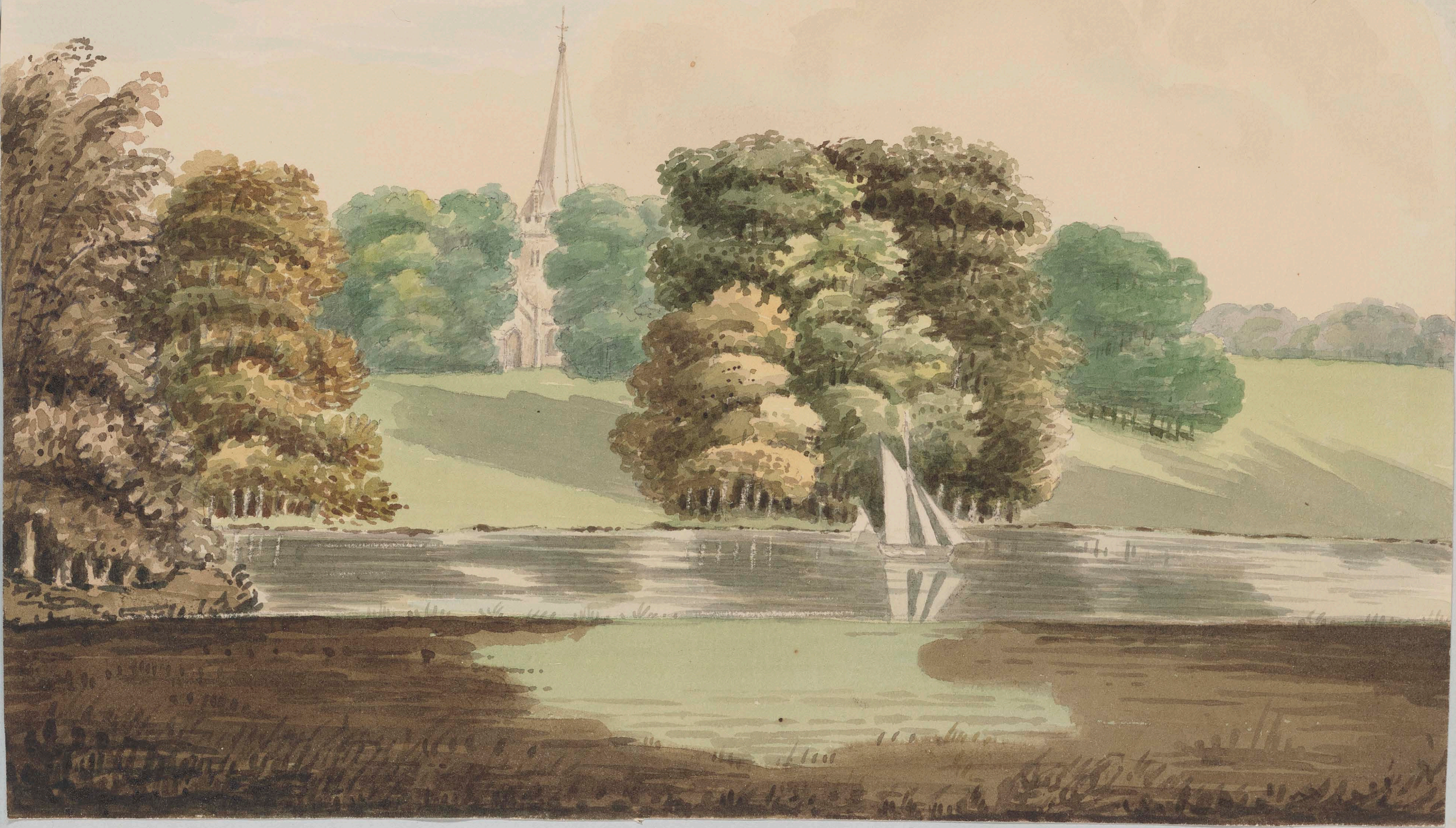
Entrance to Ice-House. Stoke Park
Bucks 1833.



Windsor Castle seen from the extremity of the Flower Garden near the Bust of Thomson
Stoke Park. 1832.

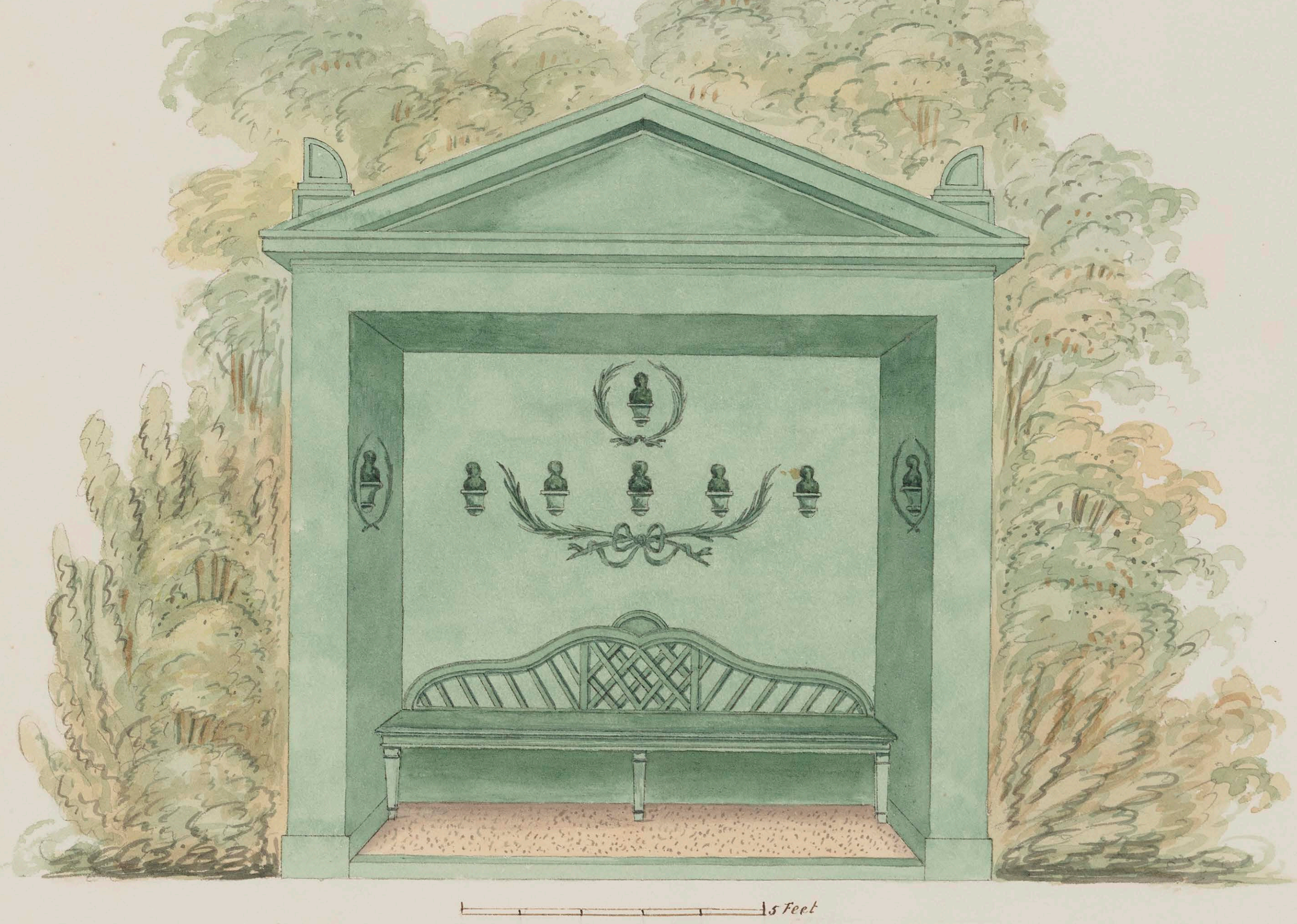


Windsor Castle as seen from the S. front of the House
Stoke Park. 1832.



View from the foot-path leading from the House to the Kitchen Garden. Stoke Park.

1833



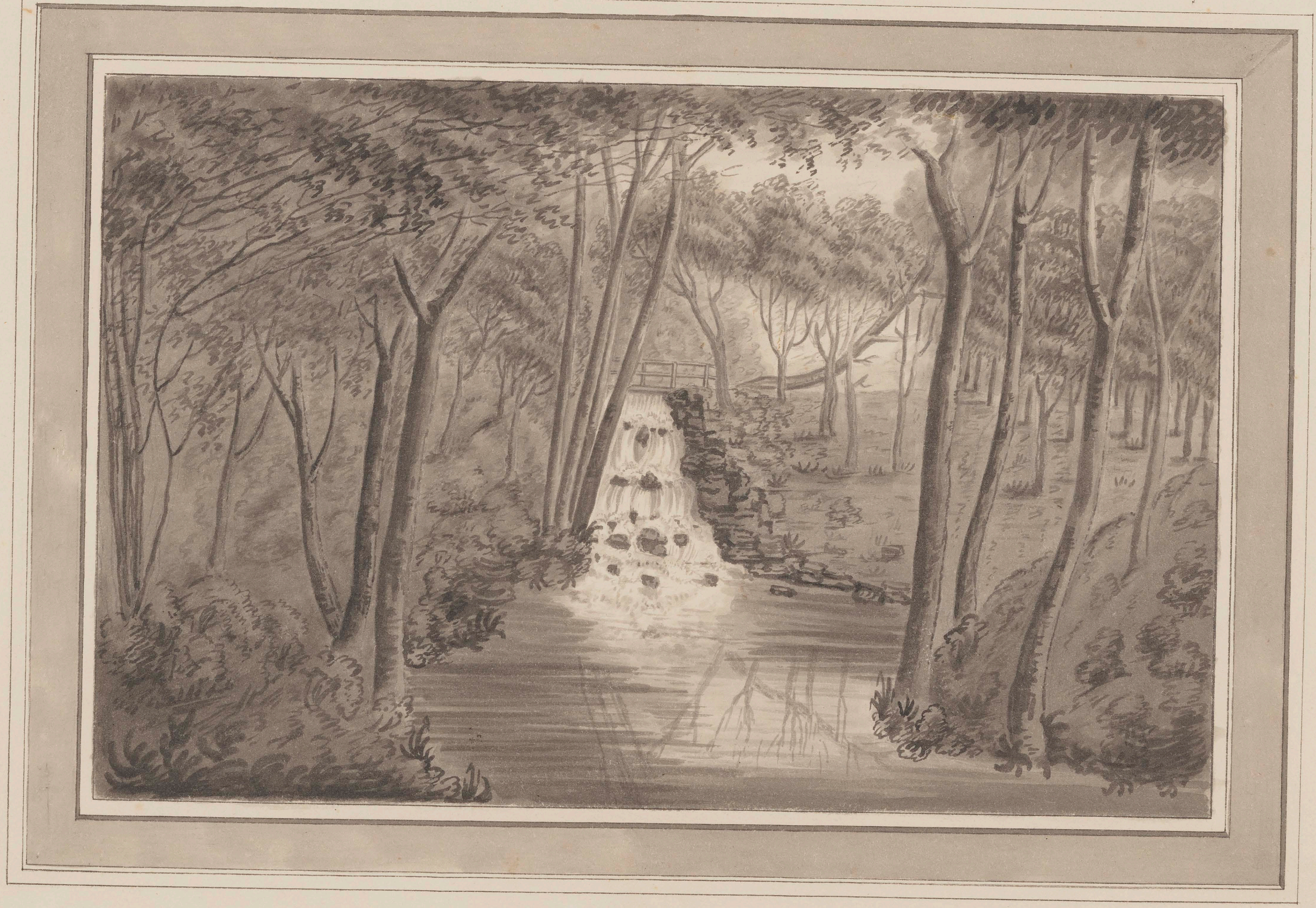
Seat in the Pleasure Grounds, Stoke Park, containing Busts of the following Frenchmen

Corneille

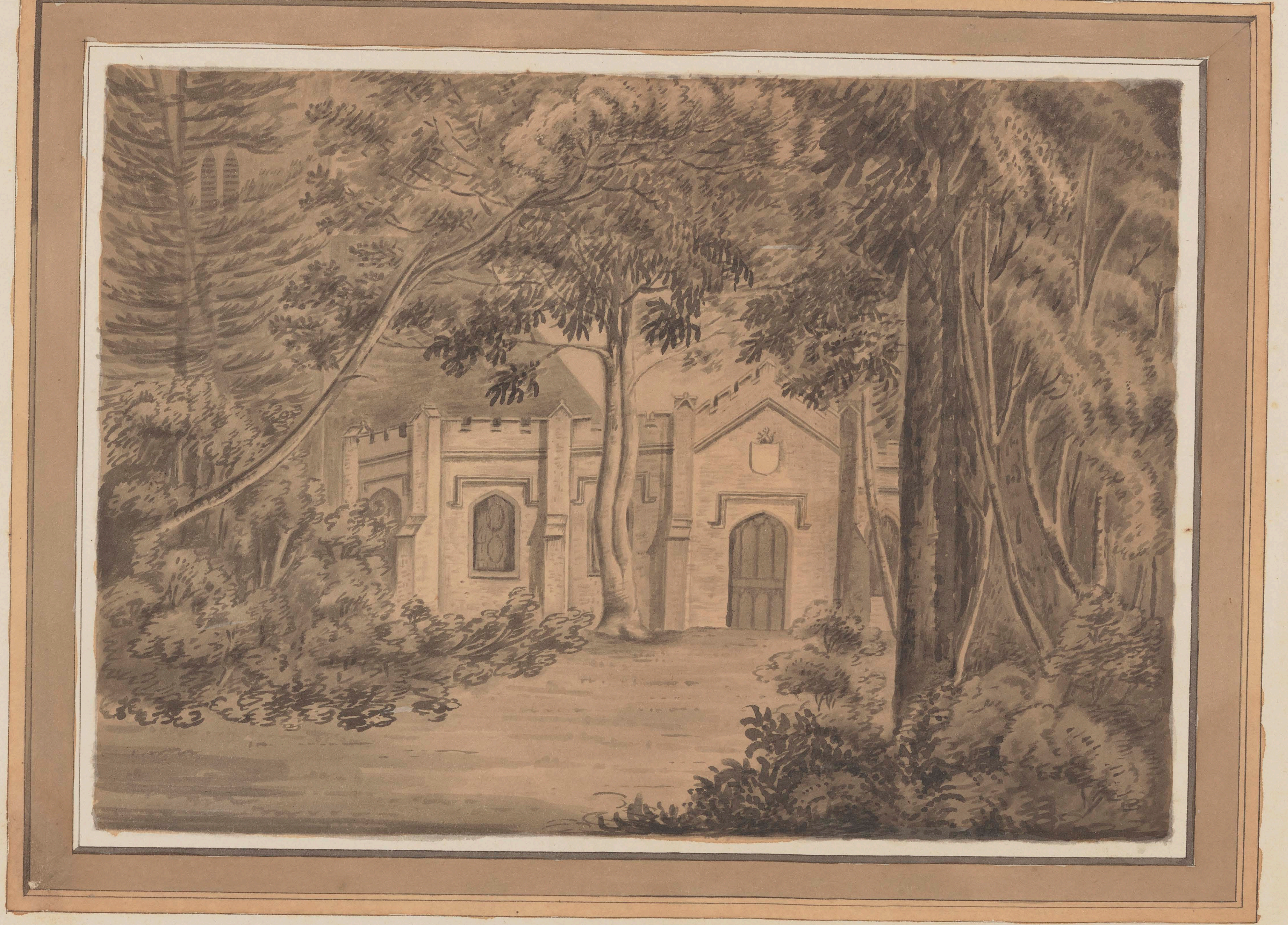
Voltaire. Moliere. Racine. Boileau. Rosseau

Montesquieu Fenelon.

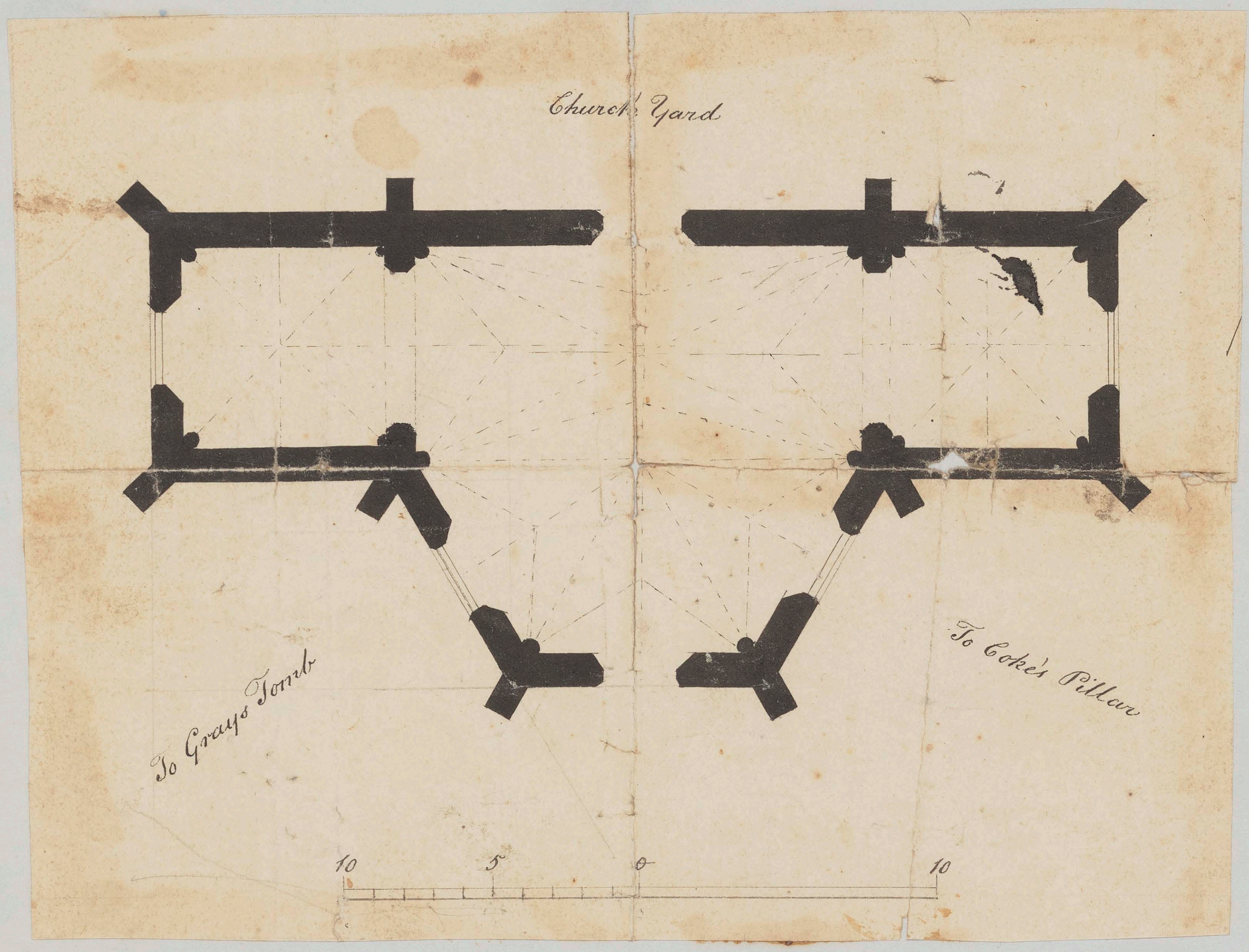
1830



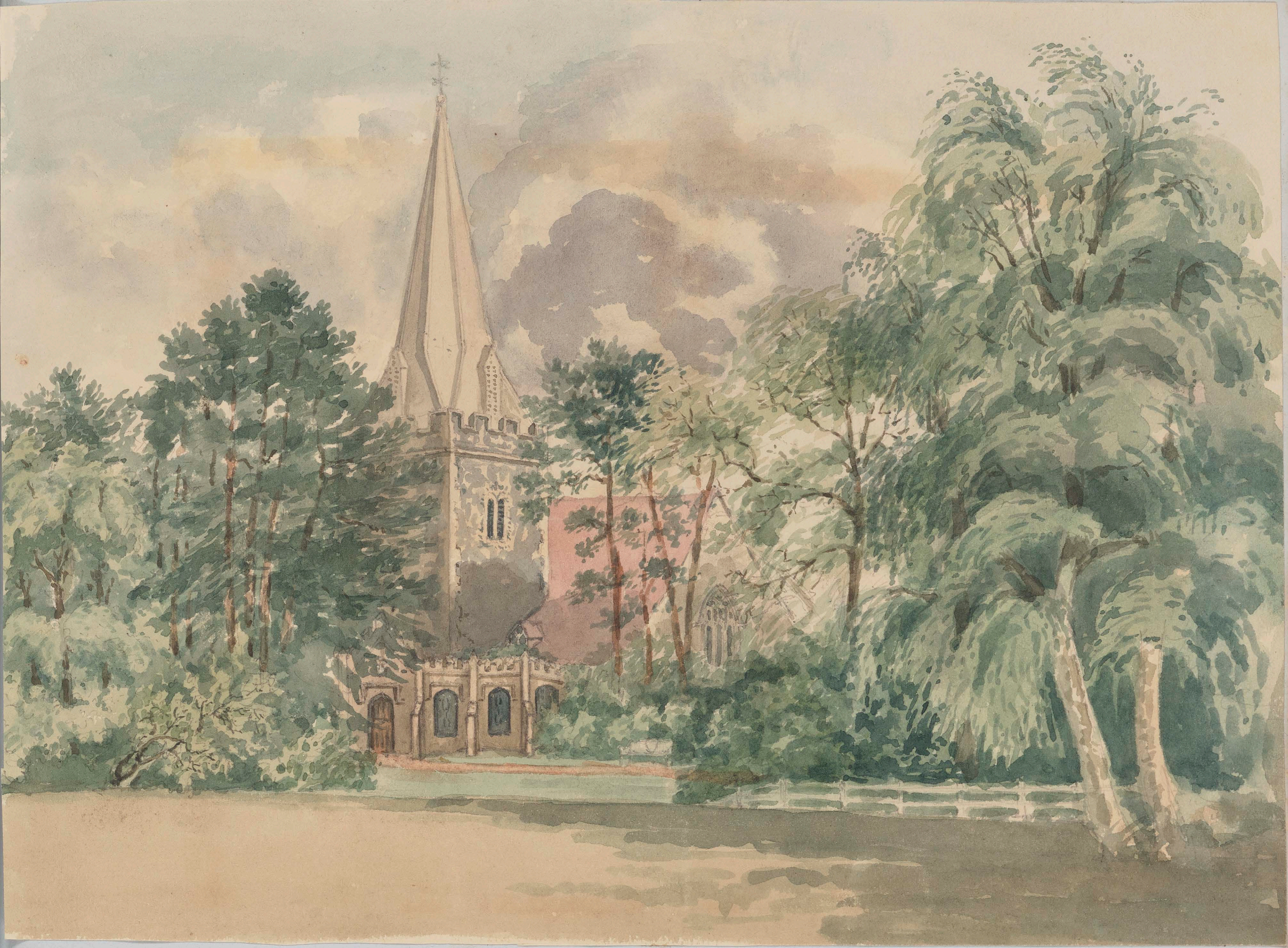
The Cascade - Stoke Park - Bucks.



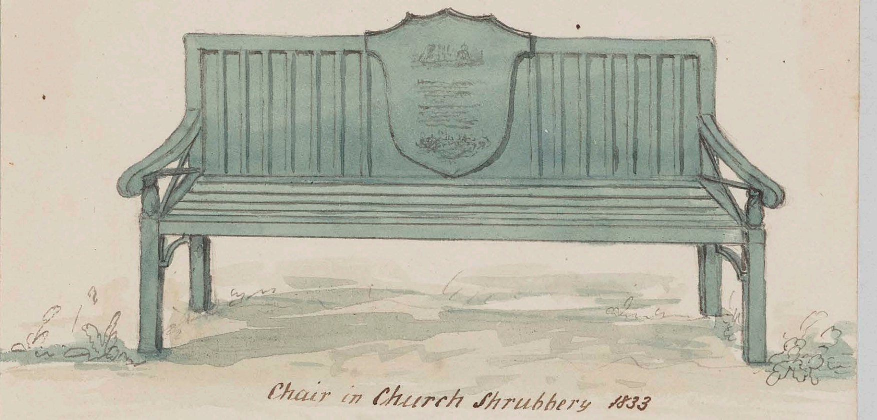
The Cloister. Stoke Park. Bucks.


Church Yard
To Grays Tomb
To Coke's Pillar
10
5
0
10

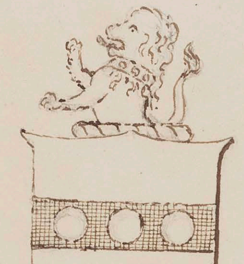
Ground plan of the Cloister. Stoke Poges Church.



The Cloister and Church - Stoke Park. Bucks.
1833

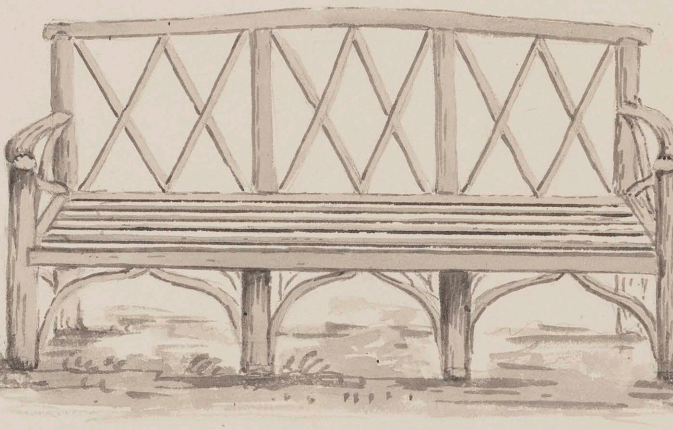


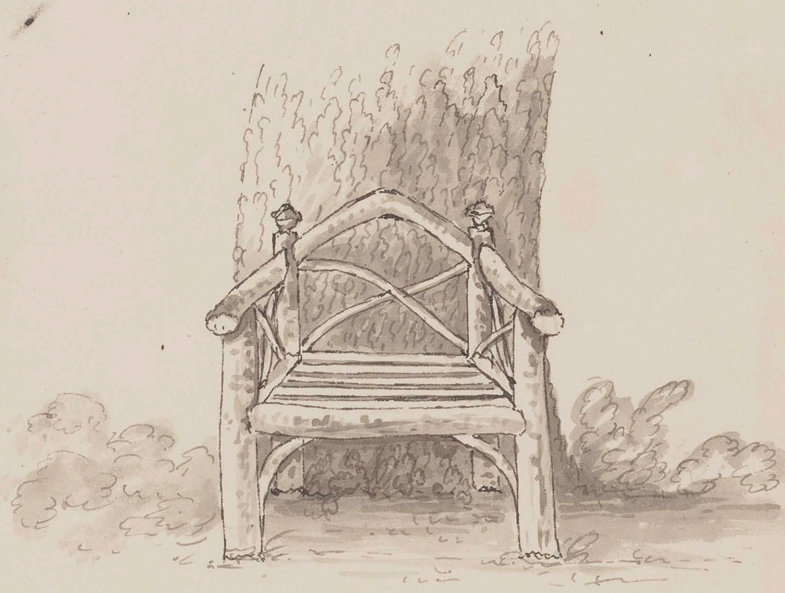
Chair in Church Shrubbery 1833



Arms of the Penn Family over the Cloister door 1833

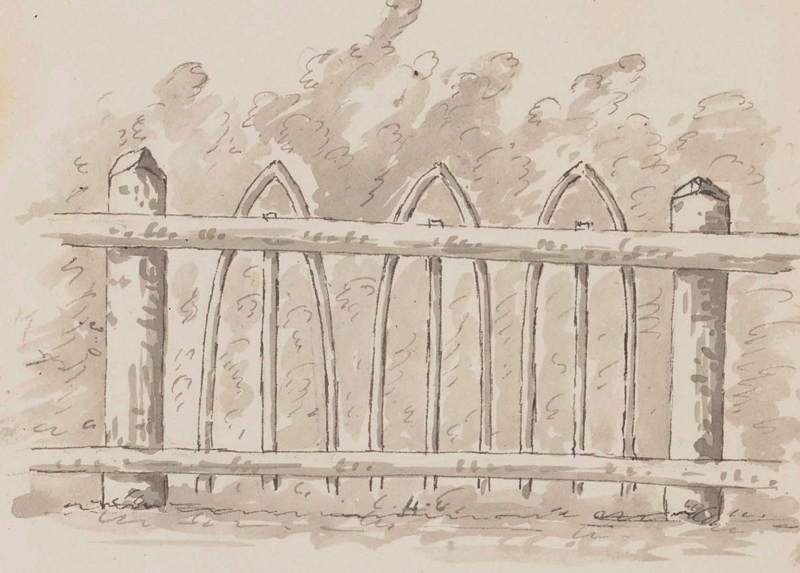
Chair in Stoke Park. Bucks.
near Sir Ed. Coke's Monumt. 1833.

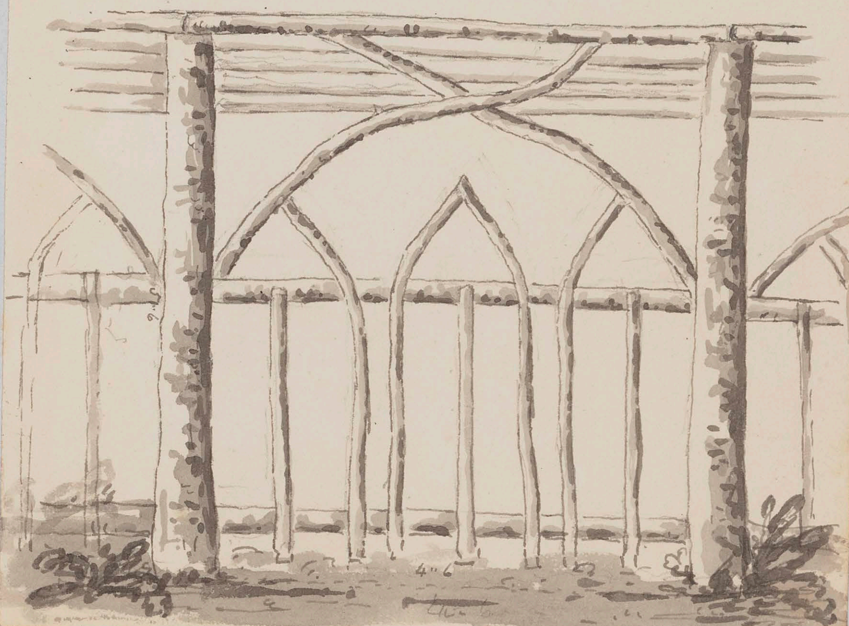


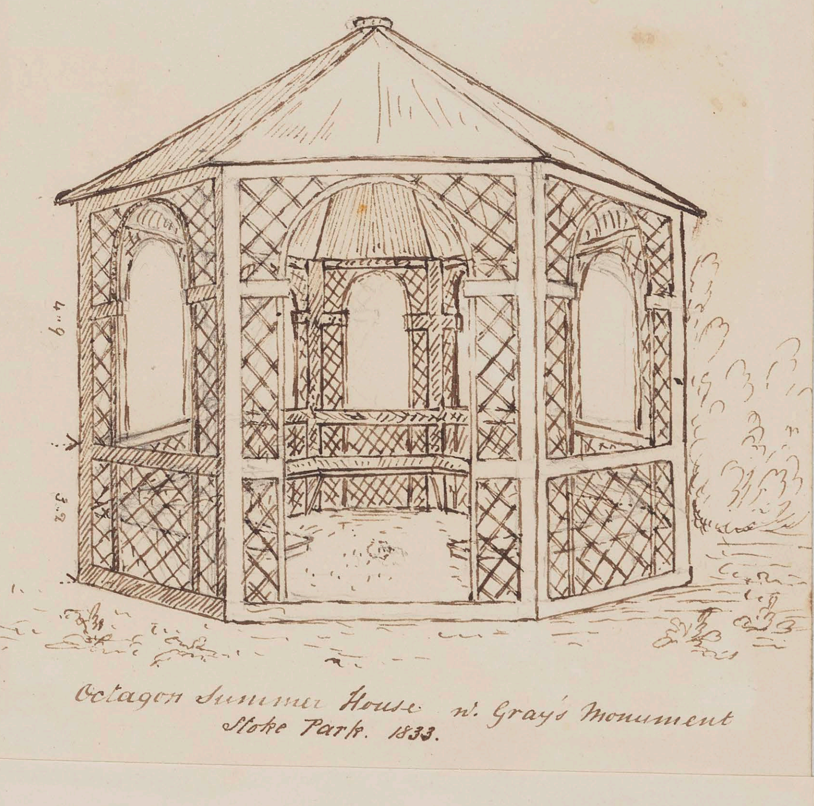


Chair in Church-Shrubbery. Stoke Poges
Bucks. 1833.

Rustic Fences in the Church Shrubbery
Stoke Poges Bucks. 1833.

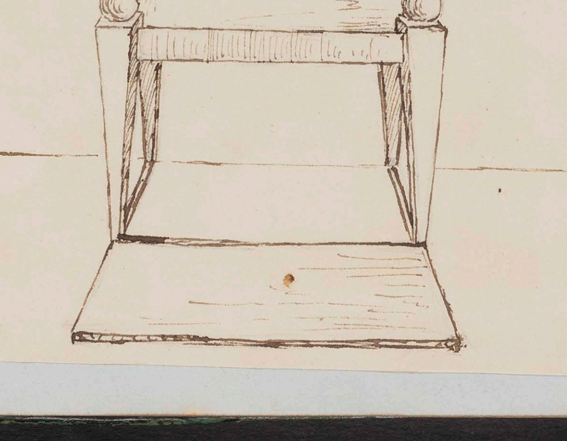






Octagon Summer House nr. Gray's Monument
Stoke Park. 1833.

Seat in Cloister. Stoke Park
1833.

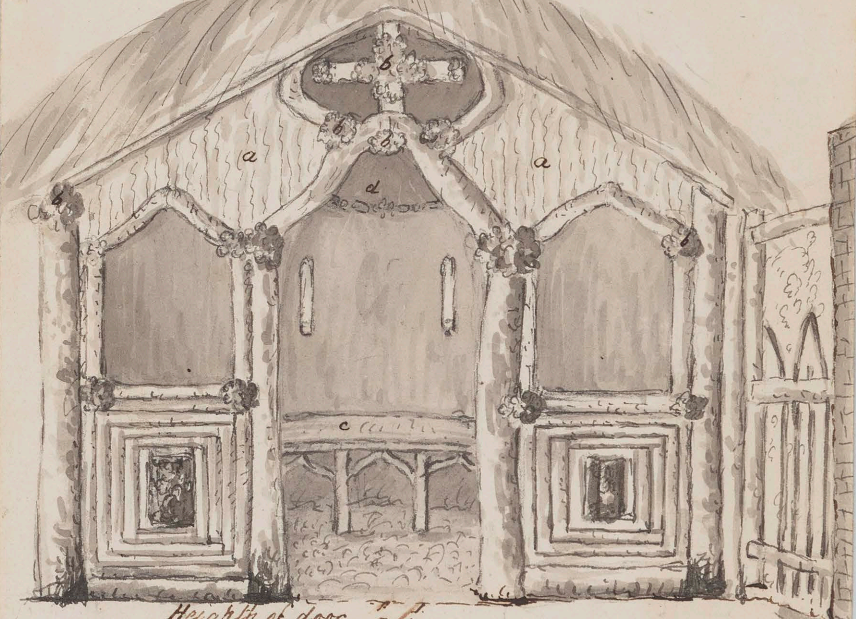


a - Oak bark
b - Oak Knots
c - seat covered with the bark of the Fir after the rough is shaved off—

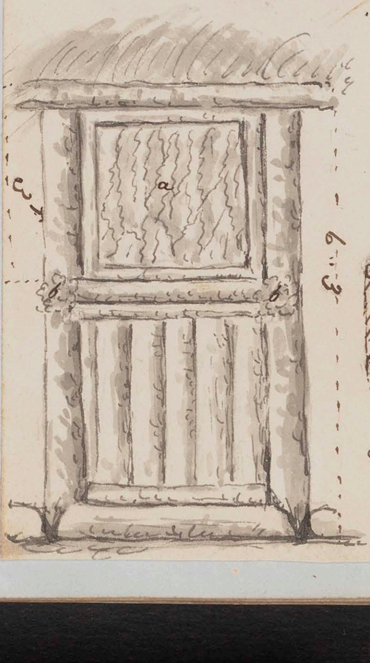
d - Fir-apples stuck round inside where the roof springs from
Inside lined with moss which is stuck up with clay.

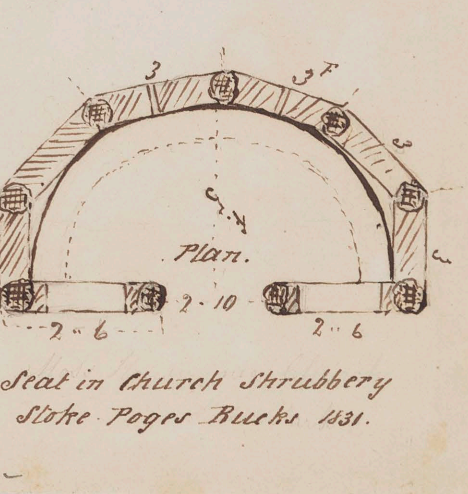
Floor paved with pebbles

Thatched with Heath

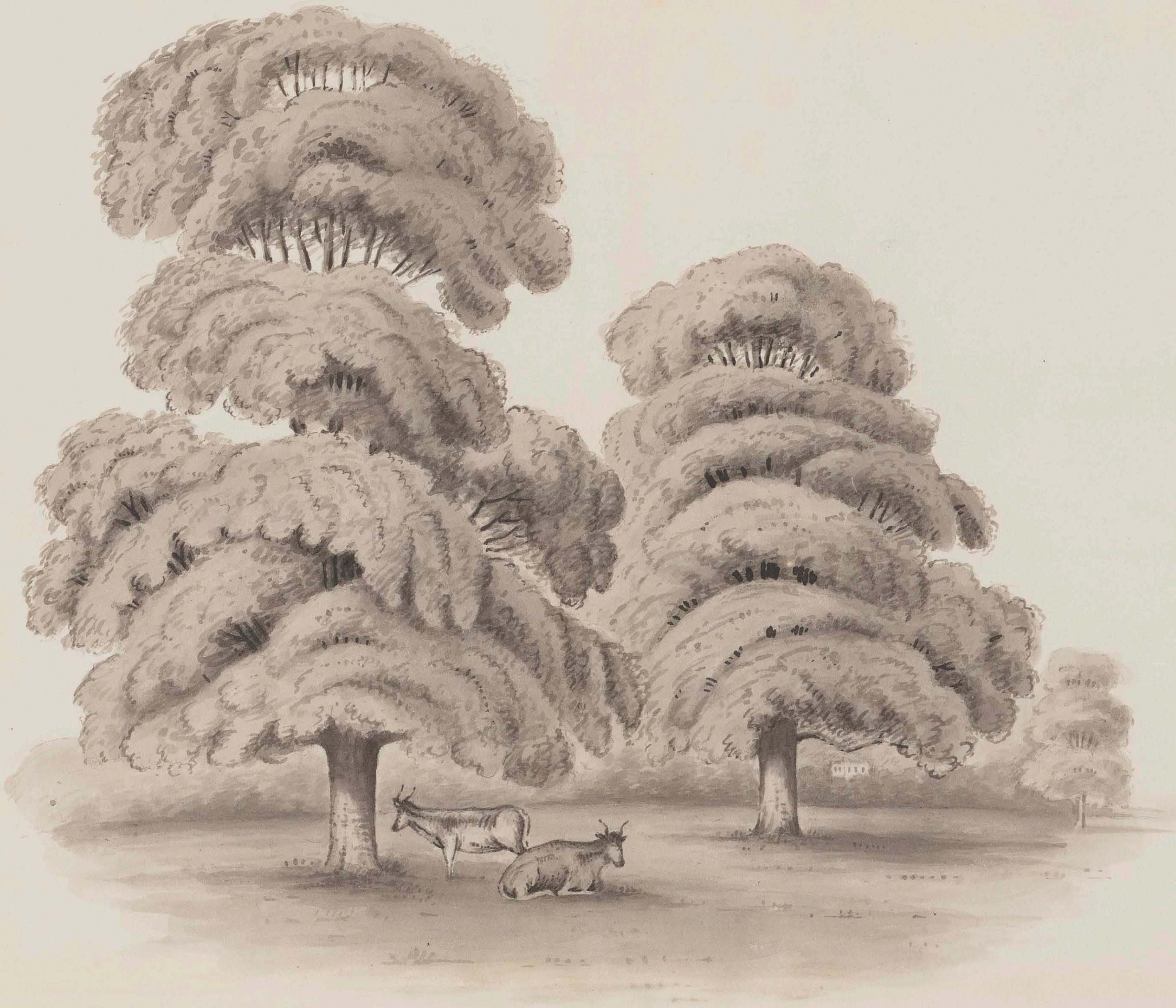


Heighth of door 5 . 7

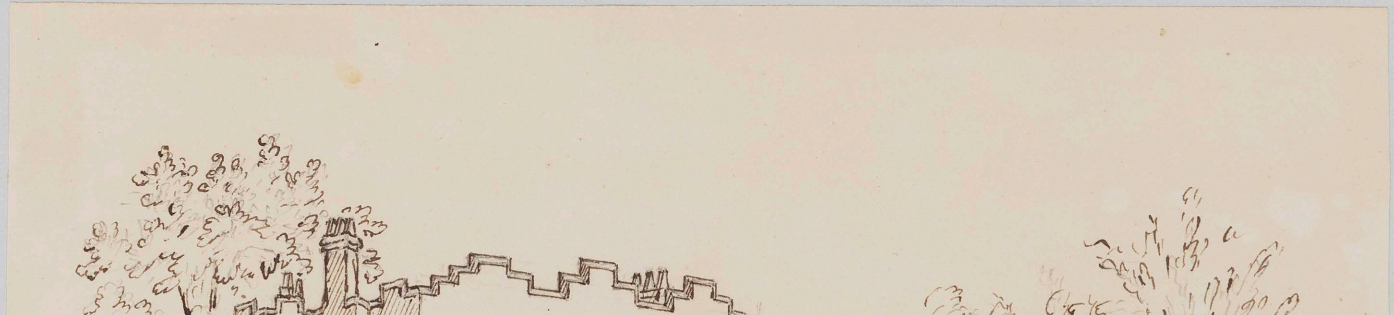




Seat in Church Shrubbery
Stoke Poges Bucks 1831.

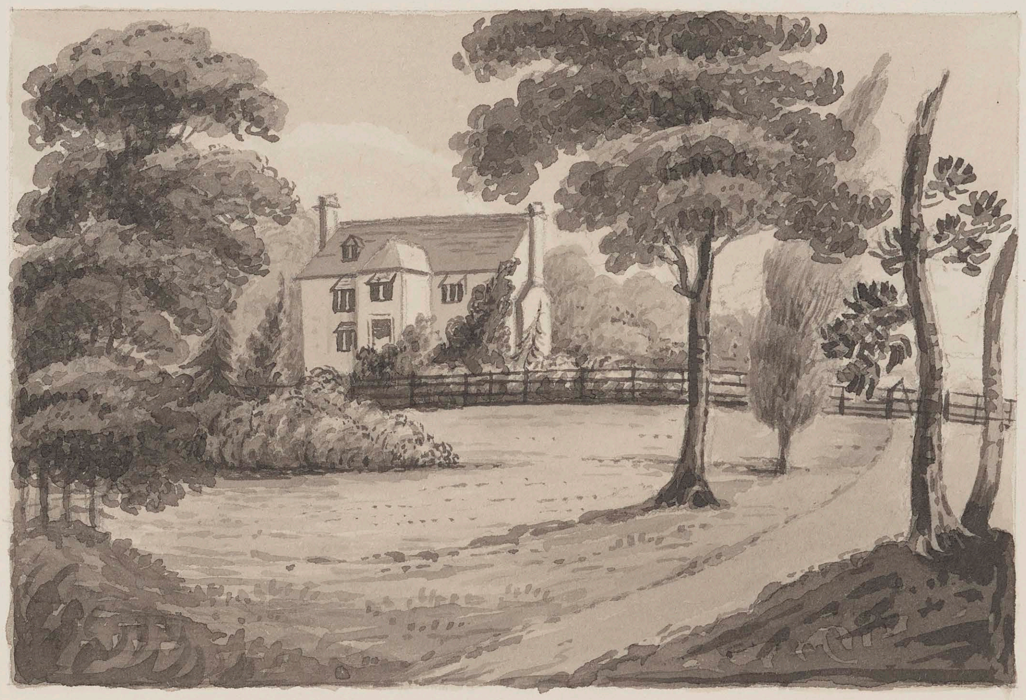


Two Elm Trees with West End House in the distance
(formerly the residence of Gray)
as seen from the eastern end of the Church Shrubbery
Stoke Poges

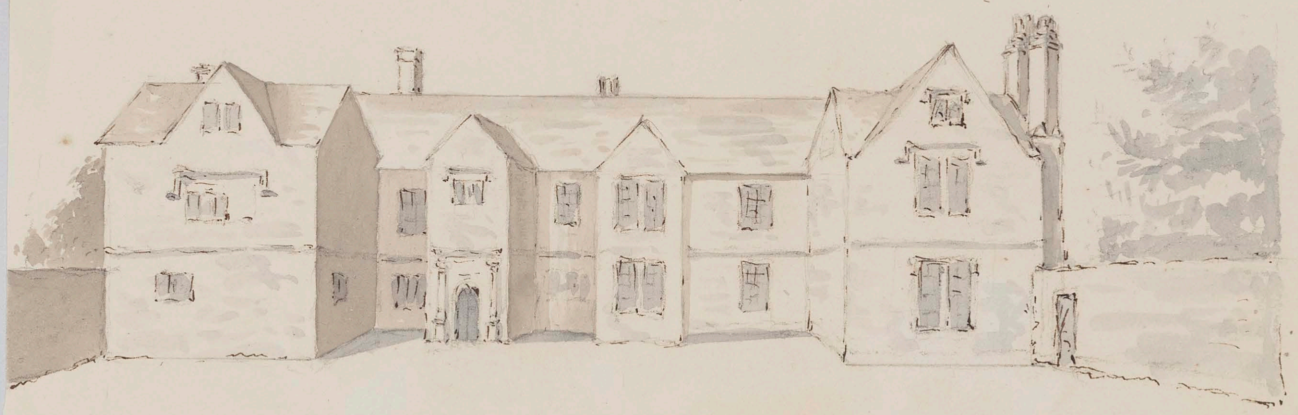


West End House as it appeared in 1831.

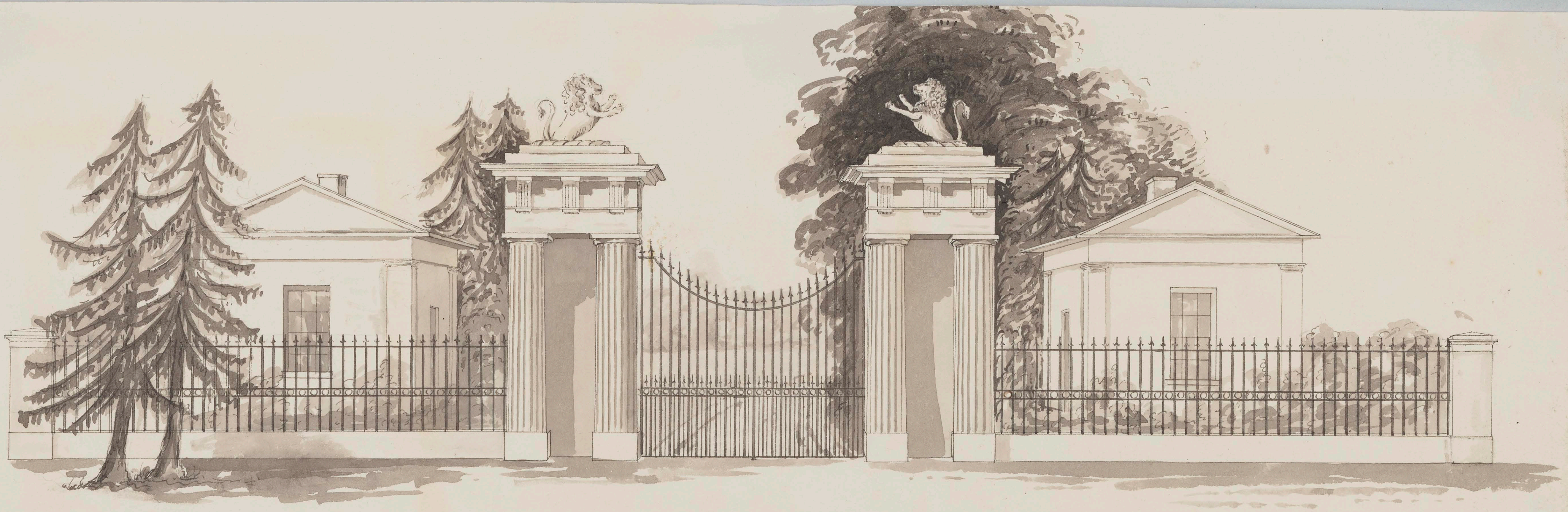
Gray resided here with his Aunt and Mother but after burying them both he left the house in 1758, and since that time it has undergone many alterations.



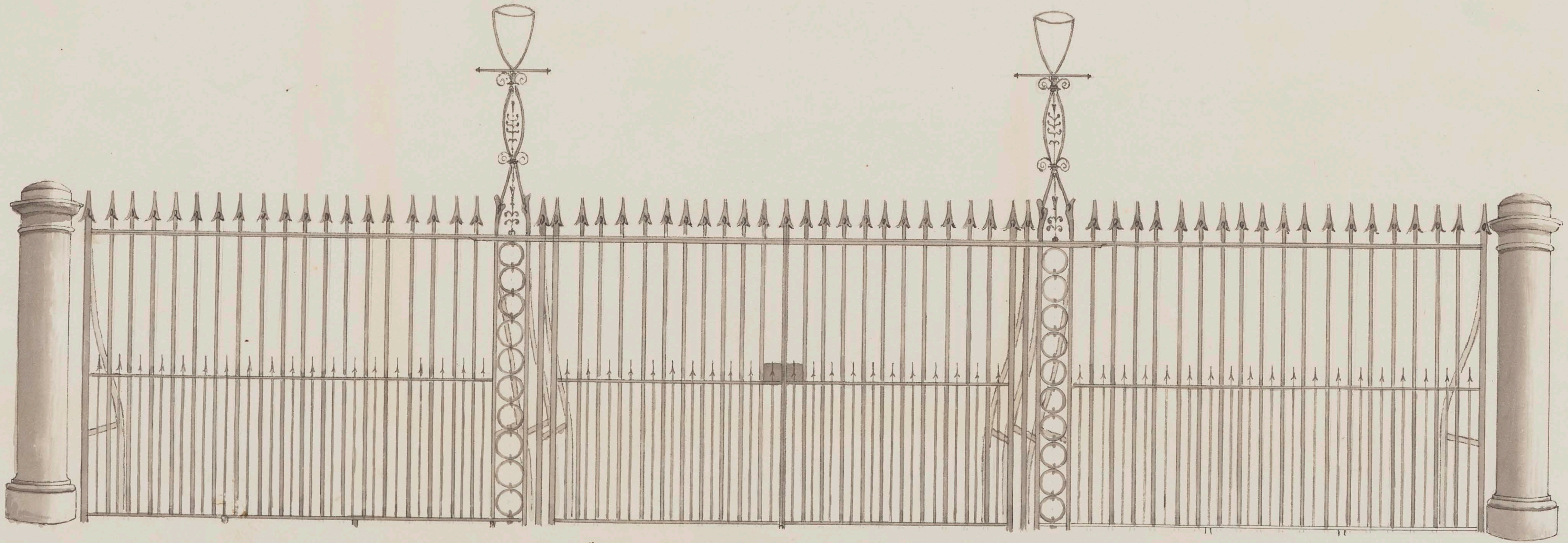
The Old Vicarage House, Stoke Poges
Taken down in 1802.
Copied from a print



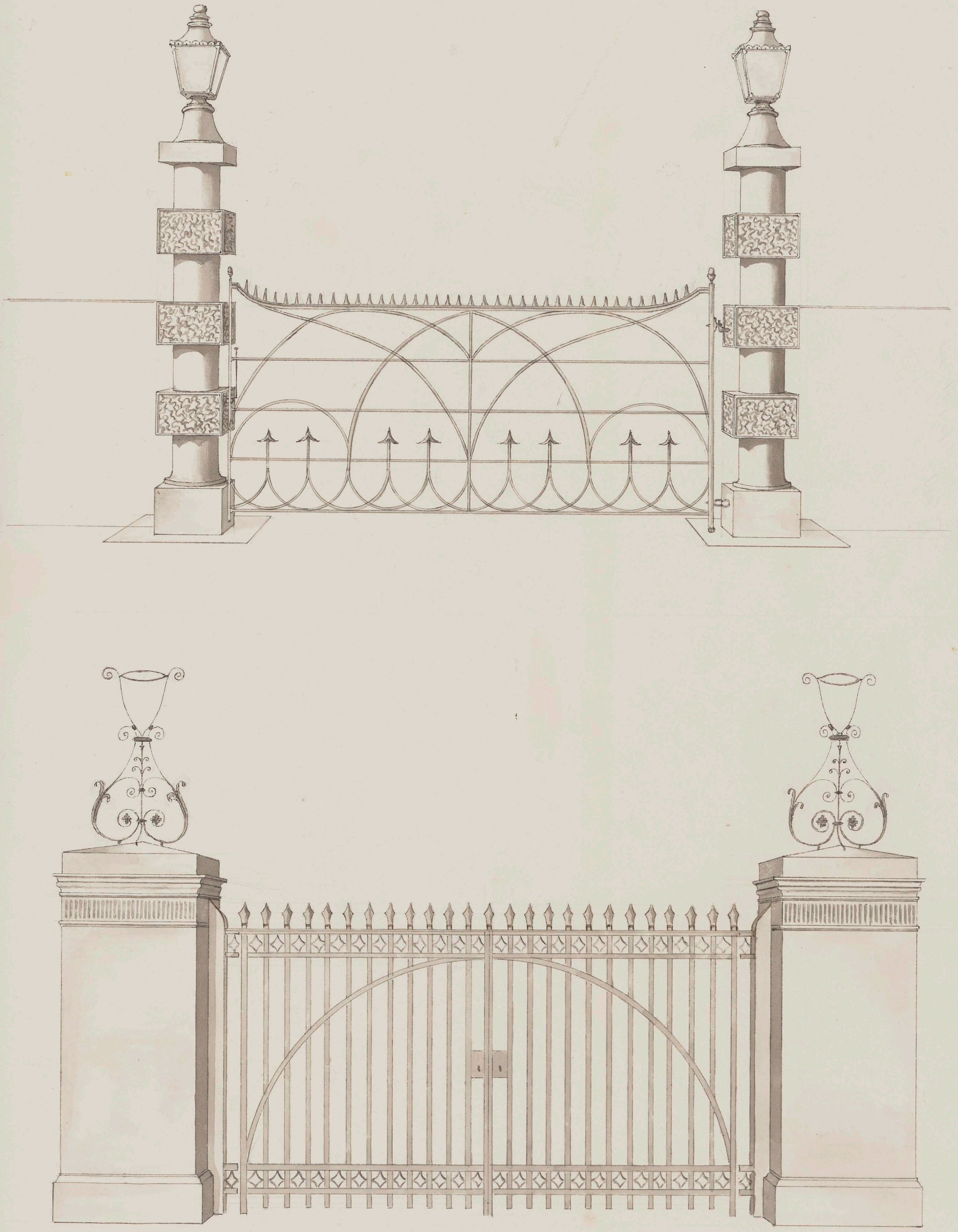
The Old Parsonage House. Stoke Poges. Bucks. 1832.
a portion of it occupied as a Farm House & the remainder uninhabited.



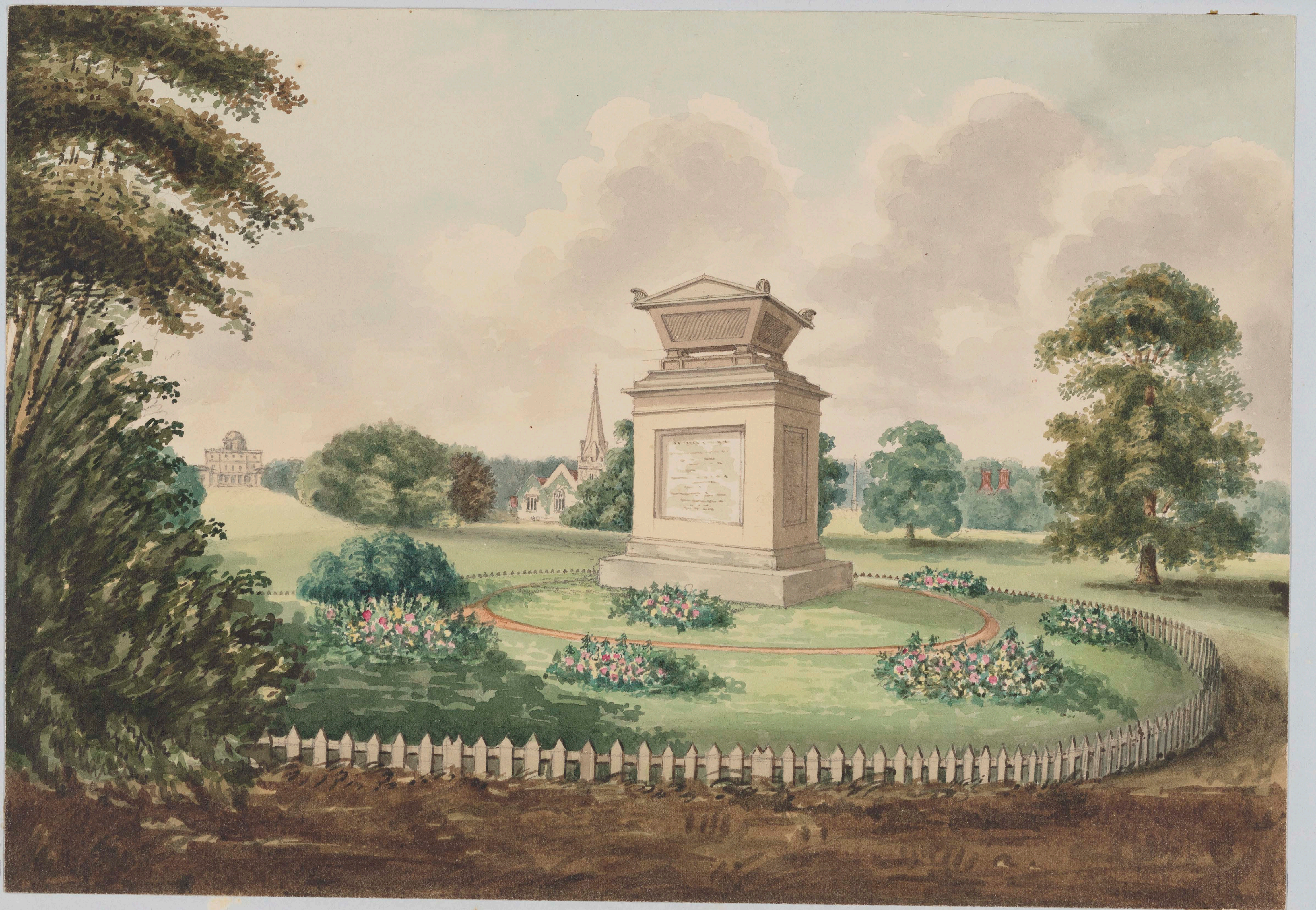
One of the Entrances to Stoke Park Buckinghamshire. 1830



Gates in Stoke Park Bucks. 1830.

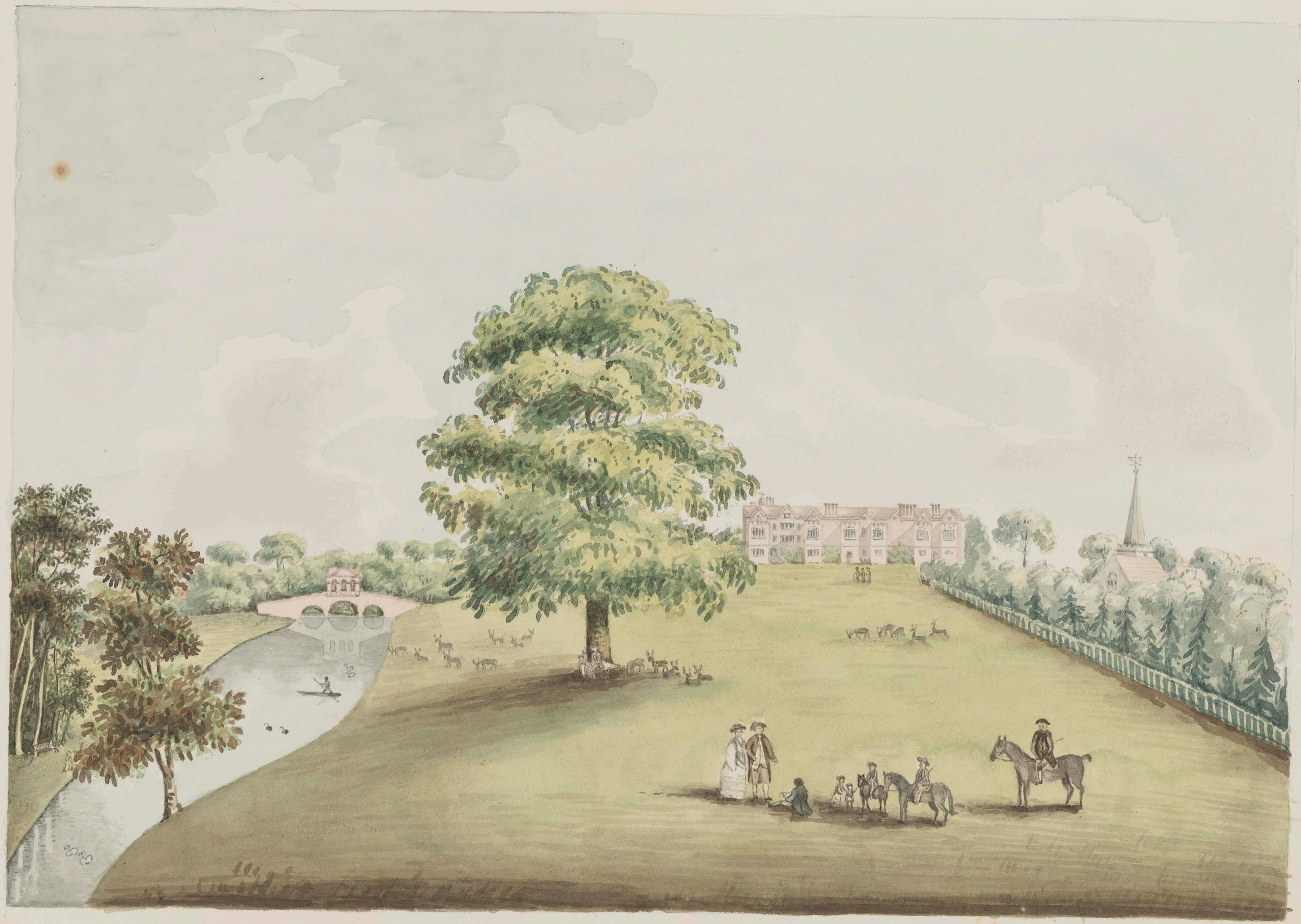


Gates in Stoke Park, Bucks.
1830



View in Stoke Park, Bucks. 1832.

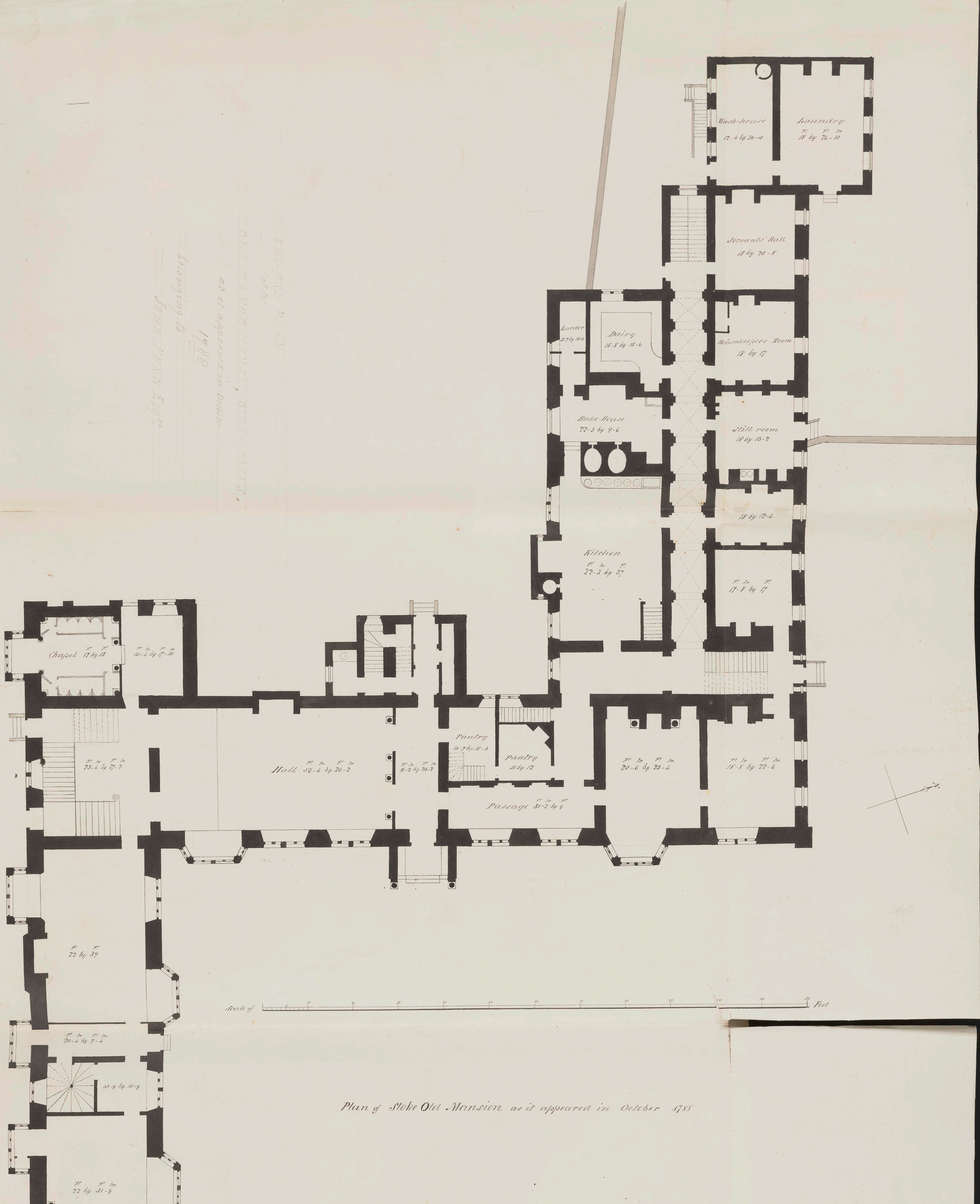
The Cenotaph to the memory of Gray - The Church and Mansion on the left. Coke's Pillar in the distance and the Chimneys of the Old Manor House rising amongst the trees on the right.



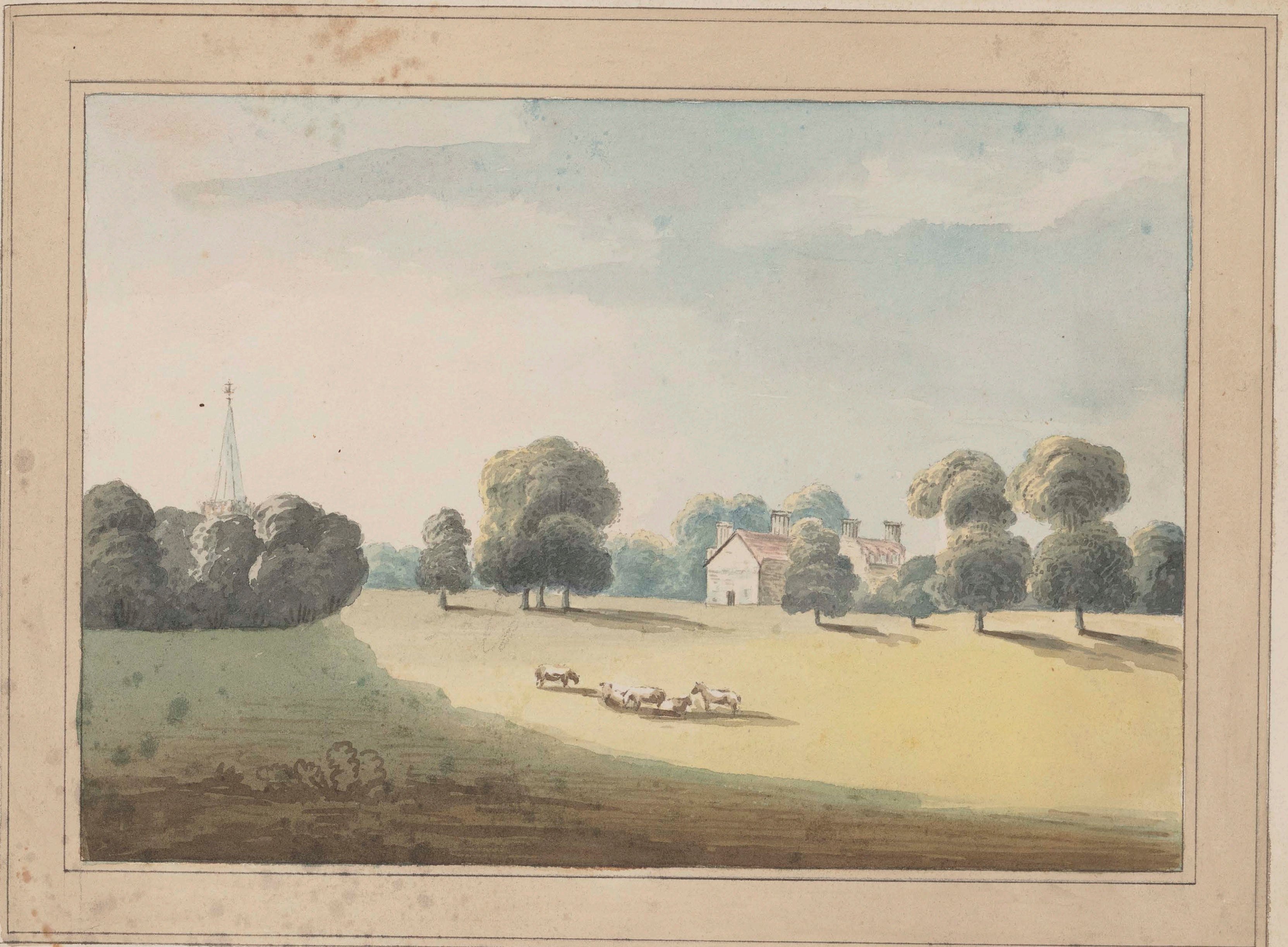
The Old Manor House Stoke Poges Bucks from a painting in the possession of John Penn Esqre
Built by Henry Earl of Huntingdon about the year 1555 (see p.9) and taken down by John Penn Esqre about the year 1789.
The residence of Queen Elizabeth's favorite Sir Christopher Hatton and subsequently that of Sir Edward Coke
who died here in 1637. See p 10 & 11.

The scene of Gray's Long Story

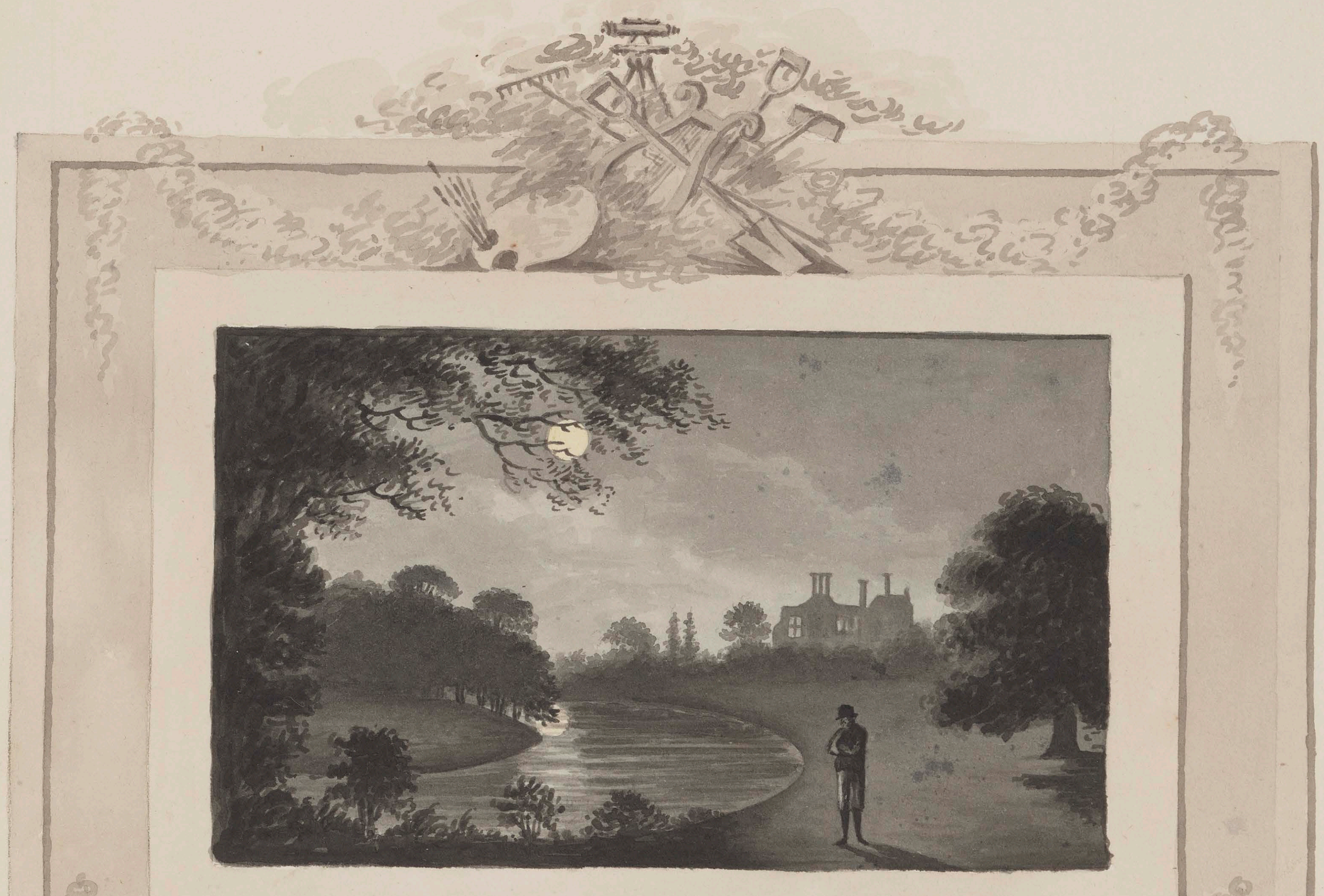
"In Britain's isle, no matter where
An ancient pile of building stands
The Huntingdons, and Hattons there
Employ'd the power of fairy hands"


Wash-house
12..6 by 26..10
Laundry
Ft. Ft. In
18 by 26..10
Servants' Hall
18 by 20..8
Larder
5.7 by 15..6
Dairy
15..8 by 15..6
Housekeepers Room
18 by 17
Bake House
22..3 by 9..6
Still room
18 by 16..2
18 by 12..4
Kitchen
Ft. In Ft.
22..3 by 37
Ft. In Ft.
17..8 by 17
Chapel Ft. 17 by Ft. 18
Ft. In Ft. In
10..4 by 17..10
Ft. In Ft. In
23..6 by 27..7
Hall Ft. 50..4 In by Ft. 26..2 In
Ft. In Ft. In
9..2 by 26..2
Pantry
10..7 by 15..6
Pantry
11 by 12
Passage Ft. 31..2 In by Ft. 9
Ft. In Ft. In
20..6 by 23..4
Ft. In Ft. In
18..8 by 22..6
Ft. Ft.
22 by 39
Ft. In Ft. In
20..4 by 7..4
10..9 by 10..9
Ft. Ft. In
22 by 31..9
10 by 9..8
5..7 by 11..2
16 by 13..4
7..6 by 8..3
Scale of
5
10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90
100
110
120
Feet

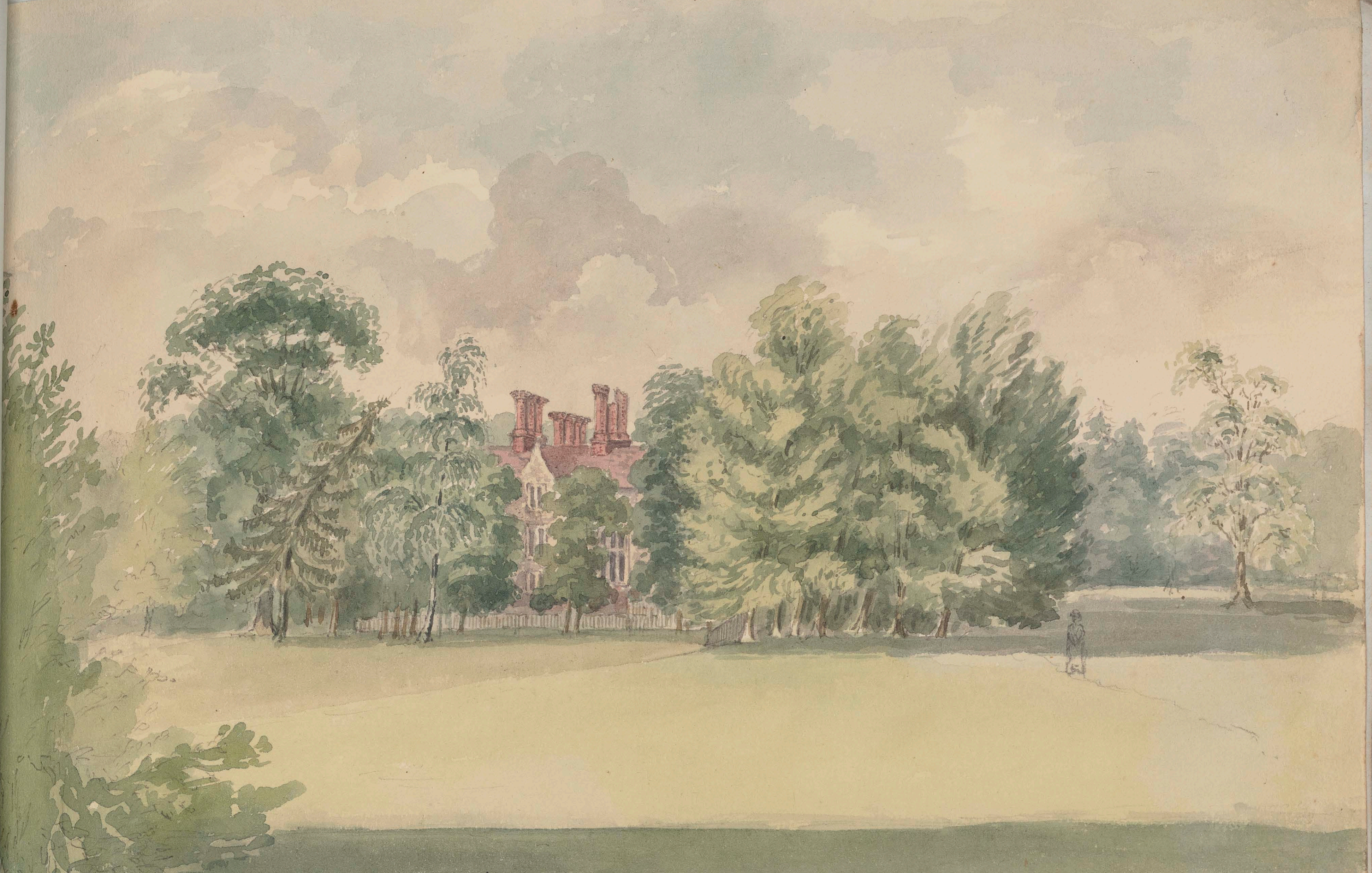
Plan of Stoke Old Mansion as it appeared in October 1788



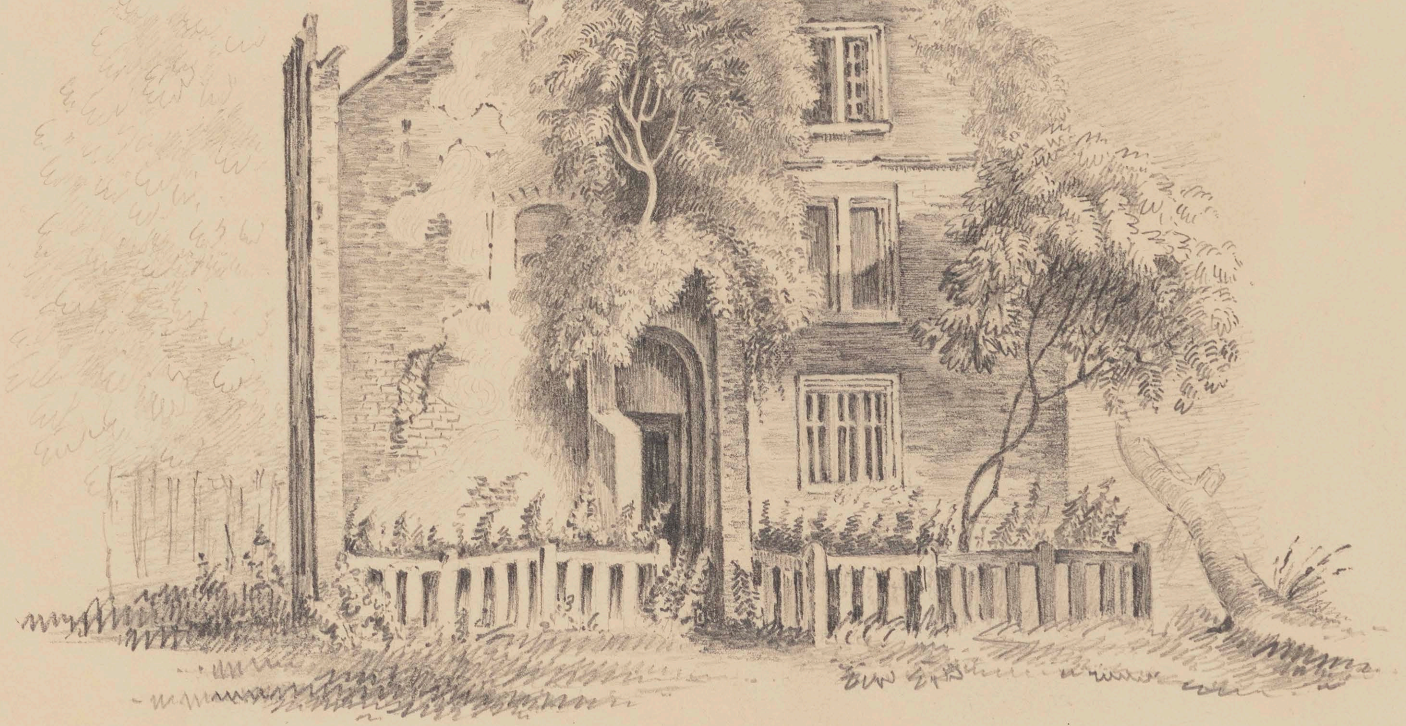
Remains of the Old Manor House, Stoke Poges
from a sketch by



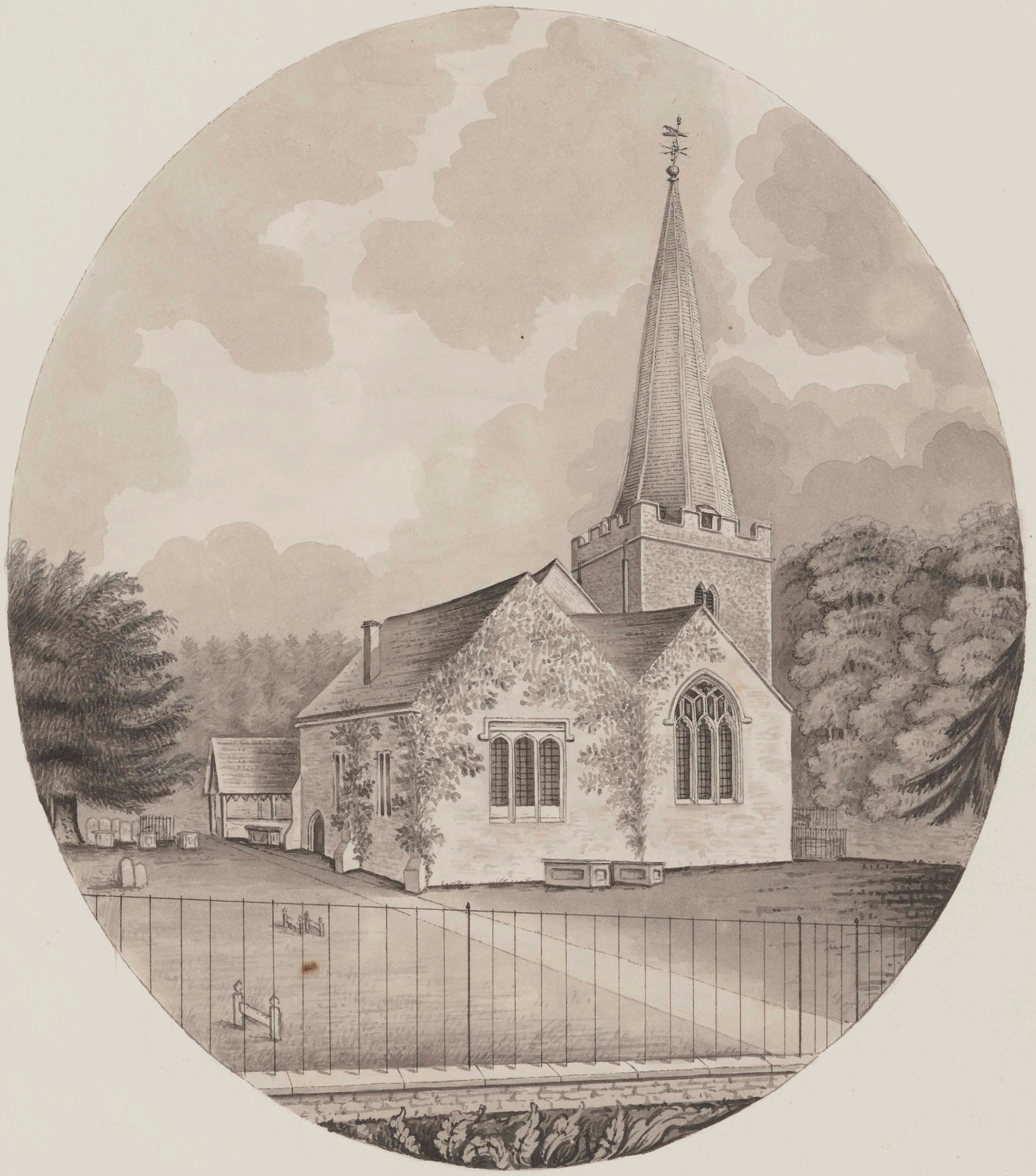
THE OLD MANOR HOUSE
STOKE POGES BUCKS
FROM A SKETCH BY REPTON



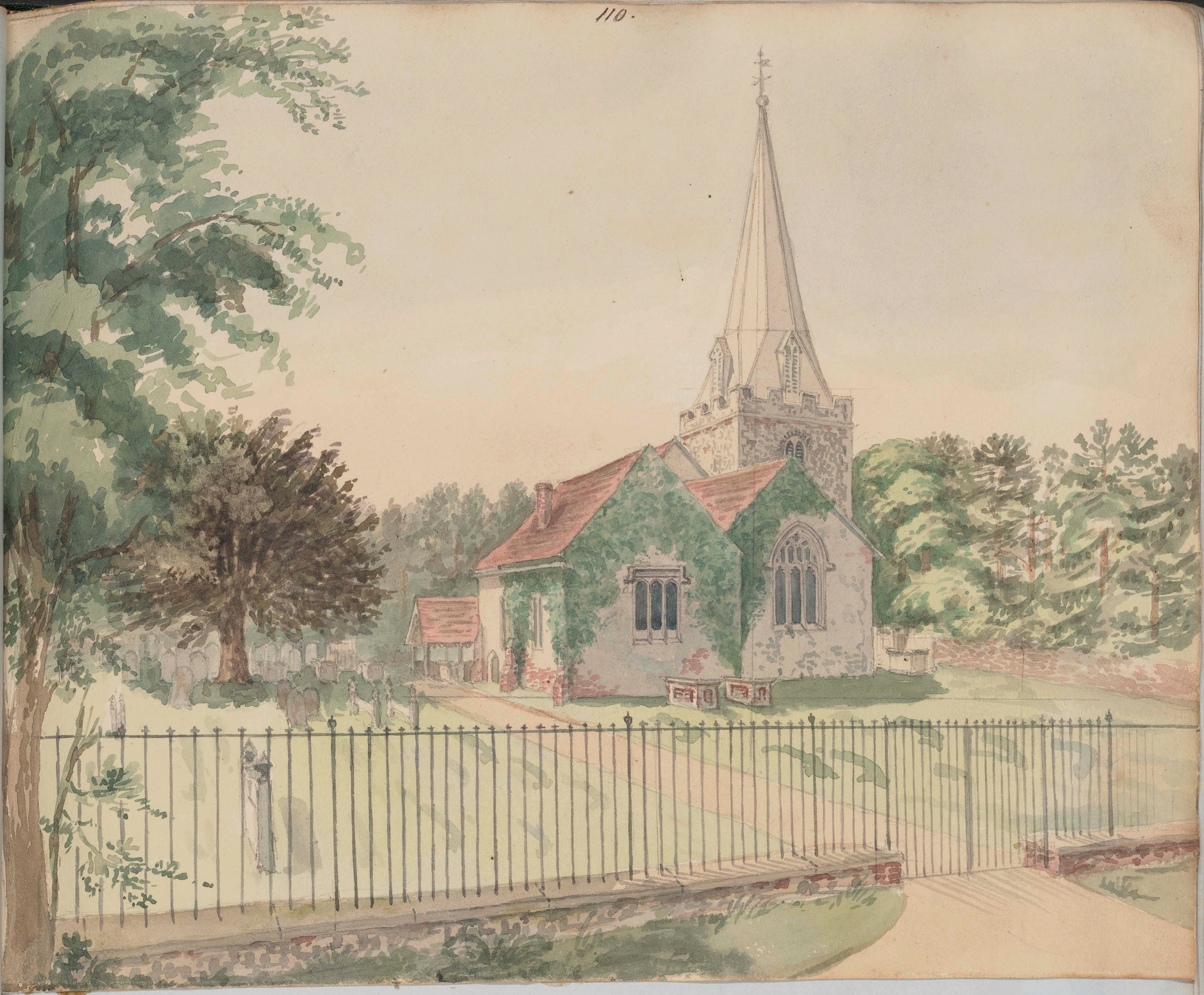
The Remains of the Old Manor House, Stoke Park
as seen from the chair in the Church Shrubbery near to the Cloister
1833



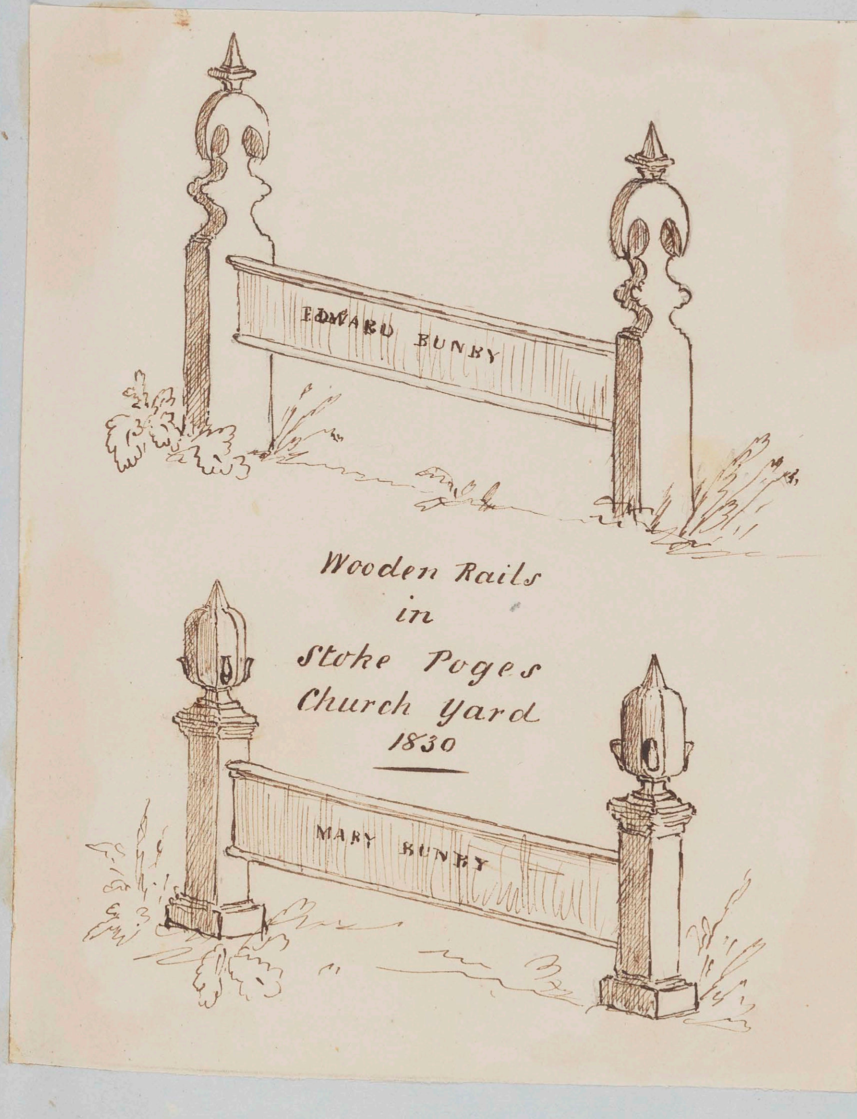
Remains of the Old Manor House Stoke Poges, Bucks
1830.



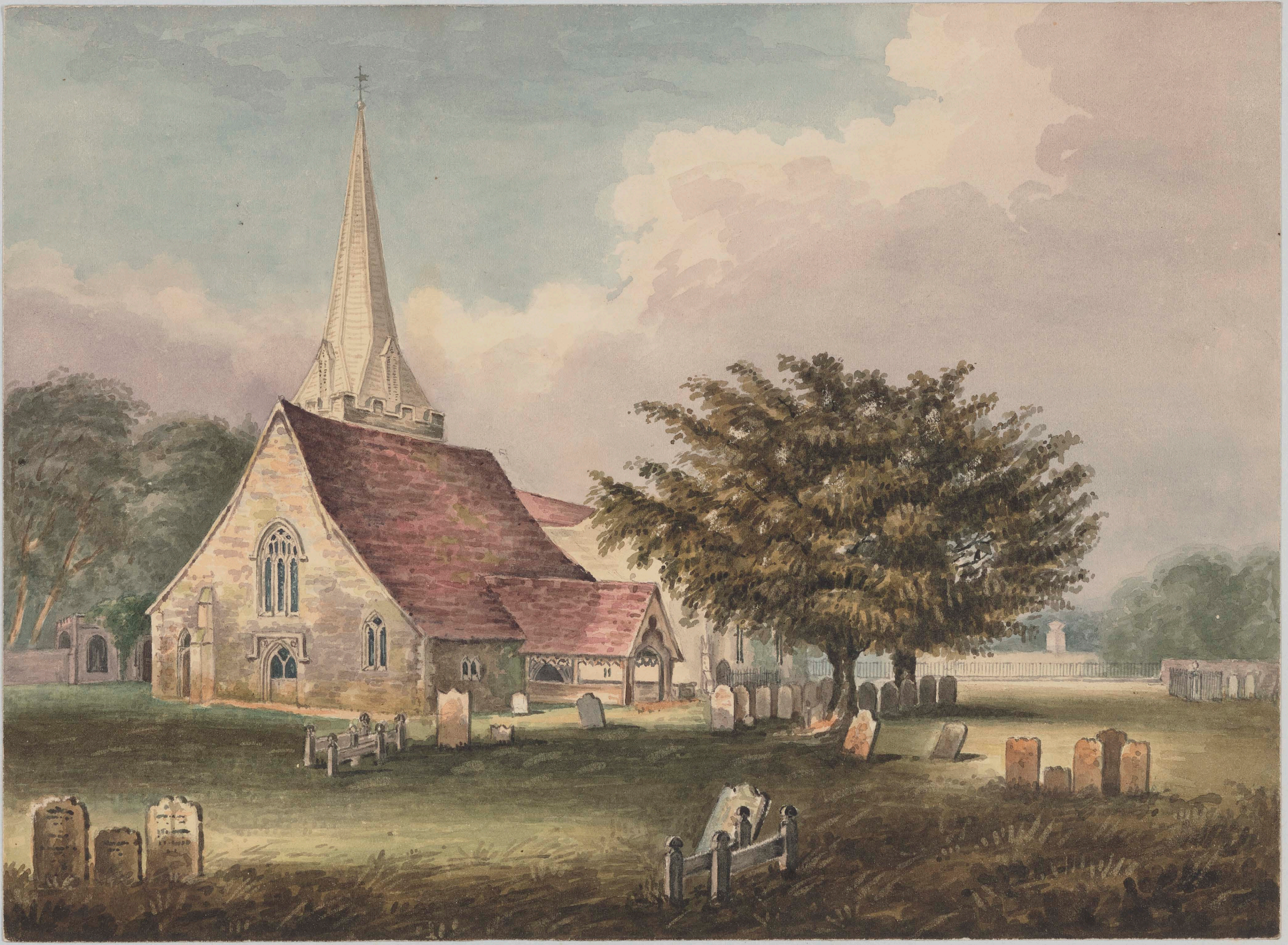
The Church of Stoke Poges, Bucks, as the old wooden spire
appeared before it was taken down in 1831.



South East view of the Church of Stoke Poges
with the new wooden spire erected in 1831.


EDWARD BUNBY
MARY BUNBY

Wooden Rails
in
Stoke Poges
Church Yard
1830



1832.

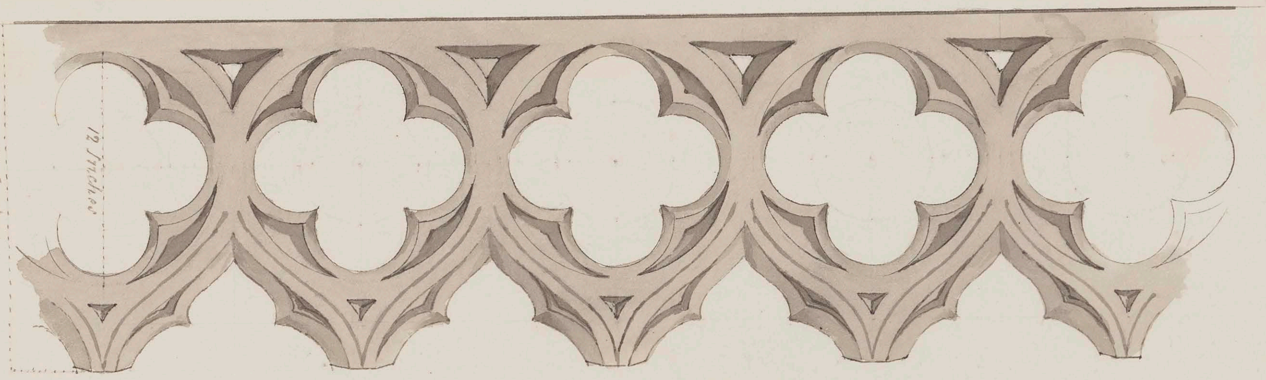
South West view of Stoke Church. Gray's Monument in the distance
Of the three Grave Stones in the left corner, the outside one is to the memory of Tyacke and the right hand that of Groom
names recorded in Gray's Long Story.

"Tyack has often seen the sight
Or at the chapel door stood sentry"

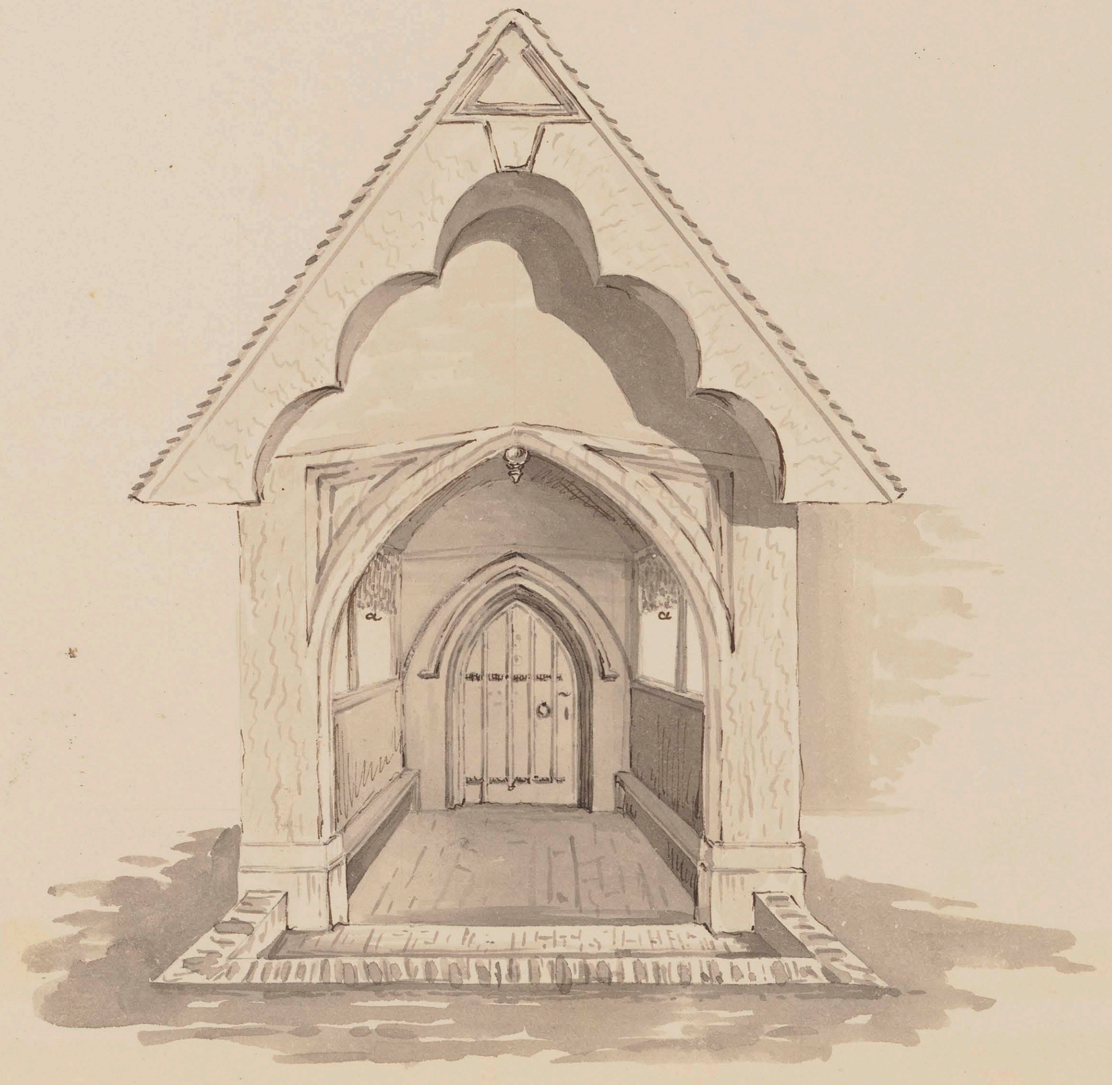
* * * * * * * * * * *

"Disproved the arguments of Squibb
And all that Groom could urge against him"

Stoke Church 1832

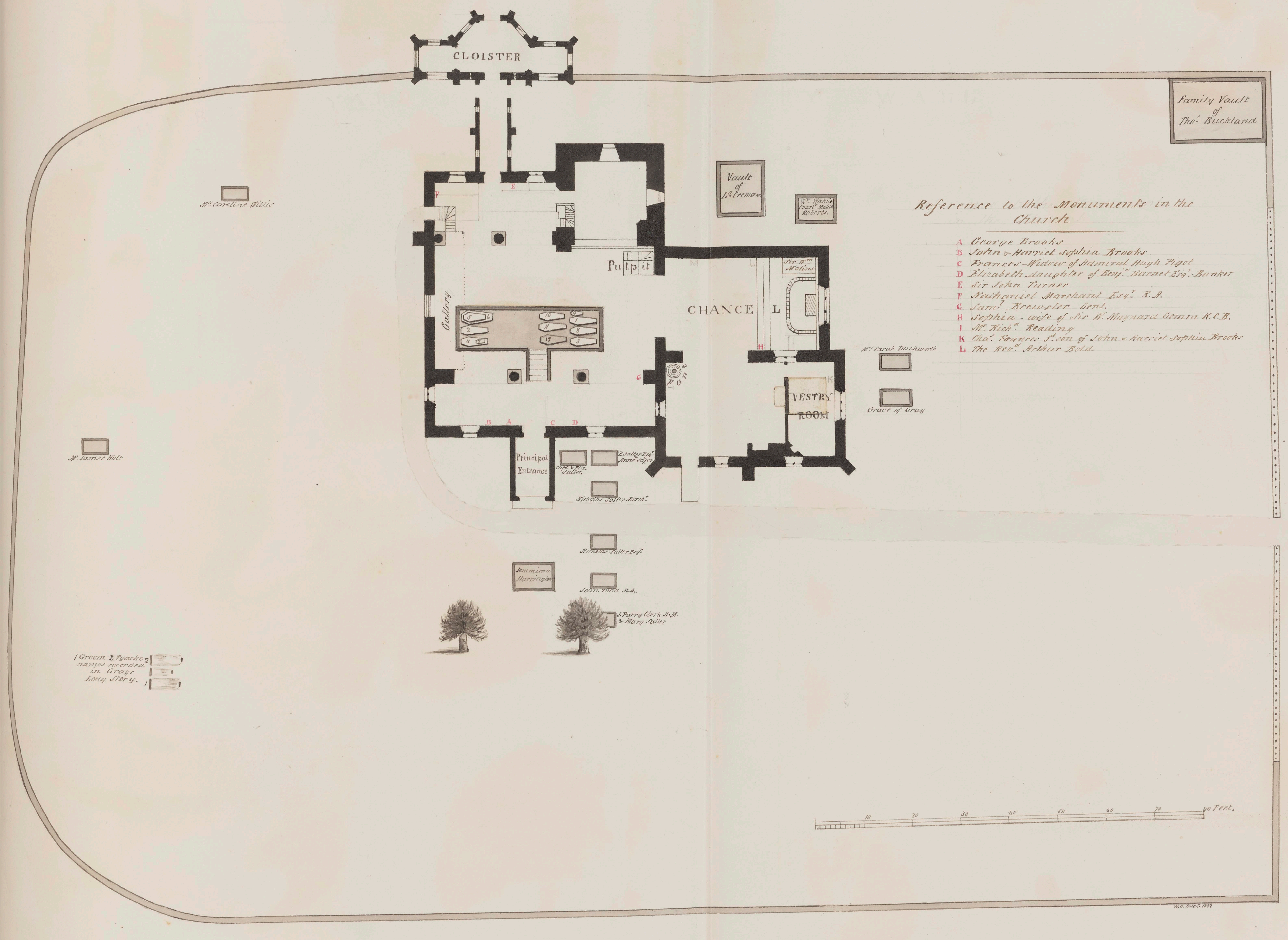

18 Inches
12 Inches

Ornament of carved Oak in the Porch
marked a in sketch.



Porch at Stoke Church _ Bucks

CHURCH and CHURCH YARD in the PARISH of STOKE POGES in the COUNTY of BUCKS


CLOISTER
Family Vault of Thos. Buckland
Vault of Ld. Cremorne
Wm. Wake & Charlt. Matilda Roberts
Mrs. Caroline Willis
Pulpit
Gallery
CHANCE
L
Sir Wm. Molins
5 6 10 9 2 11 1 8 4 12 3
E F G A B C D H I K M
Font
VESTRY ROOM
Mrs. Sarah Duckworth
Grave of Gray
Principal Entrance
Capt. & Eliz. Salter.
E. Salter Esqr. & Anne Salter
Nicholas Salter Merch.t
Mr. James Holt
Nicholas Salter Esqr.
Jemmima Harrington
John Todd M.A.
J. Parry Clerk A.M. & Mary Salter
1 Groom 2 Tyacke names recorded in Grays Long Story.
1 2
10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 Feet.
W.O. Decr. 1829

Reference to the Monuments in the Church

- A George Brooks
- B John & Harriet Sophia Brooks
- C Frances-Widow of Admiral Hugh Pigot
- D Elizabeth daughter of Benjn. Barnet Esqr.-Banker
- E Sir John Turner
- F Nathaniel Marchant Esqr. R.A.
- G Saml. Brewster Gent.
- H Sophia - wife of Sir W. Maynard Gomm K.C.B.
- I Mr. Richd. Reading
- K Chas. Frances 3d. son of John & Harriet Sophia Brooks
- L The Revd. Arthur Bold

Reference

In the Vault shewn in the body of the Church are deposited the remains of

1 Mrs. Juliana Baker born 19th. April 1753 died 23rd. April 1772.

2 Richard Penn Esqre. died 29th. June 1774 Aged 63.

3 Thomas Penn Esqre. died 21st. March 1775 Aged 74.

4 Mrs. H. Penn died 20th. April 1789 Aged 66

5 Mrs. Hanh. Clayton died 26th. Septr. 1791 Aged 59

6 Mr. Clayton

7 Miss Clayton Barely Penn died 17th June 1799 Aged 1 Year

8 The Right Honble. Lady Juliana Penn died 20th. Novr. 1801 Aged 72

9 John William Penn died 11th. Decr. 1802 Aged 2 Years & 8 months

10 Juliana Margret Penn died 13th. March 1804 Aged 12 Years

11 Sophia Wife of Sir William Lieut. Col. Gomm died 1st. March 1827 Aged 33.

12 J. Penn Esqr. Lord of the Mannor of Stoke and Governor of Portland Died 21st. June 1834 Aged 74.

In the Vault under the Vestry Room are deposited the remains of-

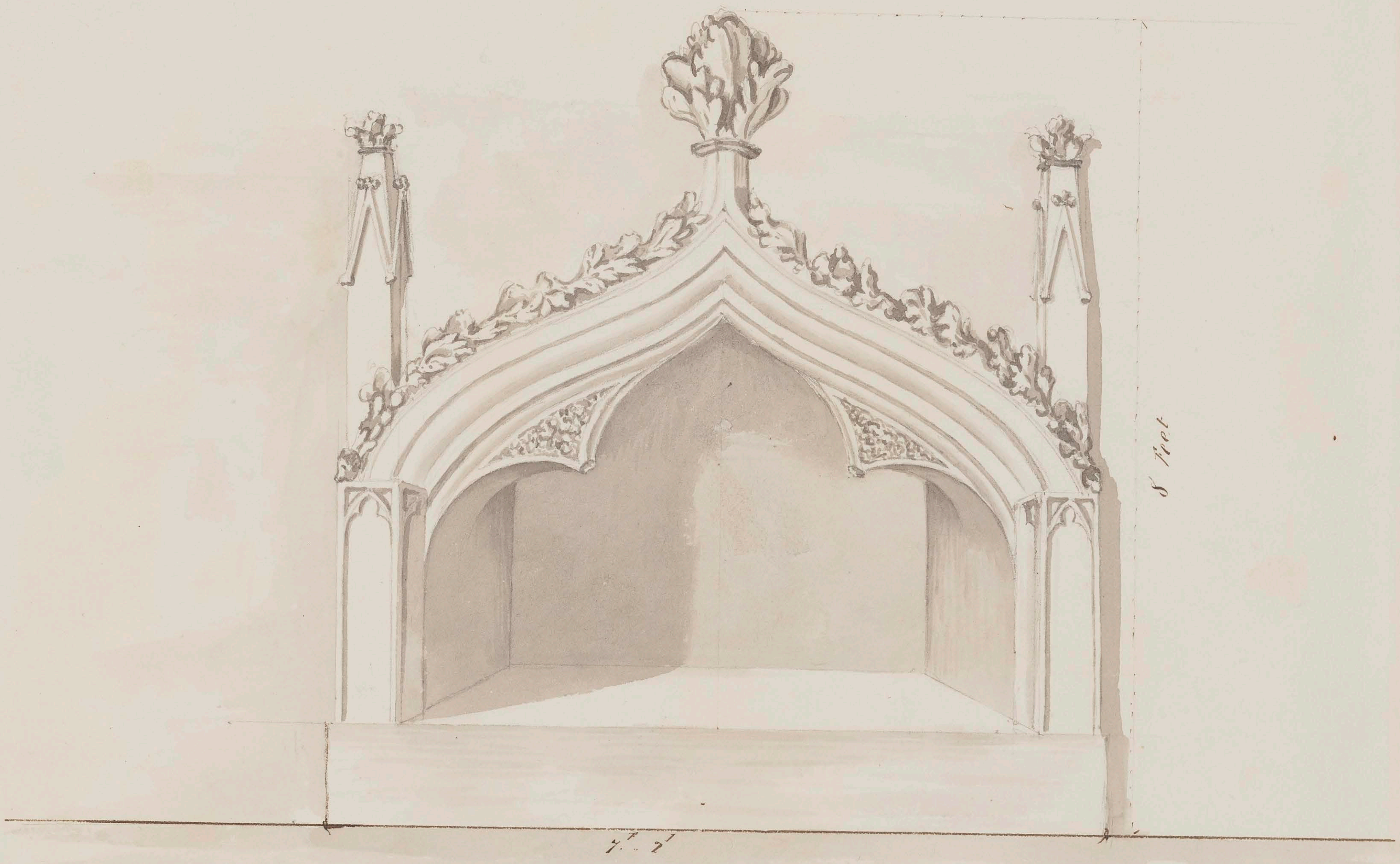
1 George Brooks died April 3rd. 1817 Aged 76.

2 Mastr. Chas. Francis Brooks third son of John and Harriet Brooks Died 11th. March 1809 Aged 4 Years & 9 Months.

3 John Brooks died 30th. Decr. 1824 Aged 48 Years.

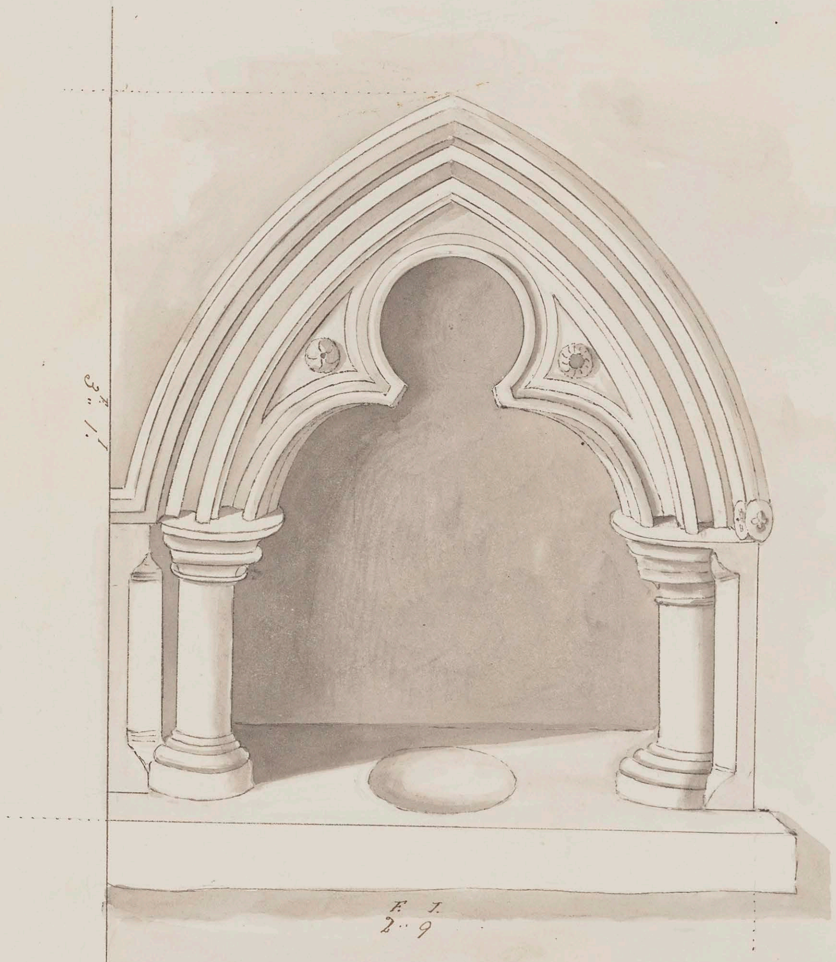
4 Harriet Sophia Brooks Died 10th. Decr. 1829 in her 64 Year.

5- The Revd. Arthur Bold died 21st. Jany. 1831 aged 58 Years.- 29 years Vicar & 16 Master of the Hospital of this Parish.

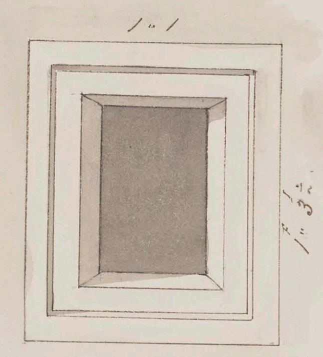


"An Arch of rude execution ornamented with foliage" (in N. wall of Chancel) "supposed to cover the remains of Sir John Molyns." — Hakewells History of Windsor

In the Church of Stoke Poges 1830

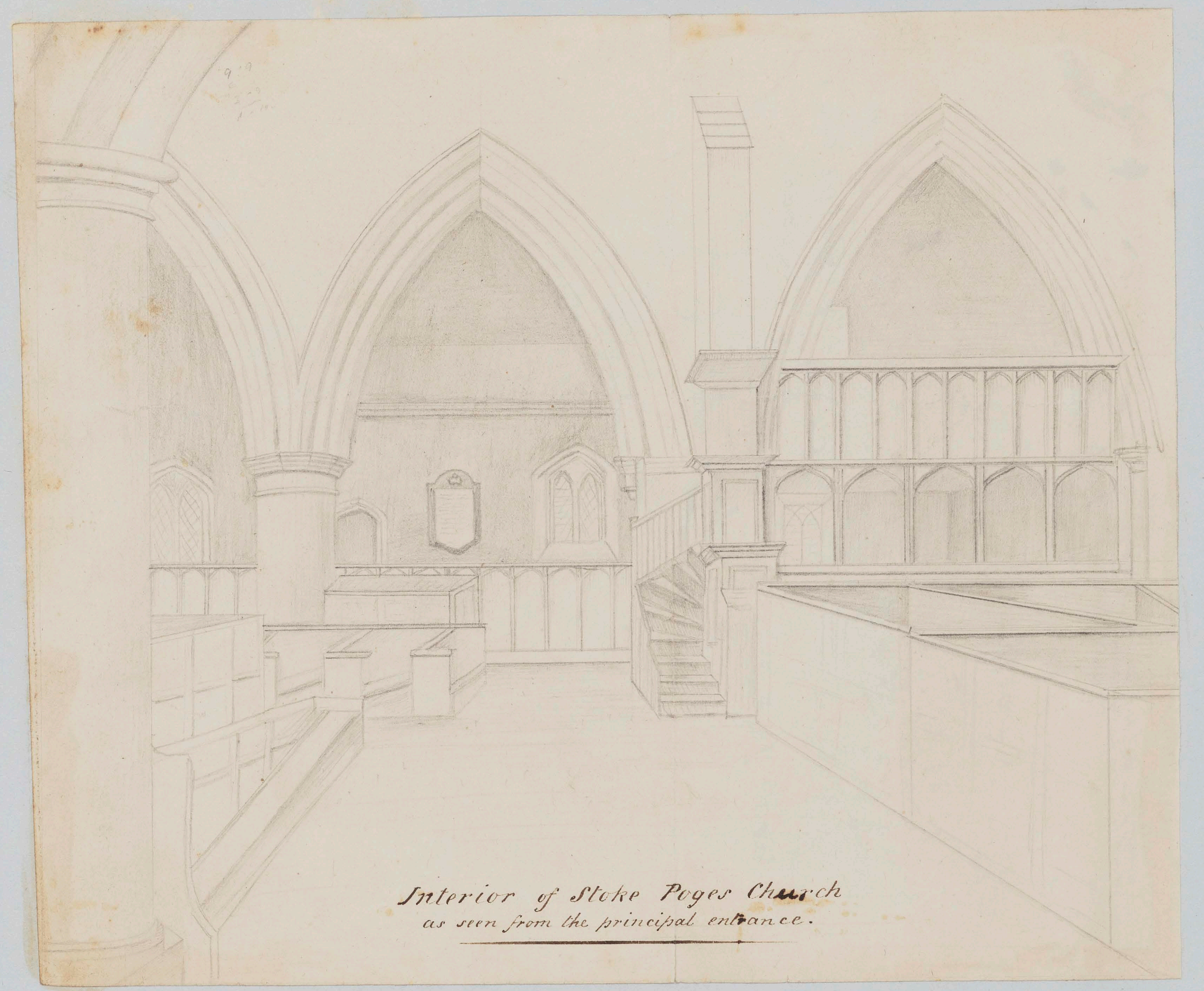


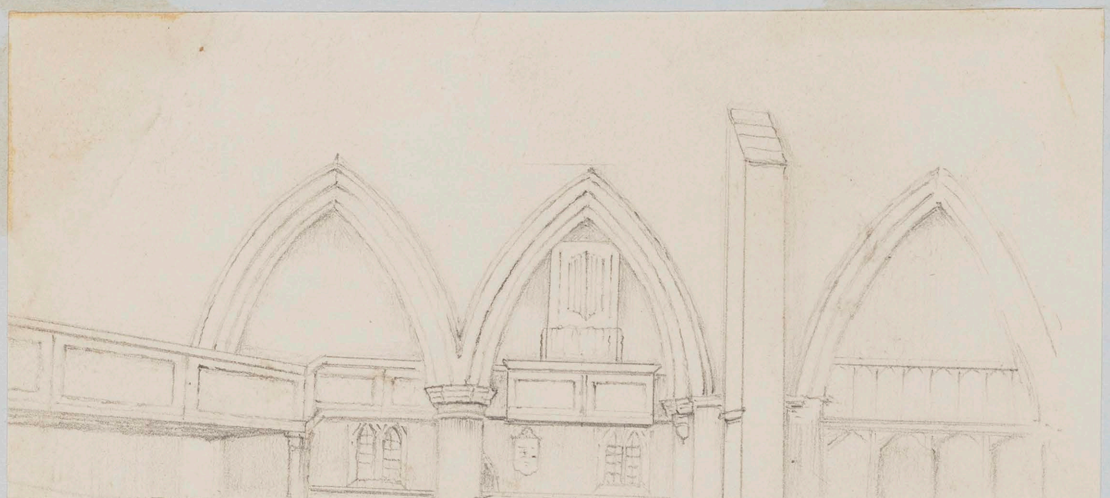
Niche in South Wall of Chancel
with the Piscina.



Aperture in N. wall of Chancel

In the Church of Stoke Poges
1830


Interior of Stoke Poges Church
as seen from the principal entrance.


Interior of Stoke Church
as seen from the principal entrance after the erection of the
North Gallery and removal of the Organ & Pulpit.

The **Church** of **Stoke Poges** Buckinghamshire is a small gothic structure consisting of a chancel a nave and two aisles, the latter divided from the nave by large pillars from which spring pointed arches. On the south of the chancel is the chapel built by Ed. Hastings Lord Loughbro and now occupied as a part of the church. On the north is a square battlemented tower built chiefly with flints and surmounted by a wooden spire. The spire being considered in a dangerous state was taken down in 1831 and replaced by another also of wood. see pp. 108 & 110. In the tower is a ring of six bells, the heaviest of which is 14 cwt.

At the west end, and north west corner of the church are galleries appropriated to the singers and any labouring men of the parish. Here is also a small barrel Organ.

The ground of the church yard is on all sides higher than the pavement of the church

The principal entrance is by a porch (see p. 114) on the south. Close to this door, to the right on entering are tablets to the memory of Francis Pigot and to Elizabeth Barnett, and on the left of the door a handsome one to George Brooks and a small one to John & Harriet Sophia Brooks. The inscriptions on each are as follow.

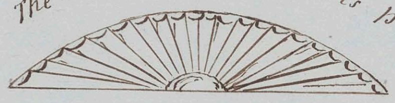
To the memory of
Frances Pigot
Widow of Admiral Hugh Pigot
who died on the 15th of April 1811
in the 68 year of her age

The remembrance of her virtues will ever be cherished
in the minds of those who survive her
and their anguish for their irreparable loss
can be softened only by their hopes in
Christ our Lord
"who is the Way, the Truth and the Life"
John chap 14 v. 6.

Elizabeth
second daughter of
Benjamin Barnett Esqr.
of London, Banker
Died 11th of January 1830

John Brooks
Died Sep. 30. 1824 aged 48 years
Harriet Sophia Brooks
Relict of the above
Died Decr. 10th. 1829 Aged 63 years

Mark the perfect Man and behold the upright
The end of that Man is peace



George Brooks
having through a long and useful life
carefully endeavoured
to discharge the duties
of a Man and a Christian
resigned his Soul to his Creator
April 3d. 1817 Aged 76
In Humble Hope
that through the merits
of His Redeemer
he may obtain
Forgivness of his sins
and be made partaker
of the Kingdom
of
Heaven

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord
They rest from their Labors and their works follow them

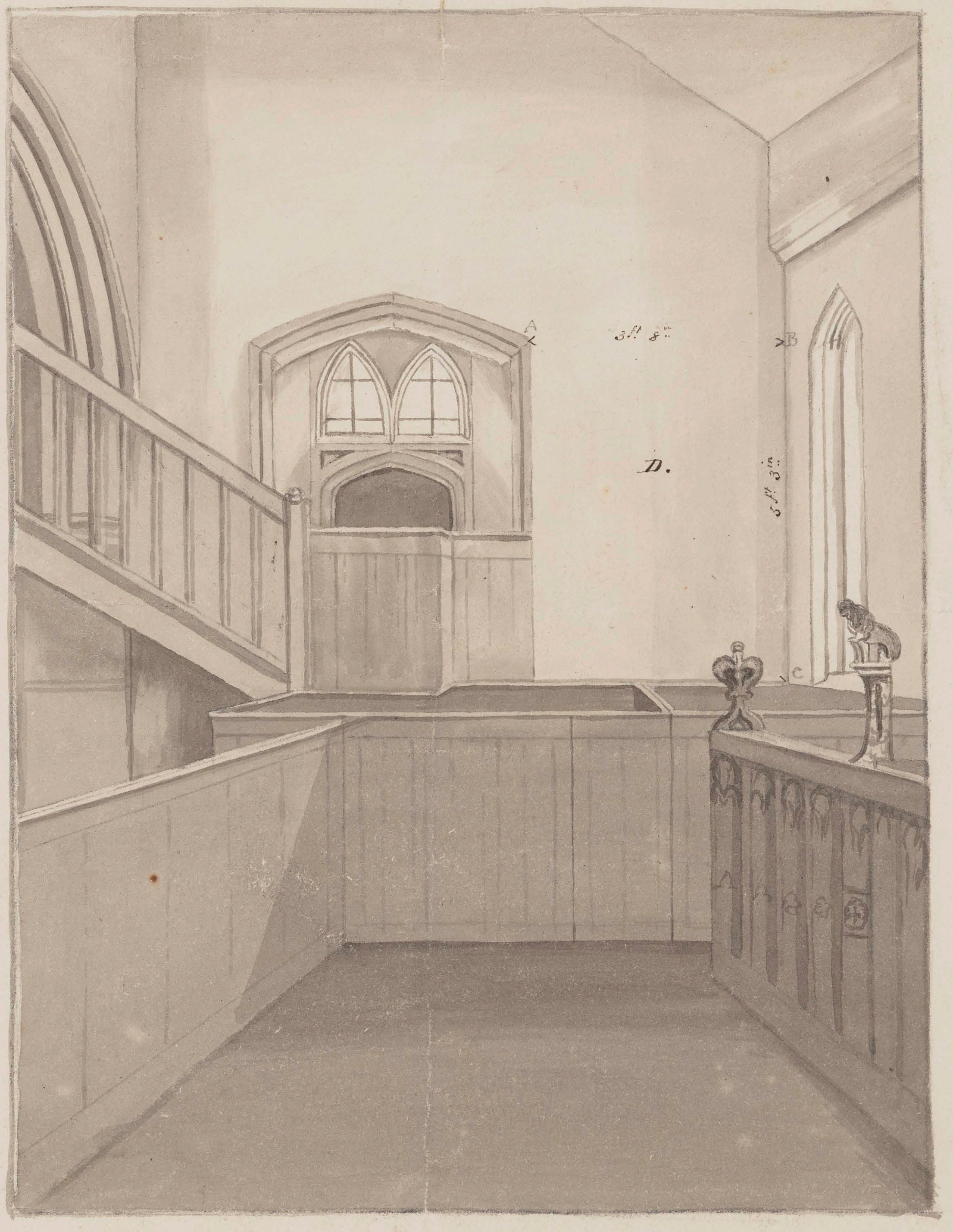
Nearly in the centre of the nave and facing the principal entrance are two large stone slabs which cover the vault of the Penn family and on one of which their arms are engraven. This vault is 30ft. 6inches long and 9 feet wide. See plan page 115 with reference to the bodies interred.

At the north west corner of the Church is the door leading from the Cloister which forms the private entrance from the Park. On the left of this door on entering is a tablet to the memory of Sir John Turner with the following inscription.

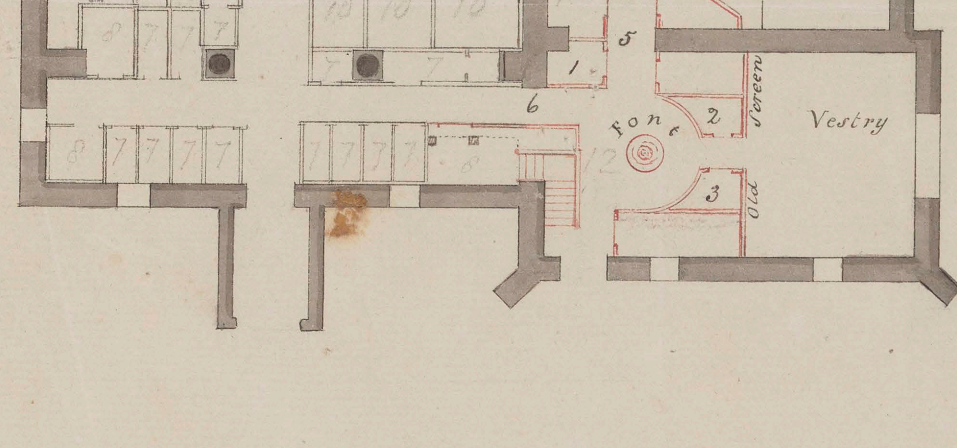
Subtus positum est
quidquid mortale fuit
Johannis Chrichloe Turner
Equitis
nuper de Baylis in hac Parochia
qui ob morum urbanitatem
ingenii suavitatem
socialesque consuetudinis
dum superstes
magnum sui desiderium reliquit
Obiit Oct. Die Septimo
A.D. MDCCCXIII
Ætatis suæ LXVIII

Nepos ejus fraternus
Johannis Turner Armiger
Grati animi indicium
Hoc marmor
Posuit.

Under this monument are seats with an old carved front, formerly the sittings of the poor men & women of the Hospital founded by Lord Hastings but now occupied by other parties – See the sketch opposite (p. 122) which shows a part of the said seats & also the situation of the monument to Mr. Marchant. This was taken before the erection of the monument which was placed on the wall at D.


A
B
C
D.
3ft 8in
3ft 3in

View in Stoke Church before the erection of the monument to the memory of Nathaniel Marchant R.A. and which now occupies the space on the wall at D.


10
8
7
8
7
7
7
8
10
10
10
7
1
5
6
2
3
12
Font
Screen
Old
Vestry

Reference
To the proposed improvements in
Stoke Church.

No. 1. Hospital Chaplain's Pew. ——
2. And 3. men and women of the
Hospital poor. ——
5. And 6. Walls supposed taken
down to the ground & arched
above.

The red lines shew the
general arrangement — by
which the same number of Seats
will be retained in the body of the
Church, and an addition of 40
gained in the Vestry and Chancel
or, near this number.

NB The Pulpit is drawn with
pencil to a [illegible]

At the north west corner of the church is a handsome monument to the memory of N. Marchant Esqre R.A. which bears the following inscription

Near this spot lie the remains of
Nathaniel Marchant Esqre R.A.
who died March 24th 1816 Aged 77 years

He was born in the County of Sussex, where his
family had been long established; & he succeeded to
the small property it possessed there when rather
late in life. In the mean time his skill and industry
as a Gem Engraver, had supplied the place of patronage
by enabling him to remove to Italy to cultivate an art
to which his genius strongly inclined him. He
continued there some years improving talents by
the close study of the remains of ancient sculpture
which have rendered him celebrated throughout
Europe, and do honour to his native Country. They
attracted the notice of its Government towards the
latter part of his life, and were rewarded by his
appointment to places where they could be useful.

About the same time having become intimate
with the owner of the adjoining Manor House, and
frequently resorting to it, he was led to choose the
place to which it belongs as the place of his
interment. He was beloved for his social qualities
and benevolence; and esteemed for his uniform
support of a character of strict integrity.

J. Flaxman R.A. as appointed by name in the will of his friend
executed this monument of him.

On the wall at the east end of the south aisl is a tablet inscribed

Near this place li's
the body of
Samuel Brewster
Gen^t Ob^t July 11th
An^o 1714 Æ^t 66

On the north wall of the chancel is a curious monument of black & white marble, without inscription, much ornamented with angels and skulls. There is also a tablet to the memory of a former vicar with the following inscription.

To the memory
of
The Reverend Arthur Bold M.A.
29 Years Vicar of Stoke Poges
Pious and Benevolent
Beloved Respected
and
Lamented
This Tablet is inscribed
by
His Parishoners

He died Jany 21st 1831 Aged 58.

On the same side is a recess in the wall (see p. 116) rudely arched and ornamented with foliage, probably says Mr Lyson the tomb of Sir John Molines. Close to this is a small gothic arch formerly a door way and near to it a square aperture in the wall (see p. 116) both blocked up on the outside Tradition says the poor were formerly relieved through this aperture. (Might there not have here been a Confessional with which the door and aperture connected?).

On the south side of the chancel wall and directly opposite to the before mentioned aperture is a small gothic ornamented arch of stone with a Piscena see p. 116. — On this same side is a chaste monument to the memory of Lady Gomme (by Chantry) — Nearly in the centre is a wreath of Lillies one of which is just falling from having been bitten by a catterpillar still crawling up the wreath. Within is inscribed

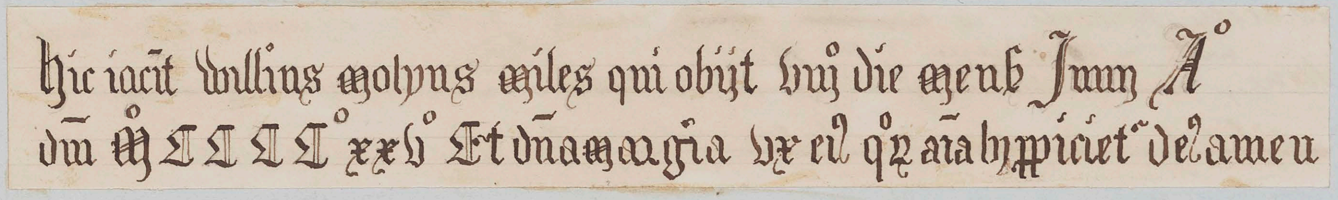
S. G.
OB. Mar 1
1829
Ætat 33

and on this the sun beams are descending, from under some drapery which falls from the top of the monument down each side. Near to the bottom is the following inscription

In the vault of her family near to this spot
Is reposed all that could fade, of
Sophia, the beloved wife of
Sir William Maynard Gomm, K.C.B.
Daughter of Granville and Isabella Penn.

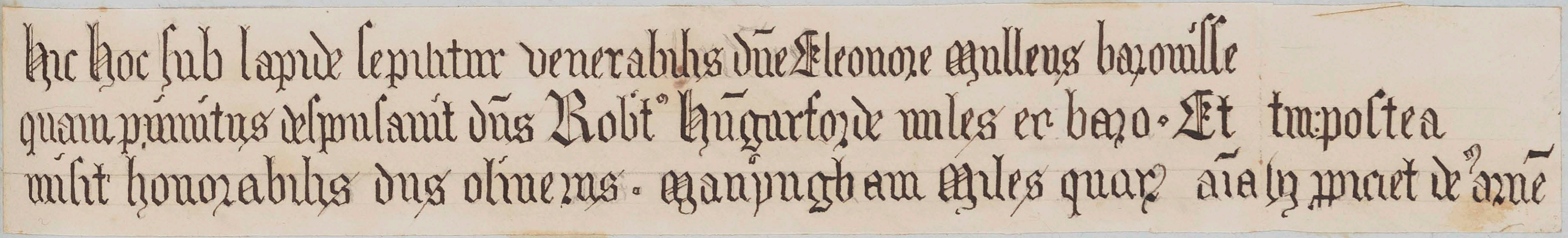
Love, joy, peace, patience
Gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness
these are flown with the spirit which they hallowed
to repose in the bosom
From whence they had emanated

On the left of the altar is a stone slab with the effigies in brass of Sir William Molyns (who fell at the siege of Orleans in 1429) and Margaret his wife. The following is the inscription on the plate.



hic iacit Willms Molyns miles qui obijt viij die mens Junij Aº
dñi Mº CCCCº xxvº Et dña Margia ux eius quorum aĩabus ppicietur deus amen

On the right of the altar is another stone with the following inscription. There has been an effigy also on this but it is destroyed.



hic hoc sub lapide sepultur venerabilis dña Eleonore Mullens baronisse
quam primitus desponsavit dñs Robtº hũgarforde miles et baro · Et tunc postea
nupsit honorabilis dns Oliverus · Maningham Miles quorum aĩabus ppicietur deus amen

George Earl of Huntingdon who died in 1544 lies buried in the chancel but has no monument — Lysons Bucks.

Adjoining the chancel on the south side is the chapel built by Edward Hastings Lord Loughborough as a place of interment for his family and directed by his will that tombs should be erected for such of his relations as had been buried at this place. On his own tomb he desired that there might be placed his effigies in copper, gilt. Either his directions were not complied with, or the monuments have been removed for there are now no memorials of any kind for the family of Hastings - Lysons Bucks.

Nearly in the centre of this chapel is buried the celebrated Dr. Gregory Hascard and on the stone covering his grave is inscribed

Here lyeth the Body
of Rachel Hascard wife of
Gregory Hascard Dean of
Windsor and Regester of the most
Noble order of the Garter. Daughter
to Mildmay Earl of Westmorland
by Mary his second wife who departed
this life May 20th. 1700 Ætatis suæ 57

Also the body of the above named
Gregory Hascard D.D.
Chaplain in Ordinary to their Majesties
K. Charles 2d. K. William & Q. Mary
& Q. Anne
One of the most celebrated Preachers
of his time
Who departed this life Novr. 15
1708 Ætat suæ 67.

On the west side of this chapel now stands the Font. Close to it on a plain monument on the wall is the following inscription.

Near this place
Lyeth the Body of
Mr. Richard Redding Vicar
of Stoke Poges in ye county of Bucks
& Master of ye said Hospital
Who gave 40d to Purchase land
for ye use & advantage of ye Master
& people of ye same, to enjoy,
so long, as his vault, wherein
He his wife & sister are interred
Should be kept entire & undisturbed
But if at any time it should be
Permitted by ye consent of ye then
Master & Alms people to be broken
up for ye use of any other he has
ordered by his last will and
Testament that ye Revenue of
the said purchast land shall
return to his heirs at law
He died April 8: 1718 Aged 63.

The east end of this chapel is now partitioned off for a Vestry Room under which is the vault of the Brooks' whose monuments were noticed before & there is another plain tablet in the bestry room with the following inscription.

In a vault
underneath are deposited the remains of
Charles Frances third son of
John & Harriet Sophia Brooks
who died on the 11th. day of March 1809
aged 4 years and 9 months.

In the nave are two stones in the pavement with the following inscriptions

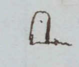
Here lyeth the body of
Edward Jones which was
buried the 20th. of August 1669
Katherine the wife of
William Jones was buried ye
9th. of December 1682
William the son of Edward
Jones was buried ye first
of September 1683

Here lyes ye Body of
Henry Reeve Merchant
Eldest son of Henry Reeve
Gent. & Elizabeth his wife
late of ys. Parish
interr'd near ys. place
born April ye. 5 . . . died
April 22d. 1714

The following are the inscriptions in the Church Yard. The numbers refer to the Plan at page 135 which was executed in May 1833 and shows the position of each grave. — The sketch in the margin shows whether the memorial is a Tomb, Head Stone or Wooden Rail.

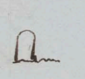
1.

Sacred to the memory of Gustavus son of Jonathan & Elizabeth Richardson who died March 19. 1832 in the 14th year of his age.



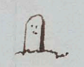
2

To the memory Elizabeth Witney who died 27th January 1832 aged 50 years. -- Also of Stephen Witney husband of the above who died Decr. 11. 1851 aged 68 years.



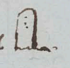
4

To the memory of Sarah Marsh who died Feby 8th 1827 aged 88 years this stone is erected.



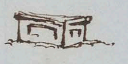
5.

To the memory of Sarah Ball who died April 12th 1826 aged 66 years this stone is erected.



6.

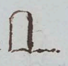
Here lyeth the remains of Mrs Caroline Willis who departed this life Augst ye 11th 1799 in the 88th year of her age. -- Her amiable disposition when living gained the Friendship and Affection of all that had the pleasure of knowing her



7.

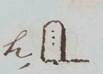
In memory of Mrs Mary Gardner wife of Mr Robt. Gardner of Edgware Road St Mary-le-bone London; who was her happy husband more than twenty short years. She was the youngest daughter of the late Mr Edward & Ann Moore, of Salt Hill in this Parish; after a long illness which she supported with true christian fortitude she closed her valuable life on the 26th day of June 1808 in her 69th year: much lamented by all her acquaintance. This small tribute of affection is inserted by her deploring Husband in testimony of his never dying love for her affection and virtue.

Whatever is pleasing or desire can blend
In a companion relative or a friend
A virtuous mind sincerity in life
A grateful heart a faithful tender wife
Long will remembrance feel a pang severe
And o'er this stone will friendship shed a tear



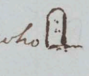
8.

In memory of Mr John Moore late of Salt Hill in this Parish, Collar Maker died May 25th 1797 in the 57 year of his age



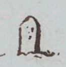
9.

Here lyes the Body of Mrs Grace Barringar late of Datchett who departed this life March ye 18th 1762. Aged 47 years



10.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs Ann Moore Relict of Mr Edward Moore of this Parish who died Feby 13th 1782 - Aged 77 years.



11.

.......Here lieth the Body of Mr Edwd Moore Senr of this Parish, who died April ye 16th 1767 Aged 66 years.

12.

.......Here lieth the remains of Elizabeth the wife of John Merryman of New Windsor, Mason, eldest daughter of Edwd & Ann Moore of Salt Hill in this Parish who died March 26. 1776 Aged 45

13.

.......Here lieth the body of Mr Richd Moore son of Edwd & Ann Moore of Salt Hill in this Parish who died Octr 4. 1779 in the 45th year of his age.

14.

.......Sacred to the memory of Mr John Merryman, Mason, late of New Windsor who departed this life the 9th of March 1800 in the 76th year of his age

15.

.......Here lyeth the Body of John Roebuck who died May ye 18th 1746 Aged 55 years

16.

.......In memory of Mr Evan Williams late Butler of Eton College who departed this life the 11th day of April 1778 Aged 69 years — Also of Mrs Mary Williams wife of the above Mr Evan Williams who departed this life the 28th day of January 1809. Aged 95 years.

17.

.......In memory of Mrs Susanna Wall wife of Mr William Wall of St George's Westminster she died May 4th 1784 Aged 54 years.

18.

.......Here lieth the Body of Mr James Holt of Rochdale in the County Palatine of Lancaster, Merchant Who departed this Life the 14th day of July 1741 in the 48th year of his age.

19.

.......To the memory of George Spencer by a grateful Master to a worthy servant who died the 16th of October 1779

20.

.......In memory of Mrs Mary Bizley departed this life ye 28th March 1783 Aged 56 years

21.

.......In memory of Richard Archer who departed this life Janr 5th 1814 Aged 76 years

As thow that live on Earth so once was I
But Death hath cut me down & here I lie
The Trumpet sounds & calls me hence away

22.

.......In memory of Mr Isaac Wilson he died August ye 15th 1755 Aged 51 years. And also Mary his wife she died Decr ye 15th 1755. Aged 47 Years.

23.

.......In memory of James Buckland who died June 26th 1810 Aged 52 years Also Elizabeth his wife who died April 30th 1818 Aged 57 Years. Also five of their children

Lo the poor crieth, & the Lord heareth him: yea & saveth him out of all his troubles. The eyes of the Lord are over the righteous & his ears are open to their prayers. I sought the Lord & he heard me: yea he delivered me out of all my fear.

24.

.......Wm Buckland son of Wm & Hannah Buckland died Octr 24th 1807 Aged 7 years
Thomas Buckland son of Thos & Ann Buckland died Febr 27th 1806 Aged 2 months
Wm Buckland son of Thos & Ann Buckland died May 24th 1808 Aged 3 weeks.

Even as a Sleep or like the Grass
Whose Beauty soon doth fade
Which in the morning shines full bright
And fadeth suddenly
And is cut down before the night
All withered Dead & Dry

26.

In memory of Phabe Hester who died Septr 6th 1816 Aged 18 years ....

Kind Angels watch this sleeping dust
Till Jesus comes to raise the just
Then may she awake in sweet surprise
And in her saviours image rise

27.

In memory of John Buckland who died June 28th 1814 Aged 75 years. In memory of Ann wife of John Buckland who died July 20th 1820. Aged 83 years.

28.

Sacred to the memory of W. C. Mason who departed this life June 13th 1825. Aged 54 years ..

Beneath this stone lies one depriv'd of Life
A Husband tender, to a loving wife;
Good nature was implanted in his mind
He was belov'd by all & lov'd mankind
In friendship faithful, in his dealings just
None could reproach him with a breach of trust
A loving friend a husband dear
A tender father lieth here.

29.

Here lieth the Body of Martha Pament (many years servant to John Penn Esqr. of this place) who died Febry 4. 1802 Aged 30 years.

Mourn not for me my friends so dear
Nor think my long affliction too severe
The Lord is only pleased to crave
That life from me which first he gave

An aged Father I have left behind
Two sisters that has prov'd to me most kind
My Brothers four are from afflictions free
I hope they will untill they sleep with me

These lines were wrote at her desire
By her truly affectionate Friend
Joseph Berkenhead

31.

Here lyeth the Body of Mrs Ann Tyacke who died May ye 23d 1753 Aged 52 years

Tyacke. mentioned in Gray's Long Story

Oh could thy Friends
thy worthy Praises Give
As long as time
should thy remembrance Live

Thy mourning kindred
and the sighing poor
In saddest accents
the great loss deplore

32.

In memory of William son of William & Martha Groom of this Parish ....

33.

To the memory of William Groom He died Sep. ye 3d 1755 Aged 53 years .....

Groom mentioned in Gray's Long Story.

34.

In memory of Mrs Ann late wife of Mr John Silver of this Parish she died May 11th 1746 Aged 42 years

35.

........In memory of Mary Clark wife of Edmund Clark who died Sept. 28th 1809 Aged 68 years
To her so mourn'd in Death so lov'd in Life
The tender Mother & a loving Wife
Her children inscribes this Monumental Rail
That holds her ashes & expects their own
So Husband most dear do not for me weep
I waited for you till my heart did break

36.

........In memory of Edmund Clark who died 11th July 1811 Aged 73 years
Now dear wife I come to thee You no long time did wait
For me my Children I have left behind; I strove in hopes
My promises to fulfil and when they die be true & just
And rest their bodies with us both.

37.

........To the memory of Mr Wm. Silver late of the Dolphin Inn Langley who departed this life the 10th of Decr. 1818 Aged 50 years. Also of Elizabeth Silver Daughter of the above Mr W. Silver who died in her Infancy.

38

........In memory of William Cook he died August 24th 1749 Aged 29.
as I am so must you be
therefore prepare to follow me.

39

........Here lieth the Body of Ann Fry daughter of Thomas & Martha Fry of this Parish who died May 30th 1782 in the 18th year of her age.

40

........In memory of Mr Thos. Fry of this Parish who died Jany 10th 1772 Aged 46 years
Oh death that did to me short warning give
Short time with my dear Friends to take my leave
Yet I hope with them to meet again
In heaven for ever to remain

41.

........In memory of Sarah Sexton Fry daughter of Thomas & Sarah Fry who died Decr. ye 5th 1770 aged 3 months.
Nipt in the bud the flower fades
The lovely babe is gone
O why so hasty why so young
It was the Lord did call her home

42.

........In memory of Mrs Martha Fry she died Decr. ye 3 1765 Aged 41 years
Whose Death is Justly Lamented
She was a most Affectionate Wife
A Tender Mother A Sincere Friend
And in Every Respect A Valuable Woman

43.

........Here Lieth the Body of Hannah Hustcraft the wife of Thomas Hustcraft of the Parish of Eton She died Octr. ye 10th 1766 Aged 70 years.

44.

........Here lyes the Bodys of two Sons of Thomas & Hannah Huscroft of the Parish of Eaton viz William died January 20th 173$^{9}_{0}$ Aged 6 months. Samuel died January 21st 173$^{4}_{3}$ Aged 3 years

45.

........In memory of Mr James Taylor who departed this life June ye 29th 1782 Aged 56 years
Farewell vain World I have known enough of thee
I value not what thou canst say of me
what faults you have seen in me take care to shun
and Look at home there is something to be done

47.

To the memory of Mr Thomas Wotherd who died 4th of Feby 1826 - Aged 78 years ....

48.

In memory of Thomas Sexton who departed ye life August ye 3d 1741 Aged 28 years ....

49.

In memory of Mr Thomas Sexton late of Wexham. He died Decr 30th 1767 - Aged 83 years ......

50.

Mrs Prudce Harding Wife of Richd Harding Died 10th of March 1809 Aged 49 years. William Harding the son of the above Died 2d March 1803 Aged 8 years. William Harding son of Richd and Ann Harding Died 20th March 1813 Aged 1 year.

52.

In memory of Mr Jonathan Burrows who departed ye life March ye 23d 1790 Aged 37 years

Go home dear friends and shed no tears
Here I must lie while Christ appears
And at his coming I hope to have
A joyful rising from the grave.

His disconsolate Widow erected this stone as ye last grateful tribute to a beloved husband

53.

Here lyes the Body of George Randall he dyed December the 3d 1715 - Aged 52 ....

54.

Here lyeth the Body of Fran. Norwood late of this Parish who died Octr ye 30th 1736 Aged 39 years

No Epitaph need make
The just man fam'd
The good are prais'd
When they are only named

55.

Here lyeth the Body of Ann Relict of Francis Norwood & wife of John Bannister of this Parish who died March ye 29th 1747 Aged 43

In brief to speak thy praise let ys suffice
Thou wert a wife most loving modest wise
Of children careful to thy neighbours kind
A worthy mistress and of liberal mind

56.

In memory of Amelia Cooper wife of Wm Cooper of Ray Mill in the Parish of Cookham who departed this life the 22d of May 1795 Aged 27 years - Also John Ewen Cooper son of Wm & Amelia Cooper, who departed this life the 3d of July 1793 Aged 5 months

57.

In memory of Mrs Elizabeth Cooper who departed this life Feby 11th 1782 Aged 42 years

Farewell my Husband & Children dear
And all friends left behind;
Prepared be to follow me
And bear me in your mind
To part with you great sorrow was
More joys for to ensue
I hope to rest among the Just
And there to meet with you

58

In memory of Mr John Cooper of Ray Mill in the Parish of Cookham who died July 3d 1791 Aged 59 years.

59.

In memory of Thos Cooper, son of John & Elizabeth Cooper who died the 10th of July 1798. Aged 21 years

60.

In memory of Jane daughter of Jas & Eliz. Cooper who died 5th of Septr 1822 Aged 13 years ....

61.

... In memory of Mrs. Elizth. Cooper wife of Mr Jas. Cooper who died 10th Feby 1815. Aged 50 years

62.

... In memory of Mr Jas. Cooper of this Parish who died 4th Septr. 1816 Aged 41 years

63.

.....By her own particular desire in this retir'd spot, & beneath this stone are deposited the remains of Jemima K: M: Harrington wife of Captn. Thos. T. Harrington of Seaforth Cape of Good Hope Daughter of the late Major Douglas of Windsor and Niece of the late Earl of Seaforth who died in London March 8th 1820 Aged 42 years.

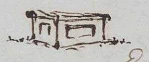
Louisa M: L: Harrington second child of Thos. & Jema. Harrington Died April 26th 1806 Aged 5 months & 2 days — - - Innocence itself sleeps here.

If twenty years experience of all that is faithful and affectionate in a wife, Tender & careful in a parent, and amiable, useful, and sincere in a friend can give of female worth, sufficient proof, she who sleeps below was one of the best of women. Who like her husband can attest? That character was truly hers this tribute & the heartfelt grief that plac'd it here are all my own
T. T. H.

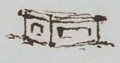
64.

To the memory of Elizabeth Salter wife of Captn. Elliot Salter of His Majesty's Royal Navy who died Decr. ye 10th 1781 Aged 37 years. Also to ye memory of ye said Elliot Salter who died Feby ye 5 1790 Aged 47 years.

65.


Elliot Salter Esqr. son of Mr John Salter of London & Grandson of Nicholas Salter Esqr. of this Parish Died Novr ye 24th 1770 Aged 70 years. Also Ann the widow of the above Elliot Salter Daughter of Samuel Percival Esqr. late of ye navy office she died Decemr ye 14th 1788 Aged 84 years.

66.

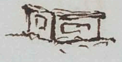

Here lyeth ye body of Nicholas Salter Merchant who after he had finished his pilgrimage of 91 years here on earth arrived at ye new Jerusalem Decemr ye 19th Anno Dom. 1682 . . . . . . (The remainder of the inscription was too much obliterated to make out)

67.

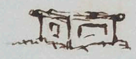
Here lyeth the body of Nicholas Salter esquire (eldest son of Nicholas Salter Merchant) Justice of the Peace for several years & in the year 1687 was made High Sheriffe of this County in both which places he behaved himself honourably and well was a friend to the poor and beloved by his neighbours. He lived desired & died lamented on the third day of December Anno Dom. 1693 Ætatis Suæ 50.

Here also lyeth the Body of Elizabeth Salter third daughter of the said Nicholas Salter who departed this life on the eleventh day of February in the year of our Lord Christ $169\frac{5}{6}$ and in the 22d year of her age

68.


Here ly's in hope of a joyful Resurection John Todd M.A. born at Leeds in Yorkshire late lecturer of ye united Parishes of St Austin & St Faith in London & Rector of Lanfawr in Merionethshire a modest, humble, virtuous & religious Clergyman, a tender & affectionate husband a dutiful son kind father & to every one concerned a good Relation. He married Margaret 2d Daughter of Nichos. Salter of ye Parish Esqr. by whom he had three daughters Margaret & Mary both deceased & lying near ye place & Elizabeth yet surviving. He died Augst ye 31st 1710 Aged 44 years & 3 days.

69.


Here lyeth in hopes of a joyfull Resurection ye body of Ann late wife of John Parry Clerk A.M. She was youngest daughter of Nichos. Salter Esqr. late of this Parish. She was a very duti~~ous~~ful child a tender & affectionate wife a kind & loving Sister and charitable to all. She died at London ye 17th of October 1713 in ye 34 year of her age.

Her also lieth the Body of Mary Salter Widow & Relict of Nichos. Salter Esqr. and Mother of the above named Ann Parry who departed this life the 1st day of April 1720 and in the 78 year of her age

70.

James Gill died Octr. 24th. 1831 Aged 34 years ....

71.

In memory of Dioness Geere son of Wm. & Mary Geere of this Parish who died 17th. Septr. 1810 Aged 2 years — Also Mary Geere daughter of the above who died in her infancy.

72.

In memory of Mrs. Elizth. Hester Cooper wife of Mr. Wm. Cooper of this Parish who died 28th. Febr. 1828 Aged 25 years – Also the Infant of the above – Innocence itself resteth here.

73.

In memory of Mary Ann daughter of Nic & Elizth. Woods who died 10th. May 1809 Aged 6 years – Also Nicholas Pritchett their son who died 18th. Octr. 1809 Aged 11 months.

Ere sin could blight or sorrow fade
Death came with friendly care
The opening buds to Heaven conveyed
And bid them blossom there

74.

In memory of Mrs. Elizth. Goddard wife of Mr. James Goddard of New Windsor she died 25th. Septr. 1821 Aged 82.— Also of the above Mr James Goddard who died Decr. 24th. 1827 Aged 73 years

75

In memory of Mrs. Mary Goddard died May 5th. 1793 Aged 42 years ....

76.

In memory of Mr. Mathew Palmer of this Parish who died May 6th. 1805 Aged 55 years.

77.

In memory of Mr. Mathew Palmer who died March 20th. 1785 Aged 82 years......

78.

In memory of Mrs. Mary Palmer who died April 22d. 1800. Aged 74 years ....

79.

In memory of Mrs. Jane Perryman who died May 11th. 1800 Aged 46 years.....

80.

In memory of Mary Henrietta Palmer who died Decr. 1. 1775 Aged 22 years.

81.

In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Foster who died Feby. 17th. 1784 Aged 37 years .....

82.

To the memory of Mr John Osborn of this Parish who died Novr. 20th. 1827 Aged 62 years. Also John Osborn, son of the above aged 18 months

84.

In memory of John Hodgson who died Novr. 9th. 1804 Aged 44 years

Farewell blest man thou partner of my life
A loving husband to thy tender wife
Was once my constant & my hearts relief
But now alass! my greatest heartfelt grief
Oh! cruel death how could you destroy
The widows hope & her dear childrens joy.

86

To the memory of James Shingleton who died Septr. 30th. 1828 Aged 74 years.

89.

In memory of Mary Buckner who died 7th. May 1811 Aged 36 years

Tho' here on Earth my Body lies
Yet sure as Death the same will rise
As for my soul let none take thought
It is with him who has it bought

91.

........Here Lieth the Body of * * * * Handy wife of William Handy of London who departed this life January ye 5th 1758. Aged * * * . (The Rail was so much decayed that I could not make out those parts with asterisk and I am not sure if the date is in 1738 instead of 1758.)

92.

........In memory of John Godfrey who departed this life Sept 25th 1796. Aged 27 years.

Lingering sickness brought me to the grave
God took my soul who first it gave
To be free from sin that I should happy be
Blest be his Mercy to Eternity
What signify this mortal frame
To dust its gone from dust it came
And yours as mine must be the same

93.

........To the memory of George Godfrey Died Novr. 5th 1820 Aged 38 years

94.

........In memory of Rebecca Hobbs wife of Henry Hobbs of the Parish of Langley Daughter of Andrew and Elizabeth Hunt of this Parish. She departed this life March 23d 1778 Aged 62 years

95.

........Here lieth the Body of Mr Daniel Fryer who departed this life Octr. 2d 1798 Aged 68 years

96.

........In memory of Mr Thos. Hunt who departed this life March the 13th 1787 Aged 46 years.

97.

........In memory of Jeremiah Pain of this Parish died Jany 11th 1797 Aged 5 years & 3 months

98.

........In memory of Martha the wife of Mr John Davis of ye Parish she died Feby ye 27th 1754 Aged 45

O cruell death thou art severe
To take away my wife so dear
But since God has gave him leave
I trust her soul he will receive

99.

.....In memory of Edward Bunby

Tho here in Earth my Body lies, Yet sure as death the same will rise
As for my soul let none take thought It is with him who has it bought
For God on me doth mercy take for nothing else but Jesus sake.

100

.....Here lies the Body of Mary Bunby who departed this life June 25th 1751 Aged 69 years

I suffer'd long in pain & grief & daily sought the Lord for his relief
But I no ease nor help on Earth could have till Death did call me to the silent grave

101.

.....In memory of Mr Morris Berry who died Octr 11th 1774 Aged 73 years

Affliction sore long time I bore
All help it was in vain
Till God did please death should me take
And ease me of my pain

102.

.....Here lyeth the Body of Edward French he died Augt ye 25th 1748 Aged 73 Years

As I am now so must you be
Prepare for death & follow me.

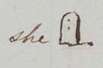
103.

In memory of William Stiles who died May 4th 1816 - Aged 71 years

105.

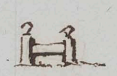
To the memory of Dejanira Collins Daughter of Sam, and Sarah Collins Died April 10th 1789 Aged 5 years

106.

To the memory of Gertrude the wife of James Godfrey of Park Street Windsor; she died 2d day of September 1819 Aged 38 years


Be ye also ready

107

Thomas Dunch Powell died March 13th 1822 Aged 7 years & 3 months ....


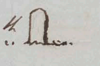
Tis God that lifts our comforts high
Or sinks them in the grave
He takes and blessed be his name
He takes but what he gave

James Hall Powell died Feby 9th 1825 Aged 44 years
God has laid up in heaven for me
A crown which cannot fade
The righteous judge at that great day
Shall place it on my head

110.

In memory of Mr James Salmon who for twenty five years was Steward and Librarian to John Penn Esqr owner of the adjoining property and whose simplicity of manners and sincerity of life, secur'd him the esteem of all who knew him. He died the 7th March 1828 in the 69th year of his age.

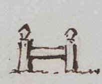
111.

In memory of Grace Elizabeth Falconet Salmon who departed this life the 20th of April 1826 Aged 80 years.


112

Harriet Emma Godolphin Osborne born Sept 5th 1825 died Augst 14th 1832
Granville Theodore Godolphin Osborne born Nov. 27th 1831 died Jany 10th 1833

113

To the memory of Richard Turner many years one of the Bretheren of Stoke Hospital who died Sept 13th 1829 Aged 77 years.


116

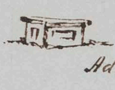
Sacred to the memory of Mr Thos Buckland late of Langley who departed this life the 18th Feby 1807 Aged 59 years.

N.B. This inscription is on a Tomb covering the family vault.

117.

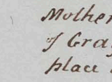
Roger Elliot Roberts died Augst 8th 1831 Aged 78 years
William Wake Roberts died April 29th 1818 Aged 10 years & 10 months
Charlotte Matilda Roberts died June 15th 1821 Aged 12 years & 9 months

119.

H. S. E. Sarah Conjux delectissima Henrica Duckwortham hujus Parochæ Vicari Abiit 17 Maii A. D. 1780 Etatis 63.


The Mother of
Admiral Duckworth

120.

In the vault beneath are deposited
in the hope of a joyful Resurection
the remains of
Mary Antrobus
She died unmarried Novr 5th 1749
Aged 66.


Tomb of the
Mother and Aunt
of Gray and burial
place also of himself.

In the same pious confidence
beside her friend and sister
here sleep the remains of
Dorothy Gray
Widow the careful tender Mother
of many children one of whom alone
had the misfortune to survive her
She died March 11th 1753
Aged 67.

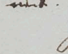
The following inscriptions are on memorials placed in the Church Yard since the execution of the Plan in 1833. Their positions have been since placed on the Plan and the numbers continue to refer to it.

121.

.... Sacred to the memory of Mrs. Mary Turner who departed this life Jany 7. 1834 Aged 70 year

Sacred to the memory of Mr John Sneap who departed this life May 21st 1832 aged 61 years

123.

 .... Sacred to the memory of Mr. Charles Luff late of the White Heart Inn Slough in this Parish who died 2d of November 1835 aged 42 years

Also four children who died in their infancy

124.

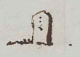
.... To the memory of John Dalton who died at Stoke Place 12th. of March 1836 aged 41 years; having served his master faithfully & honestly for 30 years.

Go ye and do likewise.

125.

.... Beneath lie the mortal remains of Elizabeth Osborn who died 23d May 1835 aged 52 years. Survived & lamented by an affectionate husband & five loving & beloved children namely William, Mary, Robert, Thomas & Emma all born in this parish.

126.

 .... Sacred to the memory of Mrs Helen Marshall wife of Mr. Charles Marshall who died 6th. June 1835 aged 39 years

127

.... In this place is deposited the body of Keiza Greenstreet who died 18th. of June 1829 aged 59 years

The tender and attached nurse of all the children of Granville & Isabella Penn in whose family she lived 35 years.

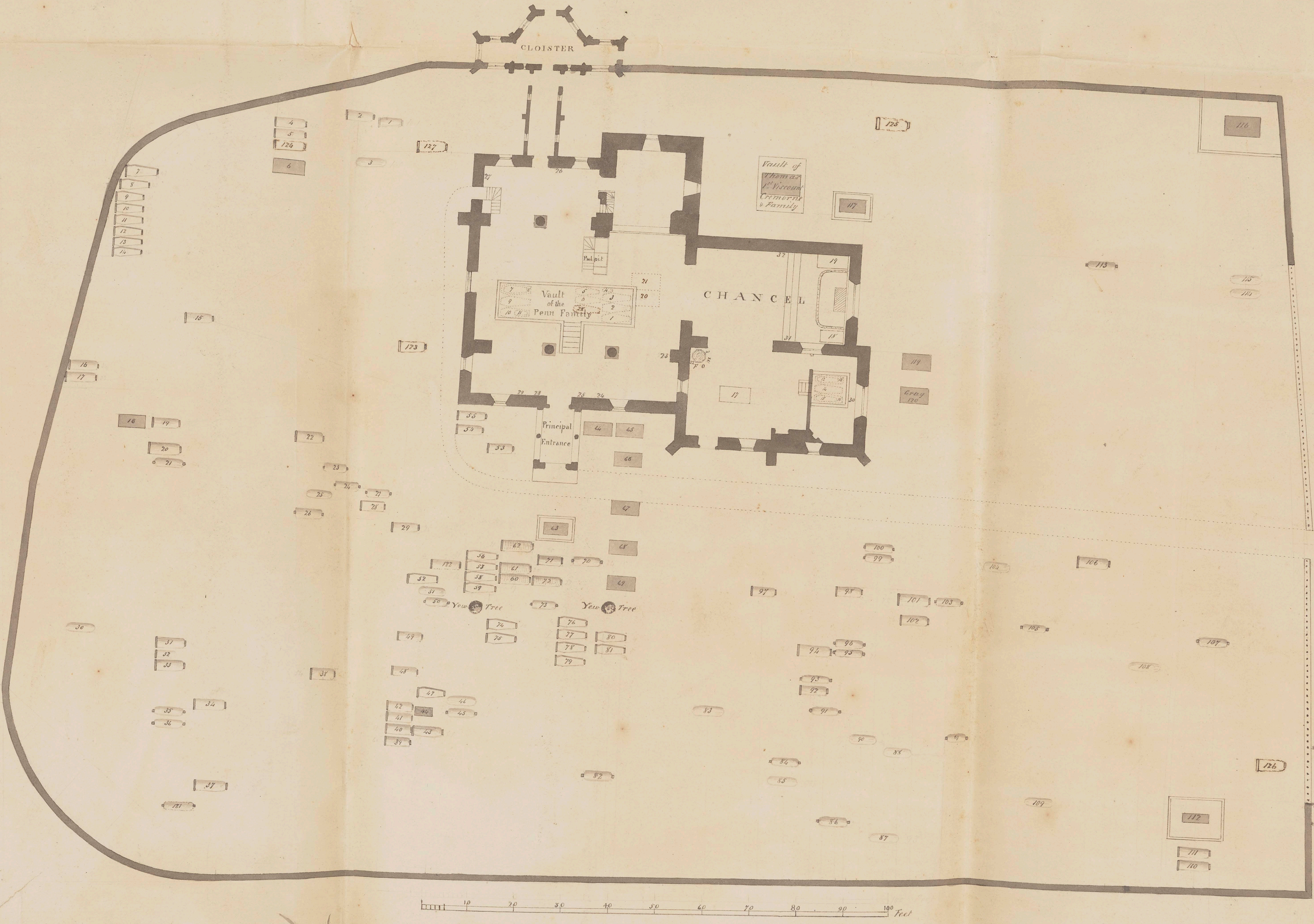
This memorial is erected by the former objects of her care in grateful remembrance of her constant & long experienced affection & solicitude.

The sting of death is sin & the strength of sin is the law but thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ, therefore my beloved brethren be ye stedfast unmoveable always abounding in the work of the Lord for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord 1 Cor. XV. V. 56.

PLAN OF THE
CHURCH and CHURCH YARD of the PARISH of STOKE POGES BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

REFERENCE
TO THE CHURCH-YARD

		Died	Aged
1	Gustavus Richardson	March 19th 1832	13 Years
2	Elizabeth Witney	Jany 27 1832	50 "
3	Joseph Groves		
	Widow of Joseph Groves		
4	Sarah Marsh	Feby 8th 1827	88
5	Sarah Ball	April 12th 1826	66
6	Mrs Caroline Willis	Augst 11th 1799	88
7	Mrs Mary Gardner Edgware Road London	June 26 1808	69
8	Mr John Moore	May 25 1797	57
9	Mrs Grace Barrington late of Datchett	March 18 1762	47
10	Mrs Ann Moore – Relict of Mr Ed Moore	Feby 13 1782	77
11	Mr Edwd Moore senr	April 16 1767	66
12	Elizth wife of John Merryman of New Windsor	March 26 1776	45
13	Mr Richd Moore	Octr 4 1779	45
14	Mr John Merryman late of New Windsor	March 9 1800	76
15	John Roebuck	May 18 1746	55
16	Mr Evan Williams late Butler of Eton College	April 11 1778	69
	Mrs Mary Williams wife of the above	Jany 28 1809	95
17	Mrs Susanna Wall of St Georges Westminster	May 4 1784	54
18	Mr Jas Holt of Rochdale in County of Lancaster	July 14 1741	48
19	George Spencer	Octr 16 1779	
20	Mrs Mary Bizley	March 28 1783	56
21	Richard Archer	Jany 5 1814	76
22	Mr Isaac Wilson	Augst 15 1755	51
	Mary wife of the above	Decr 15 1755	47
23	James Buckland	June 26 1810	52
	Elizabeth his wife	April 30 1818	57
24	Wm son of Wm & Hannah Buckland	Octr 24 1807	7
	Thos son of Thos & Ann Buckland	Feby 27 1806	2 Months
	Wm son of Do —— Do	May 24 1808	3 Weeks
25	Thomas Buckland		
26	Phœbe Hester	Septr 6 1816	18
27	John Buckland	June 28 1814	75
	Ann his wife	July 20 1820	83
28	Mr C. Mason	June 13 1825	54
29	Martha Pament	Feby 4 1802	30
30	J. Hedge		
31	Mrs Ann Tyacke	May 23 1753	52
32	William son of William & Martha Groom		
33	William Groom	Septr 3 1755	53
34	Mrs Ann wife of Mr John Silver	May 11 1746	42
35	Mary Clark wife of Edmd Clark	Septr 28 1809	68
36	Edmund Clark	July 11 1811	73
37	Mr W. Silver late of the Dolphin Inn Langley	Decr 10 1818	50
	Elizabeth his daughter died in her Infancy		
38	William Cook	Augst 24 1749	29
39	Ann daughter of Thos & Martha Fry	May 30 1782	18
40	Mr Thos Fry	Jany 10 1772	46
41	Sarah Sexton dr of Thos & Sarah Fry	Decr 5 1770	3 Months
42	Mrs Martha Fry	Decr 3 1765	41 Years
43	Hannah wife of Thos Husteraft of Eton	Octr 10 1766	70
44	Wm son of Thos & Hannah Husteroft	Jany 20 173	6 Months
	Samuel son of Thos & Han. Husteroft	Jany 21 173	3 Years
45	Mr Jas Taylor	June 29 1782	56
46	J. Cordray		
47	Mr Thos Wotherd	Feby 4 1826	78
48	Thomas Sexton	Augst 3 1741	28
49	Mr Thos Sexton late of Wexham	Decr 30 1767	83
50	Mrs Prudc Harding wife of Richd Harding	Mar. 10 1809	49
	Wm Harding their son	Mar. 2 1803	8
	Wm son of Richd & Ann Harding	Mar. 20 1813	1
51	R. Harding		
52	Mr Jonathan Burrows	March 23 1790	37
53	George Randall	Decr 3 1715	52
54	Fran. Norwood	Octr 30 1735	39
55	Ann Relict of F. Norwood & wife of J. Bannister	March 29 1747	43
56	Amelia Cooper wife of Wm Cooper of Cookham	May 22 1795	27
	John Ewen Cooper son of the above	July 3 1793	5 months
57	Mrs Eliz. Cooper	Feby 11 1782	42 Years
58	Mr J. Cooper of Ray Mill Cookham	July 3 1791	59
59	Thos son of John & Elizth Cooper	July 10 1793	21
60	Jane daughter of Jas & Eliz. Cooper	Septr 5 1822	13
61	Mrs Eliz. wife of Mr Jas Cooper	Feby 10 1815	50
62	Mr Jas Cooper	Septr 4 1816	41
63	Jemima wife of Capt T. Harrington	March 8 1820	42
	Louisa their second child	April 26 1806	5 months
64	Elizabeth wife of Capt Elliot Salter	Decr 10 1781	37 Years
	Capt Elliot Salter	Feby 3 1790	47
65	Elliot Salter Esqr son of Mr J. Salter of London	Novr 24 1770	70
	Ann his widow	Decr 14 1788	84
66	Nicholas Salter. Merchant	Decr 19 1682	91
67	Nicholas Salter	Decr 3 1693	50
	Elizabeth Salter 3d daughter of the above	Feby 11 169 5/6	22
68	Revd J. Todd M.A.	Augst 31 1710	44
69	Ann late wife of J. Parry Clerk A.M.	Octr 17 1713	34
	Mary. Widow of Nic. Salter Esqr & Mother of above	April 1 1720	78
70	James Gill	Octr 24 1831	34
71	Dioness Geere son of Wm & Mary Geere	Septr 17 1810	2
	Mary Geere daughter of the above died	Infancy	
72	Mrs Eliz. Hester Cooper wife of Mr W. Cooper	Feby 28 1828	25
73	Mary Ann dr of Nic. & Eliz. Woods	May 10 1809	6
	Nic. Pritchett their son	Octr 18 1809	11 Months
74	Mrs Eliz. wife of Mr Jas Goddard of Windsor	Septr 25 1821	82 Years
	Mr Jas Goddard	Decr 24 1827	73
75	Mrs Mary Goddard	May 5 1793	42
76	Mr Mathew Palmer	May 6 1805	55
77	Mr Mathew Palmer	March 20 1785	82
78	Mrs Mary Palmer	April 22 1800	74
79	Mrs Jane Perryman	May 11 1800	46
80	Mary Henrietta Palmer	Decr 1 1775	22
81	Mrs Elizabeth Foster	Feby 17 1784	37
82	Mr John Osborn	Novr 20 1827	62
	John Osborne son of the above	* * * *	18 Months
83	T. Webster		
84	John Hodgson	Novr 9 1804	44
85	Hannah Hodgson widow of the above		



REFERENCE
TO THE CHURCH-YARD
CONTINUED

		Died	Aged
86	James Shingleton		
87	Widow Bannister	Sept. 20 1828	74
88	. . . . Saunders		
89	Mary Buckner		
90	Ann Bannister	May 7 1811	36
91	. . . Handy wife of W. Handy of London	Jany 5 1755	
92	John Godfrey		
93	George Godfrey	Sep. 25 1796	27
94	Rebecca wife of Hen. Hobbs of Langley	Novr 5 1820	38
95	Mr Daniel Fryer	Mar. 23 1778	62
96	Mr Thos Hunt	Octr 2 1798	68
97	Jeremiah Pain	Mar. 13 1787	46
98	Martha wife of Mr J. Davis	Jany 11 1797	5¼
99	Edward Bunby	Feby 27 1754	45
100	Mary Bunby	* * *	*
101	Mr Morris Berry	June 25 1751	69
102	Edward French	Octr 11 1774	73
103	William Stiles	Augt 25 1748	73
104	. . . . White	May 4 1816	71
105	Dejanira dr of Sam. & Sarah Collins	April 10 1789	5
106	Gertrude wife of Jas Godfrey of Windsor	Septr 2 1819	38
107	Thos Dunch Powell	Mar. 13 1822	7¼
	Jas Hall Powell	Feby 9 1825	44
108	. . . . Hutchins		
109	. . . . Vere		
110	Mr Jas Salmon	Mar. 7 1828	69
111	Grace Eliz. Falconet Salmon	April 20 1826	80
112	Harriet Emma Godolphin Osborne Born Septr 5th 1825	Augst 14 1832	
	Granville Theodore Godolphin Osborne Born Novr 27th 1831	Jany 10 1833	
113	Richard Turner	Septr 13 1829	77
114	. . . . Walden		
115	. . . . Plumeridge		
116	Family Vault of Mr T. Buckland		
	Mr Thos Buckland late of Langley	Feby 18 1807	59
117	William Wake Roberts	Apr. 29 1818	10 Y & 10 M.
	Charlotte Matilda Roberts	June 15 1821	12 Y & 9 M.
	Roger Elliot Roberts	Augst 8 1831	78 Years
118	Vault of Thomas 1st Viscount Cremorne & Family		
119	Sarah wife of Hen. Duckworth Vicar of Stoke		
120	Mary Antrobus	May 17 1780	63
	Dorothy Gray	Novr 5 1749	66
	Thomas Gray	Mar. 11 1753	67
121	Mrs Mary Turner	July 30 1771	55
	Mr J. Sneaps	Jany 7 1834	78
122	Mrs Sarah Gould	May 21 1832	61
123	Mr Chas Luff	Octr 26 1833	58
124	John Dalton	Novr 2. 1835	42
125	Elizabeth Osborn	Mar. 12. 1836	41
126	Mrs Helen Marshall	May 23. 1835	52
127	Mrs Keiza Greenstreet	June 6. 1835	39.
		June 18. 1829	59.

REFERENCE
TO THE CHURCH

		Died	Aged
1	Thomas Penn Esqr	Mar. 21 1775	74 Years
2	The Rt Honble Lady Juliana Penn	Novr 20 1801	72 ——
3	Mrs Juliana Baker born Apr. 19th 1753	Apr. 23 1772	
4	John William Penn	Decr 14 1802	2 Y & 8 M.
5	Juliana Margret Penn	Mar. 13 1804	12 Years
*31–6	Sophia wife of Sir Wm Lieut Col. Comm	Mar. 1 1827	33 ——
7	Mrs Hannah Clayton	Sept. 26 1791	59 ——
8	Mr Clayton		
9	Richard Penn Esqr	June 29 1774	63 ——
10	Mrs H. Penn	April 20 1789	66 ——
11	Miss Clayton Barely Penn	June 17 1799	1 ——
*30–12	Chas Frances 3d son of John & Hart Brooks	Mar. 11 1809	4 Y & 9 M.
13	George Brooks * 28	Apr. 3 1817	76 Years
*32–14	Revd Arthur Rold Vicar of Stoke Poges	Jany 21 1831	58 ——
15	Harriet Sophia Brooks } * 29	Decr 10 1829	64 ——
16	John Brooks	Decr 30th 1824	48 ——
17	Rachel wife of Gregory Hascard D.D.	May 20 1700	57 ——
	Gregory Hascard Dean of Windsor &c. &c.	Novr 15 1708	67 ——
18	Lady Elenor Molyns		
19	Sir Wm Molyns	June 8. 1425	
	Margaret his wife		
20	Edward Jones	Augst 20 1669	
	Katherine wife of Wm Jones	Decr 9 1682	
	William son of Edwd Jones	Septr 1 1683	
21	Hen. Reeve. Mercht	Apr. 22 1714	
* 22	Mr Richd Reading Vicar of Stoke Poges	Apr. 8 1718	63 ——
* 23	Samuel Brewster Gent.	July 11 1714	66 ——
* 24	Eliz. 2d dr of Ben. Barnett Esqr Banker	Jany 11 1830	
* 25	Frances Widow of Admiral H. Pigot	Apr. 15 1811	68 ——
* 26	Sir John Turner	Sep. 8 1813	68 ——
* 27	Natl Marchant Esqr R.A.	Mar. 24 1816	77 ——
28	John Penn Esqr	June 21 1834	74

Note.* This refers to Monuments

TO THE HON^{BLE} AND REV^{D} SIDNEY GODOLPHIN OSBORNE
THIS PLAN IS INSCRIBED BY HIS FAITHFUL AND OBEDIENT SERVANT
W. OSBORN
MAY 1833

Blank for additions to Sketch

Born 1644.

William Penn the founder of Pennsylvania was the son of [(a)] Admiral Sir William Penn; he was born Octr. 14. 1644, received the first rudiments of his education at a grammar school at Cogswell in Essex. Matriculated at an early age at Christ Church Oxford where he first heard the doctrines of Geo. Fox preached by an obscure layman of the city named Thos. Loe.

After his return from a tour on the continent he was sent to Ireland by his Father to superintend the family estates & in 1666 we find him serving as a volunteer under the Duke of Ormond to suppress an insurrection at Carrikfurgus. At this time he was most anxious to enter the army as a profession but the Admiral would not hear of it. His portrait was now taken which is engraved as the frontispiece to Dickson's biography of W. Penn, who says "it is a curious fact that the only genuine portrait of the great apostle of peace existing represents him armed & accoutred as a soldier".

Only genuine portrait.

Soon after being at Cork he accidentaly heard his former Oxford acquaintance Thos. Lowe preach and from that hour he became a confirmed Quaker.

Marries in 1672.

In the spring of 1672 William Penn married Gulielma Maria daughter of Sir W. Springitt of Darling in Sussex one of the leaders of the Parliamentary forces during the first years of the civil wars. She died Feby. 23. 1693 and by her he had Mary and Hannah who died in infancy. Springett died April 2. 1696 in the 21st year of his age. Letitia married to William Aubrey and William who died in 1720 (2 yr after his Father) leaving 3 children whom he had long before deserted - Guli, Springett & William.

Sails for America in 1682.

Having obtained the grant of Pennsylvania in 1681 he first set sail for America on the 1st. Septr. 1682 & landed on the 27. October.

His personal appearance when he signed the treaty with the Indians.

At the celebrated treaty with the Indians Penn is described by a lady an eye witness light & graceful in form "the handsomest best looking, most lively gentleman she had ever seen" (He was then 38 years of age) in costume undistinguished from the surrounding group, save by the silken sash. "His costume was simple but not pedantic or ungainly. An outer coat reaching to the knees, & covered with "buttons; a vest of other materials, but equally ample; trowsers extremely full, slashed at the sides "and tied with strings & ribbons; a profusion of shirt sleeve & ruffles, with a hat of the cavalier shape "(wanting only the feather), from beneath the brim of which escaped the curls of a new peruke"

West's picture of this celebrated treaty is "abominable". "Penn is represented as an ugly fat "old fellow, and the costumes are half a century out of date. Clarkson, who had conversed with West on "the subject, wrote his description to agree with the painting. It is full of errors."

Dixon & other authors describe the tree under which the treaty was held as an "Elm", but this is wrong. It was the Platanus occidentalis as proved by the bark which was sent with the portion of the tree to England and moreover an American gentleman visiting Stoke Park pointed out the fruit hanging on a living spe of Platanus occidentalis as identical with what he had seen growing on the tree in America before its destruction.

Returns in 1684.

William Penn returned from America in 1684. In 1693 he lost his first wife and in Jany. 1696 married Hannah daughter of Thos. Callowhill of Bristol.

Sails a second time in 1699. & returns in 1702.

Buried at Jordans.

In 1699 Penn again went out to America & finally returned to England in 1702. He died at Ruscombe 30th. July 1718 & was buried at Jordans Augt. 5. following.

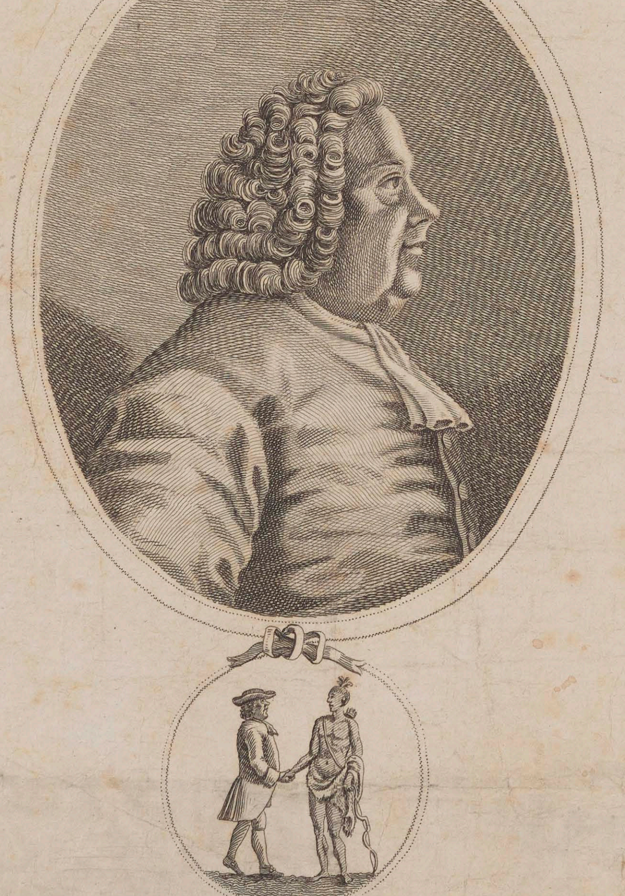
Sketch before death.

Some years previous to his death he had several attacks of paralysis and for the last five years his great mind was gone "His bodily health on the whole continued good. His temper was profoundly gentle & "serene. He took an extraordinary interest in the concerns the pleasures, & the amusements of his young children "& the abandoned widow of his son & her little ones were sent for & housed with him at Ruscombe. When the "weather was fine it was his delight to take them out into the fields & meadows to gather flowers, & watch "them chace butterflies. He was again a little child. When the weather was unpropitious, he gambolled "with them about the rooms of the great mansion, taking an infantine pleasure in running from suit "to suit, in looking at the fine furniture, & gazing from the great windows on the snow or rain in the garden "below."

By his second wife who survived him he had 4 sons & 2 daughters. Dennis, Richard, Thomas & John. Hannah who died in infancy & Margaret married to Thos. Freame Esqr.

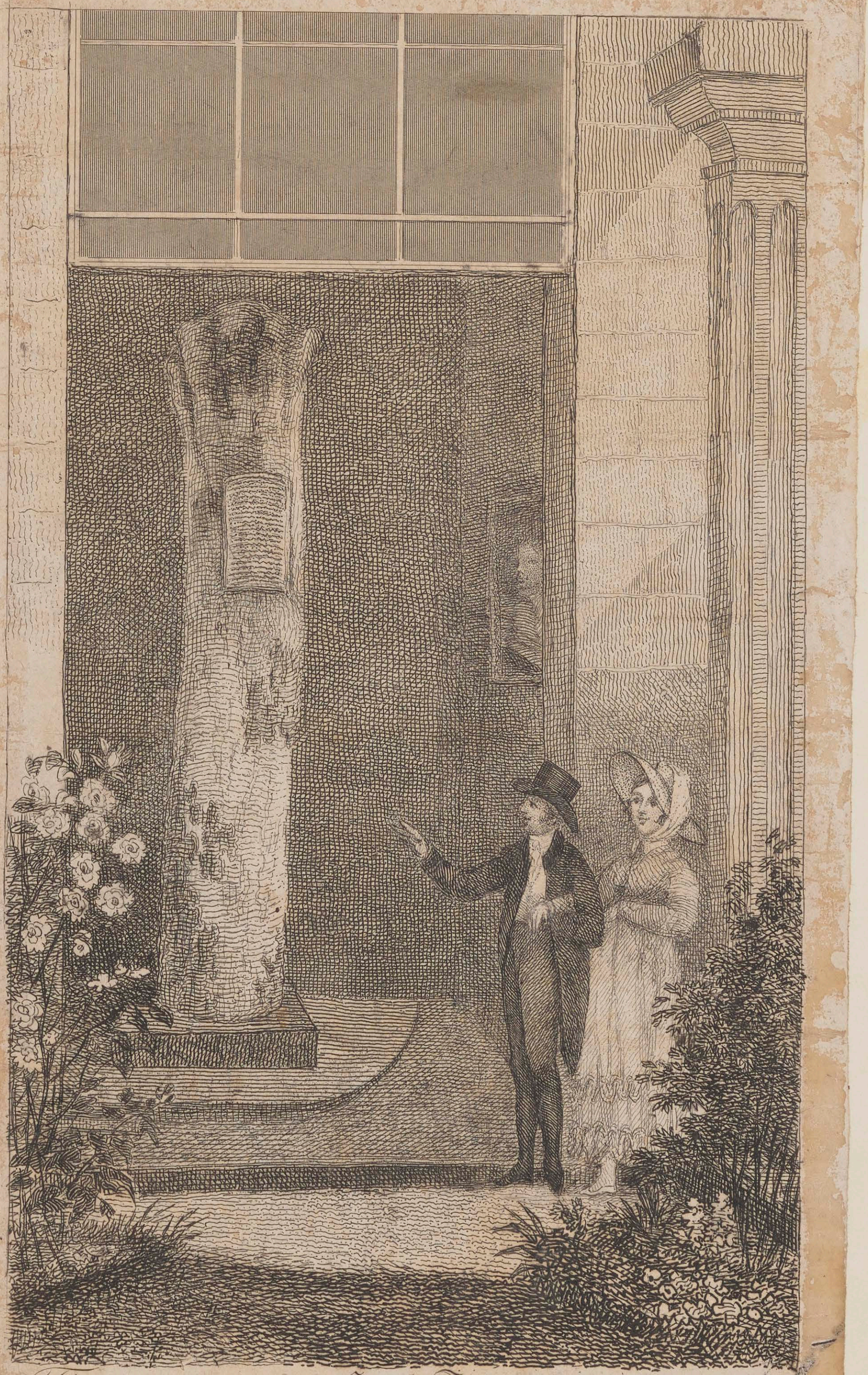
The above is compiled from an "Historical Biography of William Penn" by William Hepworth Dixon - 1 vol. 8vo. London 1851.

(a) Admiral Penn died at Wansted House Sept 16. 1670 and was buried at his own request near to his Mother in Redclyffe Church. Bristol where his monument is to be seen. - See p. 139.



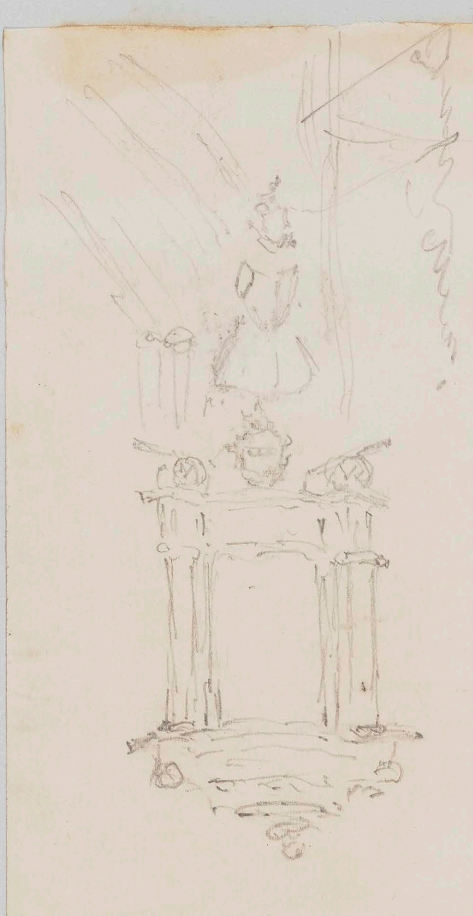
THE HON^{BLE} WILLIAM PENN

Born in 1644 Founded Pennsilvania in 1681 Died in 1718



The remnant of the Great Tree *as it now appears at Stoke Park, under which the celebrated Treaty was held between* WILLIAM PENN *and the* Original Natives of America.

The inscription on the brass plate attached see p. 24.

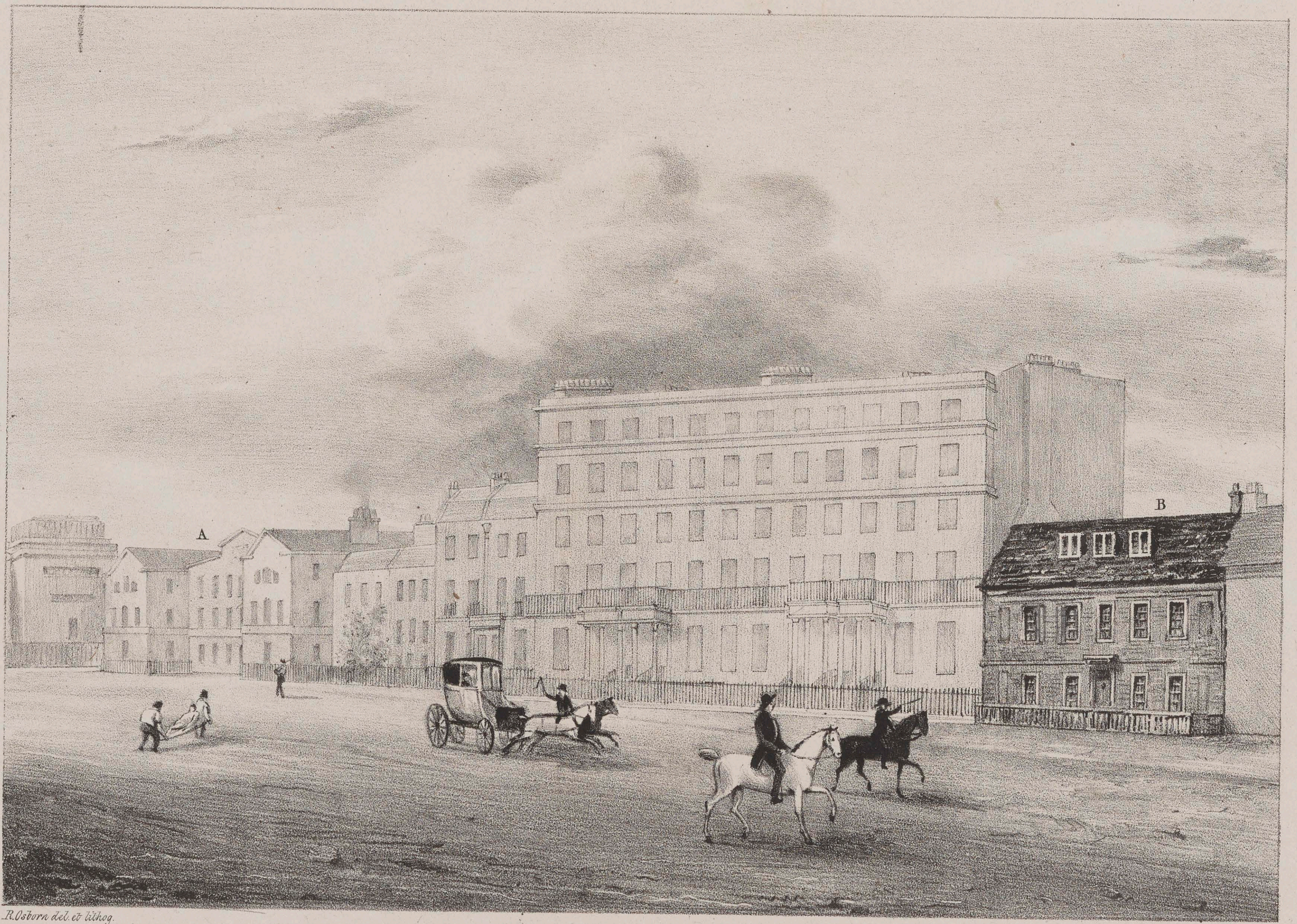


Tattered remains of
4 banners
Helmet surmounted with the lion
Armour
Gauntlets on each side
Sword

Tablet against one of the pillars
surmounted with the arms
& the cannon on.

The Tablet to the Memory of Admiral Sir William Penn placed against one of the piller in the church of St. Mary Redcliff. Bristol. Over the monument are suspended the armour spurs, sword & gauntlets. There are also the poles of four banners but only a few shreds remain of the banners themselves.

July 1. 1860



R. Osborn del. et lithog.

Printed by C. Hullmandel.

VIEW near HYDE PARK CORNER.
taken Aug.t 1828.

A. S.t George's Hospital.

B. The House occupied by William Penn in 1703.

The following extract is from Dixon's Biography of William Penn. p. 436.

Nothing could be less imposing than the grave yard at Jordans: the meeting house is like an old barn in appearance and the field in which the illustrious dead repose is not even decently smoothed. There are no gravel-walks no monuments, no mournful yews, no cheerful flowers; there is not even a stone to mark a spot or to record a name. When I visited it with my friend Granville Penn Esqr., great-grandson of the State-Founder on the 11th of January this year (?1851) we had some difficulty in determining the heap under which the great man's ashes lie. Mistakes have occured before now; and for many years pious pilgrims were shown the wrong grave! Supposing a to represent the small gate leading into the grave-yard, the following will give its correct topography:

Thos. Elwood	John Pennington		a.	Penn's infant Children.
Mary Elwood	Mary Frame	Isaac Pennington		
	Springett Penn	Lady Springett		
	Letty Penn	Guli Penn		
		William Penn		

Granville Penn Esqr. is disposed to mark the spot by some simple but durable record, — a plain stone or block of granite; and if this be not done, the neglect will only hasten the day on which his ancestor's remains will be carried off to America — their proper and inevitable home!.

(Copy)

Colham Mill
near Uxbridge } 15/4 Mo. 1831

Respected friend

Some years ago I accidentally met with thee at Stoke Park and was gratified with thy civility towards me and my friend. — In the course of our conversation thou made several enquiries about Jordan's burial ground, some of which I was not then able to answer satisfactorily but having since met with the annexed account and plan of the burying ground I feel inclined to to send a rough sketch of it for thy examination, thinking it might afford thee some allowable gratification to know where the remains of thy paternal relatives lie buried. I believe it is a correct account

I remain with respect
thy friend
Thomas Smith

To Granville Penn
Richmond

1. Isaac Pennington married the widow of Sir W. Springett, who was the mother of William Penn's first wife.

2. Dixon in his biography says William Penn died July 30. and was buried at Jordons August 5. 1718.

Reference to the graves in the above plan.

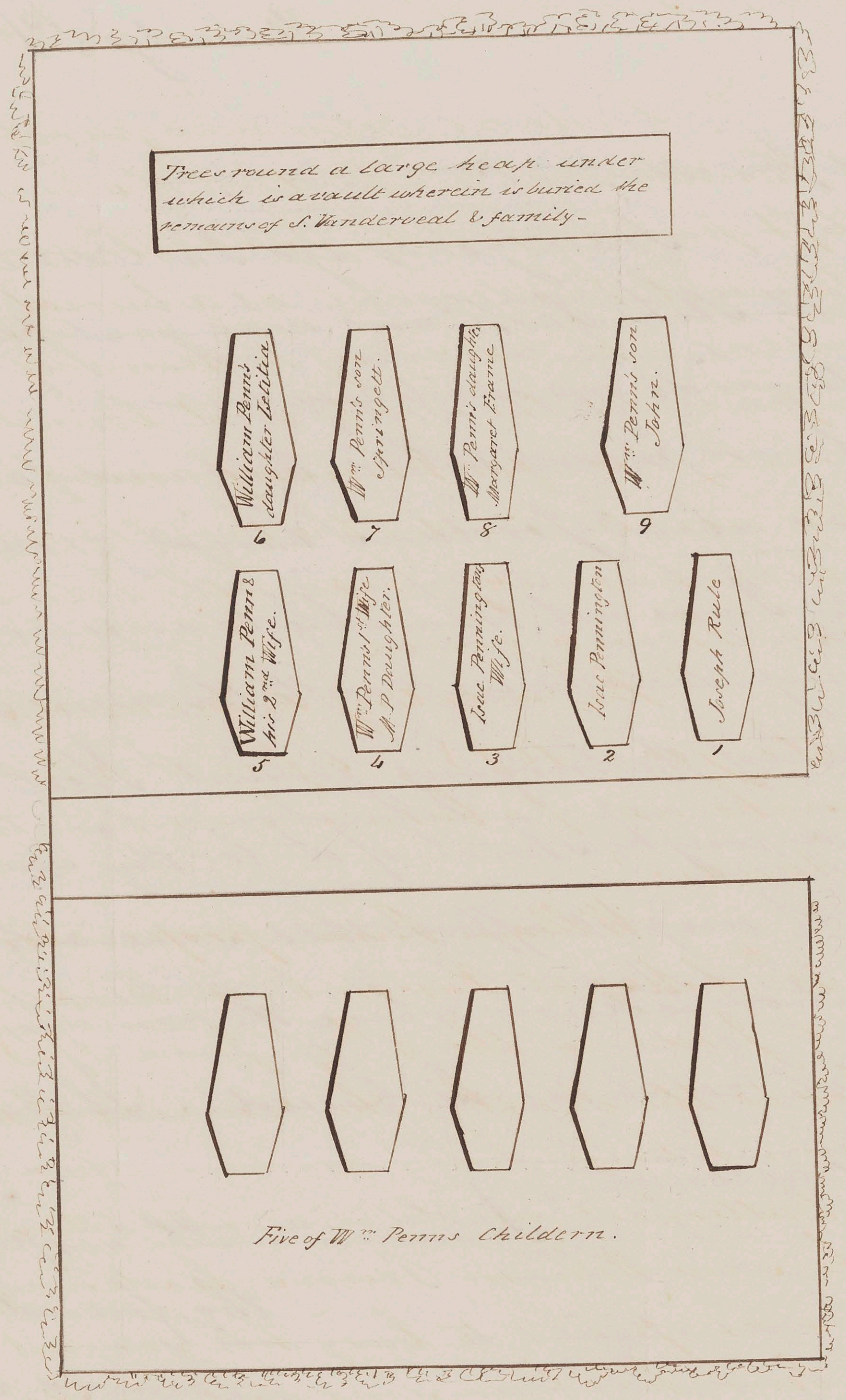
1. Joseph Rule
2. Isaac Pennington
3. Isaac Pennington's wife — widow of Sir W. Springett and mother of W. Penn's 1st wife.
4. W. Penn's first wife, Gulielma Maria. died Feby 23. 1693.
5. { William Penn died July 30. 1718. aged 74.
   { Hannah - daughter of Thos Callowhill of Bristol - W. Penn's second wife
6. Letitia, W. Penn's daughter by his first wife, married to William Aubrey
7. Springett - W. Penn's eldest son died April 2. 1696 in ye 21st year of his age
8. Margaret - W. Penn's daughter by his 2d wife. married to Thos Freame Esqr. - she was mother of Philadelphia Viscountess Cremorne.
9. John. William Penn's youngest son.

The fo
William

Nothi
meeting house is
dead repose is not
mournful yews, no
name. When I vi
on the 11th of Janu
which the great m
pious pilgrims were
into the grave-yard

Thos. Elli
Mary Elli

Granville Penn Esq
plain stone or block
on which his ancest
inevitable home!


Trees round a large heap under which is a vault wherein is buried the remains of S. Vanderveal & family-
William Penn's daughter Letitia
Wm. Penn's son Springett
Wm. Penn's daughter Margaret Frame
Wm. Penn's son John.
6
7
8
9
William Penn & his 2nd Wife.
Wm. Penn's 1st Wife M. P. Daughter.
Isaac Pennington's Wife.
Isaac Pennington
Joseph Rule
5
4
3
2
1
Five of Wm. Penn's childern.

Extract from a memorandum found among the papers of the late B. Anderson Vicar of Penn in the county of Buckingham

"Jordan's Farm was purchased by Samuel Vanderveal, a portion of which was in the year 1671 purchased by Isaac Pennington[1] of the said Samuel Vanderveal as a burial ground for the Quakers, he reserving to himself the long square piece at the North end bounded by trees, for a burial place for himself and family, and where they now lie under the large tumulus in a vault which has very frequently been mistaken for William Penn's grave"

"The meeting house and stables were built in the year 1688; before this time the Quakers used to make use of a barn above where the meeting-house stands."

"William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania died the 30th of May at Ruscomb, in Berkshire - was buried at Jordan's the 5th of June 1718.[2] - His head lies to the South; the remains of his second wife (Hannah Callowhill) are laid upon his.

Prince Butterfield (an old man who attended the meeting) told me he saw William Penn's leaden coffin when the grave was opened to bury his second wife.

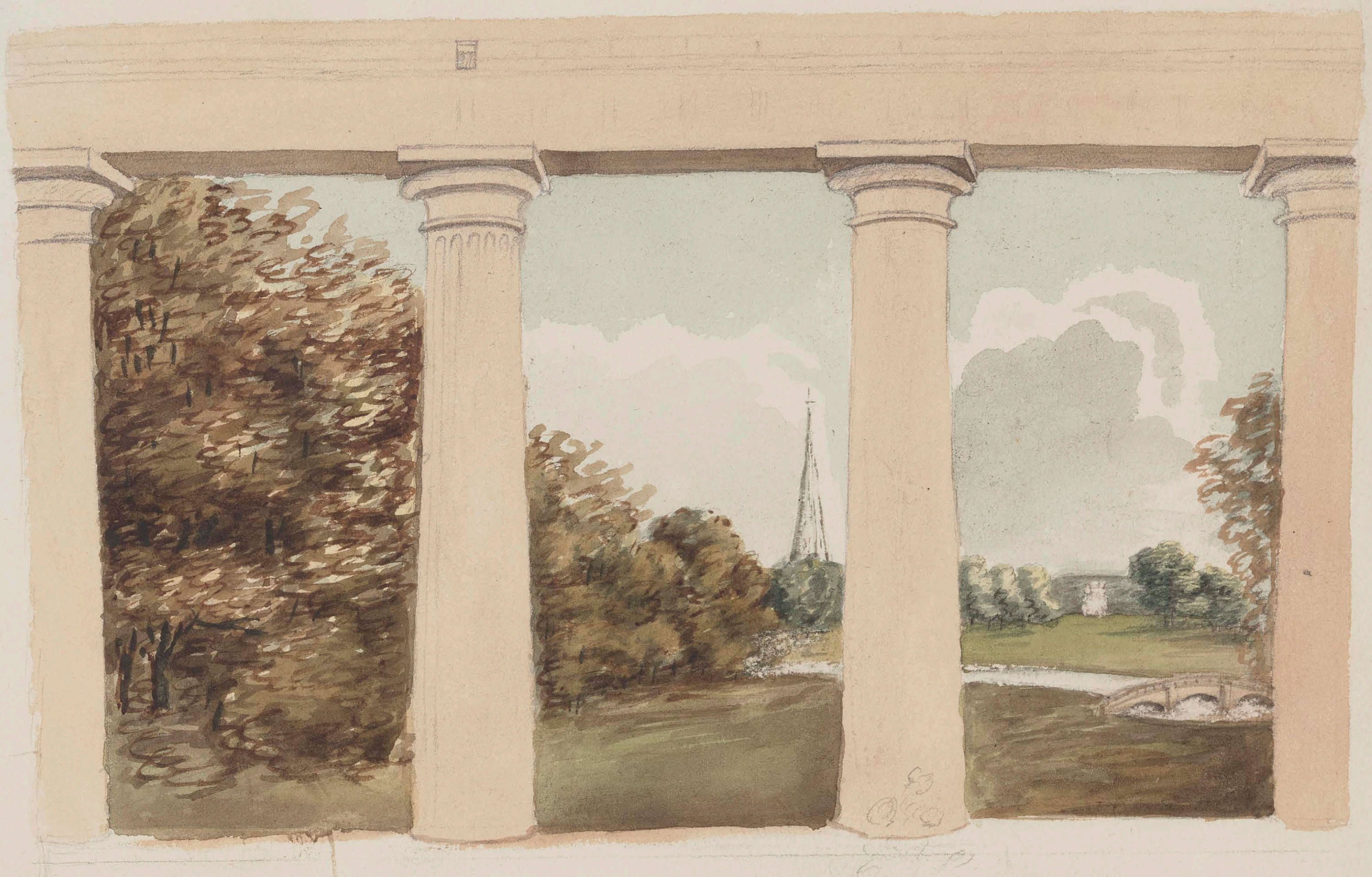
William Penn had four sons and one daughter by his second marriage."

[1] Isaac Pennington married the widow of Sir W. Springett, who was the mother of William Penn's first wife.

[2] Dixon in his biography says William Penn died July 30. and was buried at Jordons August 5. 1718.

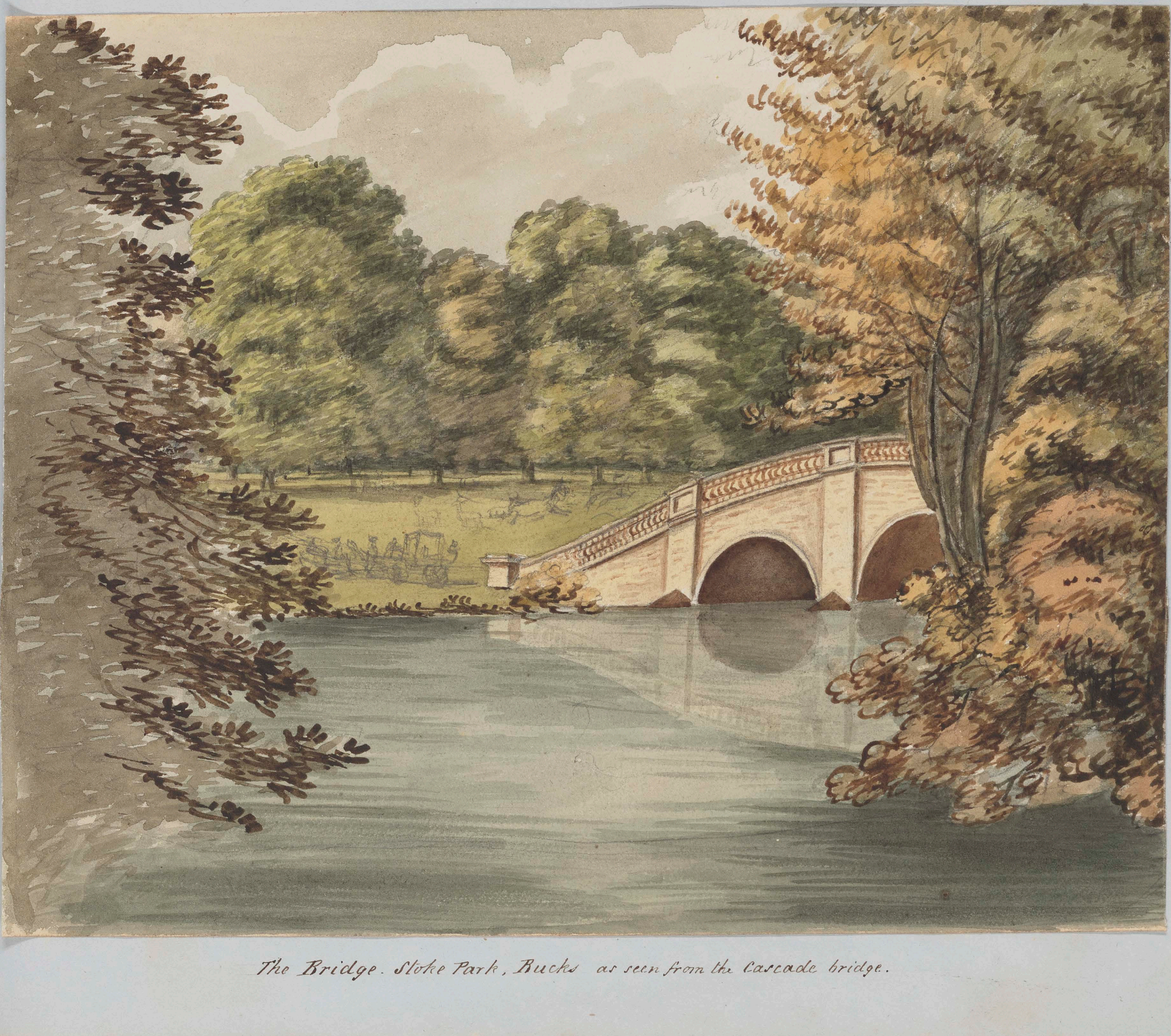
Reference to the graves in the above plan.

1. Joseph Rule
2. Isaac Pennington
3. Isaac Pennington's wife — widow of Sir W. Springett and mother of W. Penn's 1st wife.
4. W. Penn's first wife, Gulielma Maria - died Feby. 23. 1693.
5. { William Penn died July 30. 1718 - aged 74.
   Hannah - daughter of Thos. Callowhill of Bristol - W. Penn's second wife
6. Letitia, W. Penn's daughter by his first wife, married to William Aubrey
7. Springett - W. Penn's eldest son died April 2. 1696 in ye 21st year of his age
8. Margaret - W. Penn's daughter by his 2d wife. married to Thos. Freame Esqr. - she was mother of Philadelphia Viscountess Cremorne.
9. John - William Penn's youngest son.

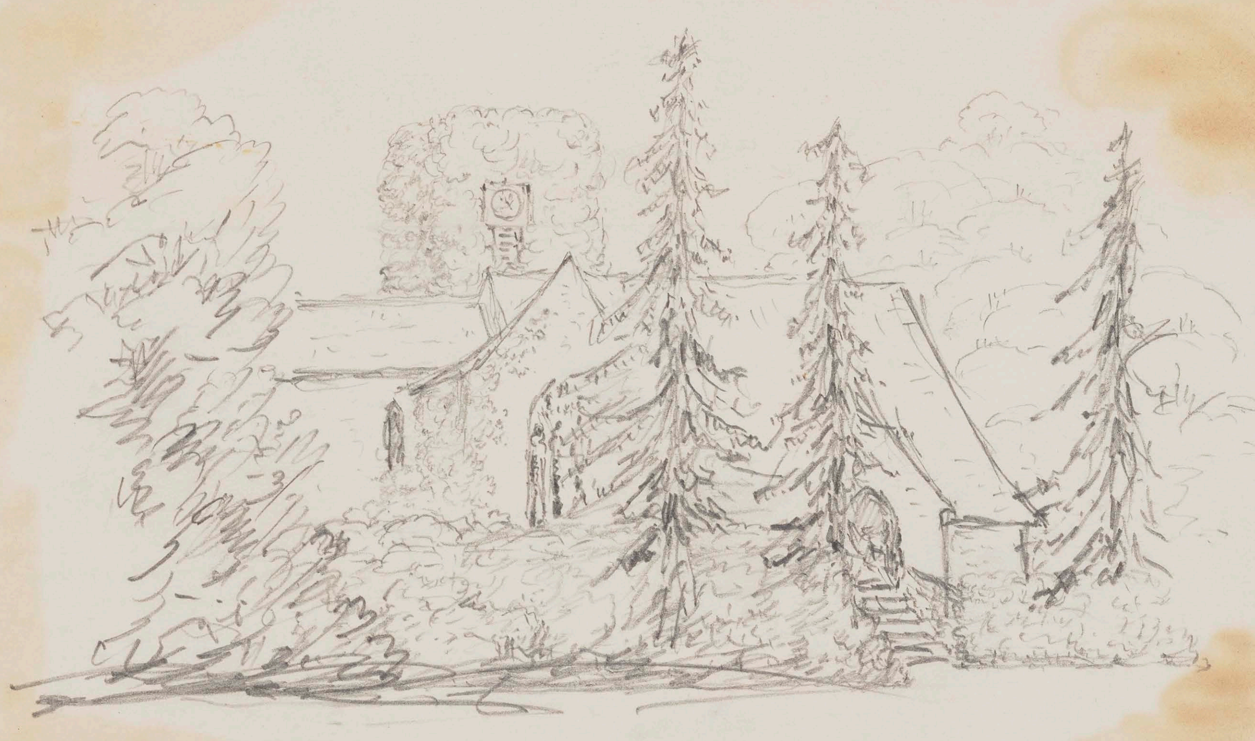


View in Stoke Park. Bucks

From the dining room _ east front of mansion.

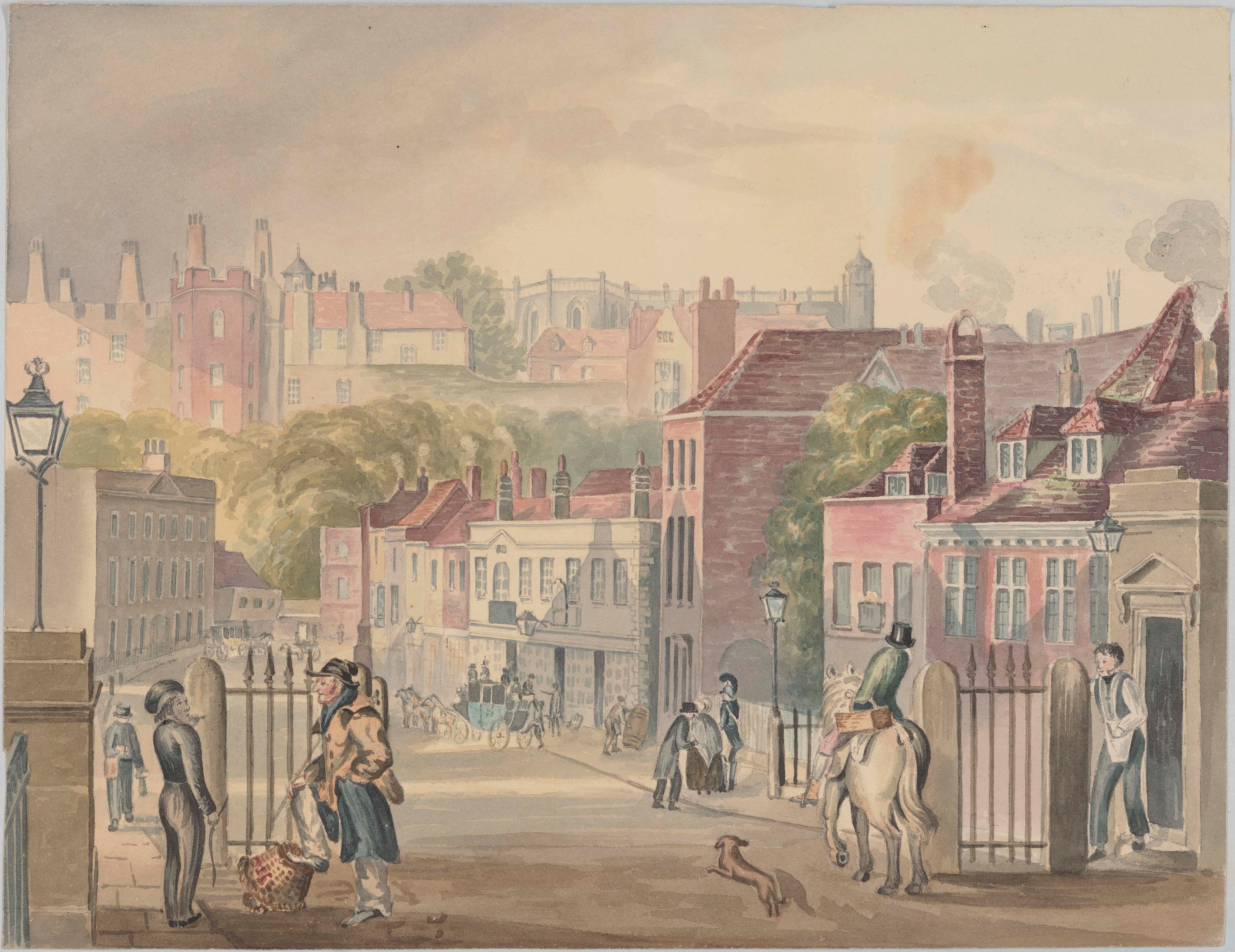


The Bridge. Stoke Park, Bucks as seen from the Cascade bridge.

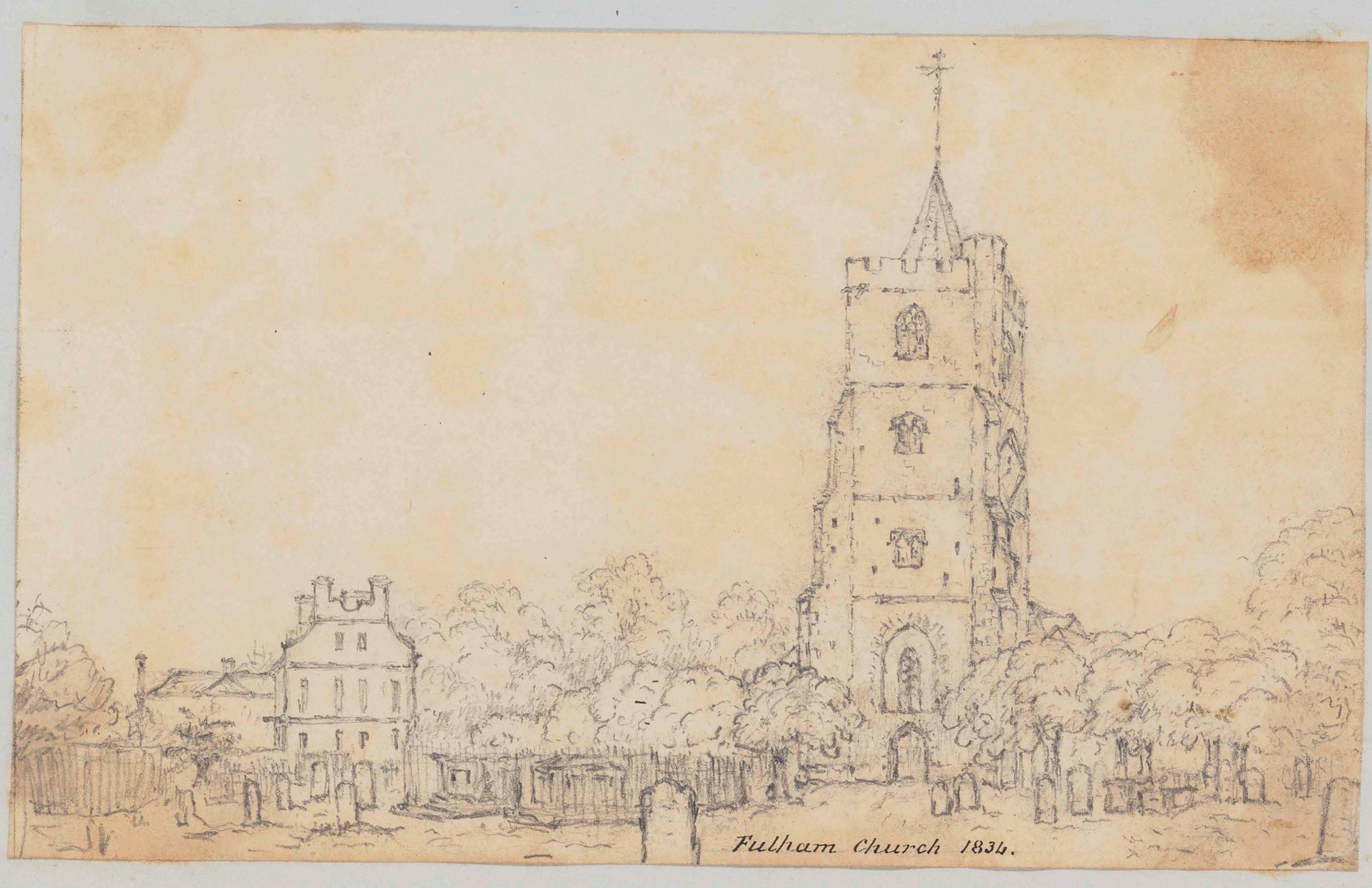


Fetcham Church . near Leatherhead . Surrey . June 22. 1858

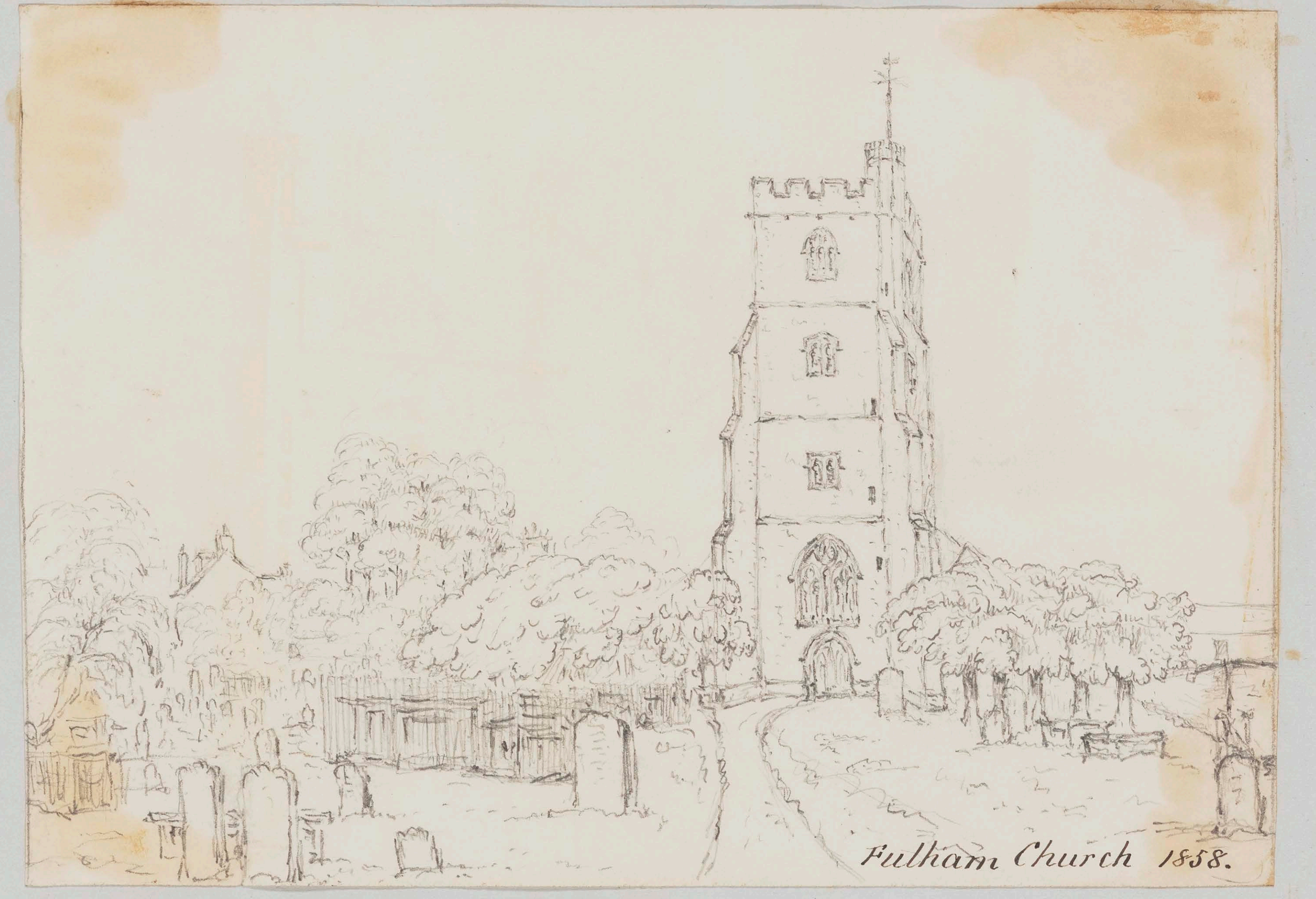
Fetcham Surrey June 22. 1858



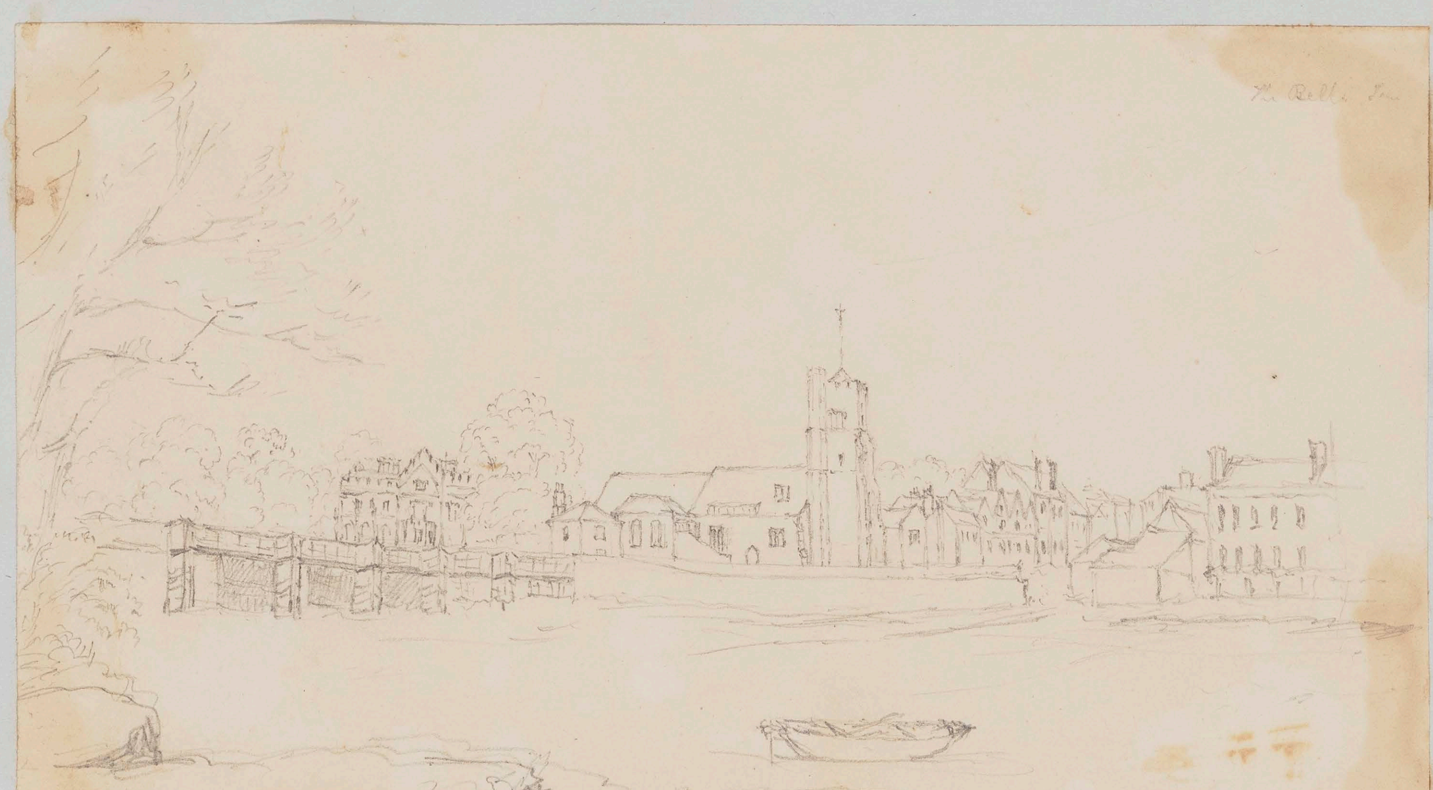
View from Windsor Bridge
1832.



Fulham Church 1834.

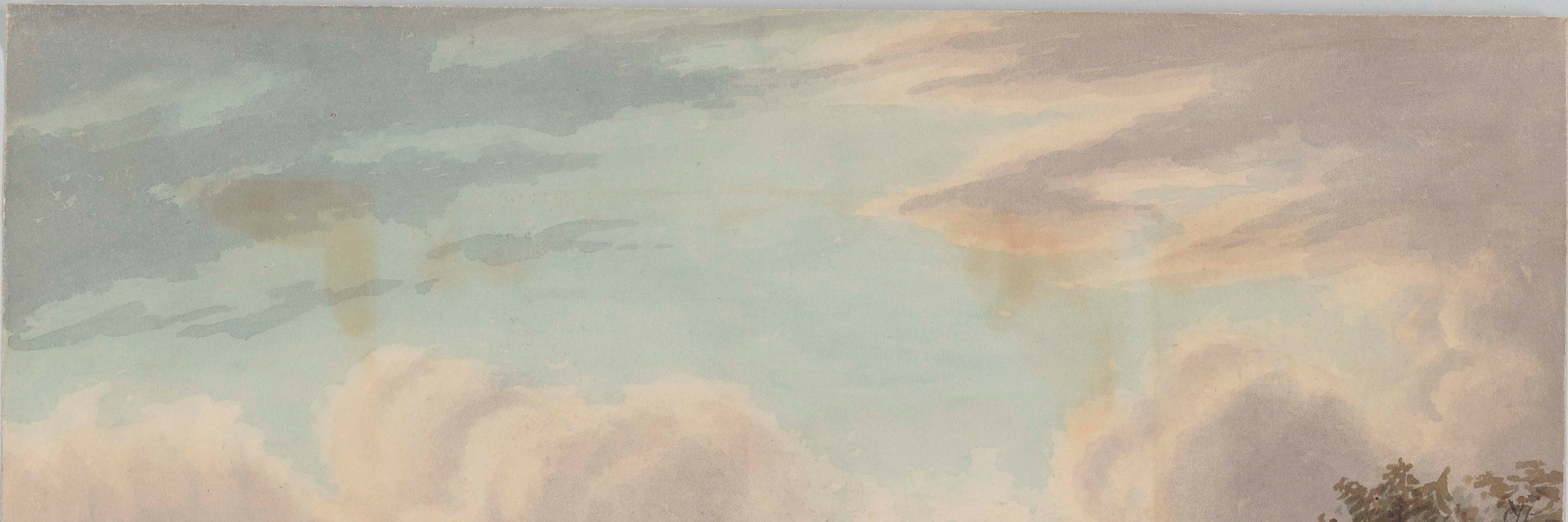


Fulham Church 1858.

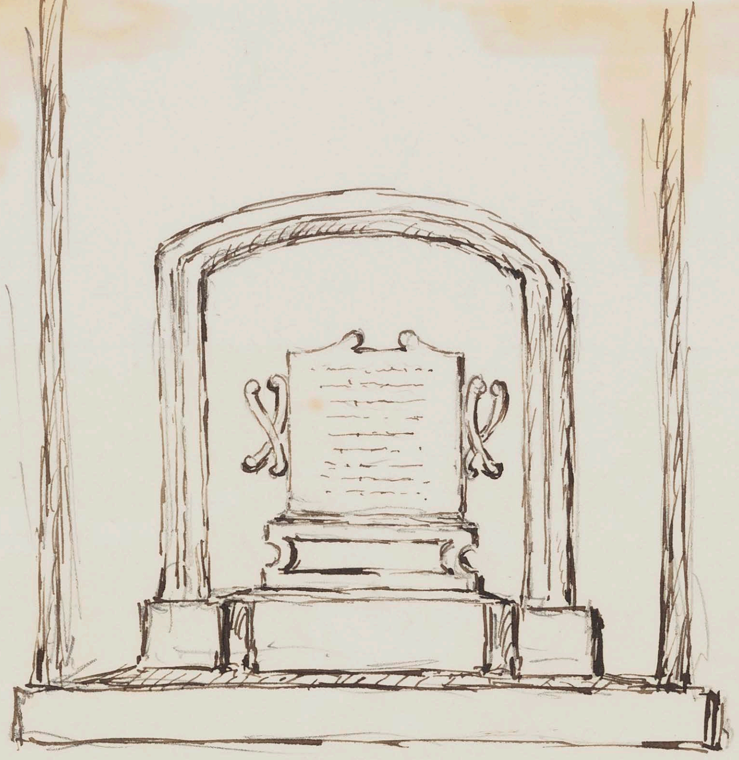


R. Bell Jun

Putney Church &c. as it appeared before the Church was rebuilt in 1836.

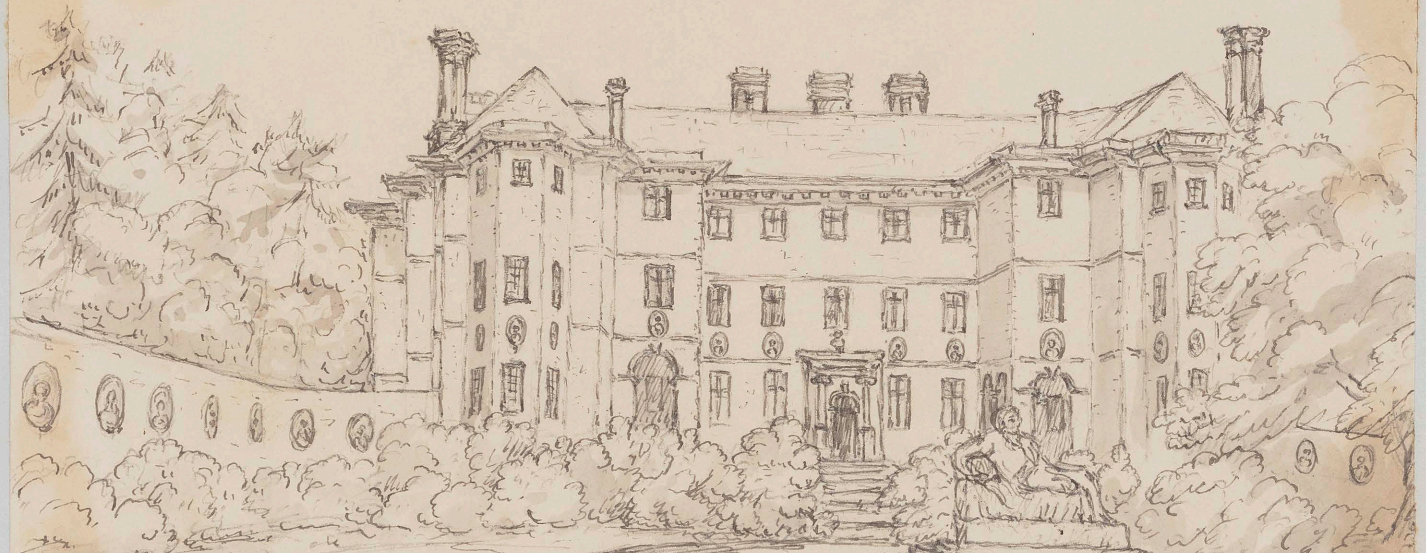


View on the Thames, near Windsor - 1832.

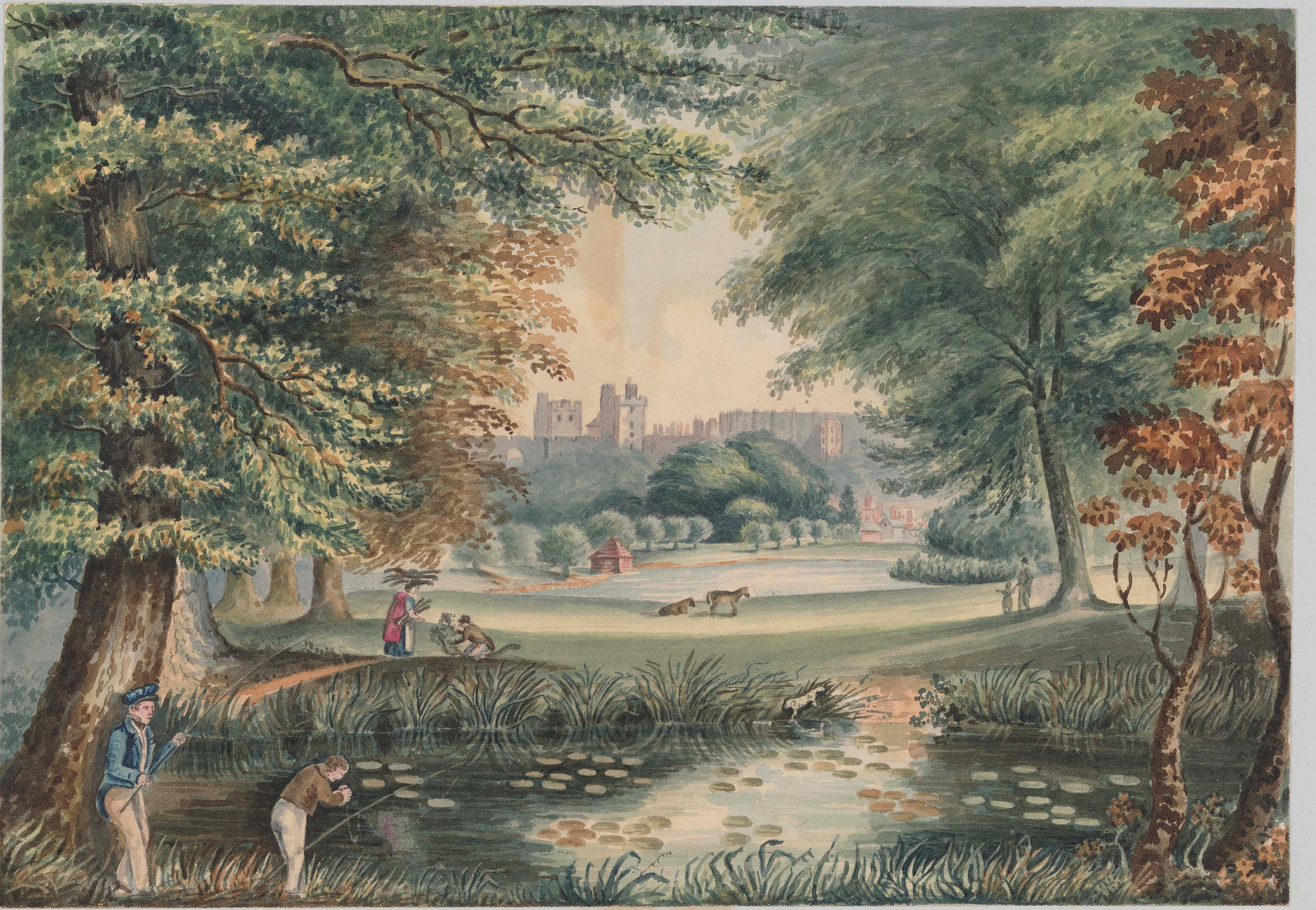


Here Lyes the body
of Edward Limpany
who departed this life
Y^e 23 day of April 1662
Aged 58 years
and Margery his wife
who departed this life
Y^e 8 of December 1675
Aged 72

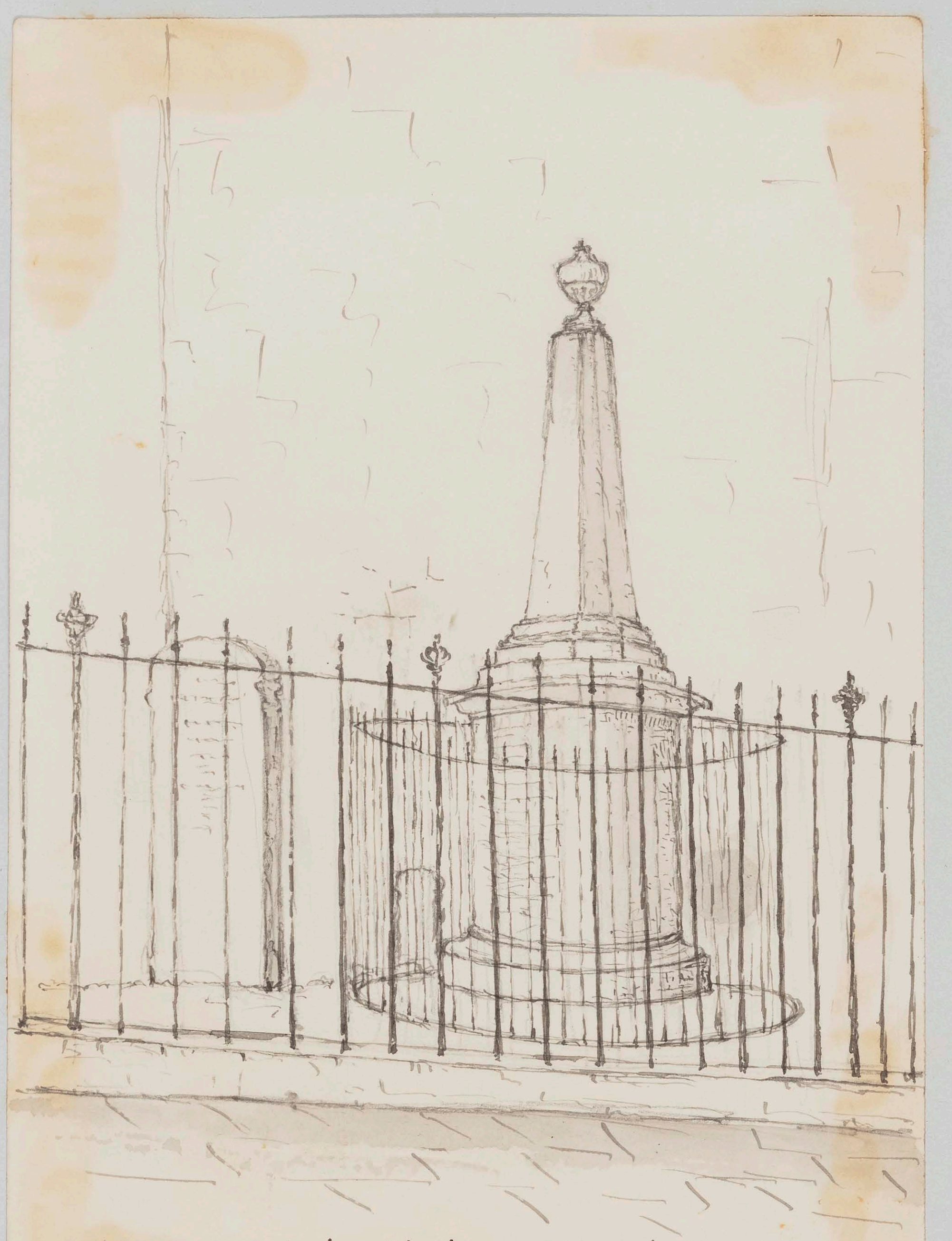
Monument on the outside of the north wall of Fulham Church and on the right of the entrance with the inscription as above. 1858.



Ham House Surry 1834.

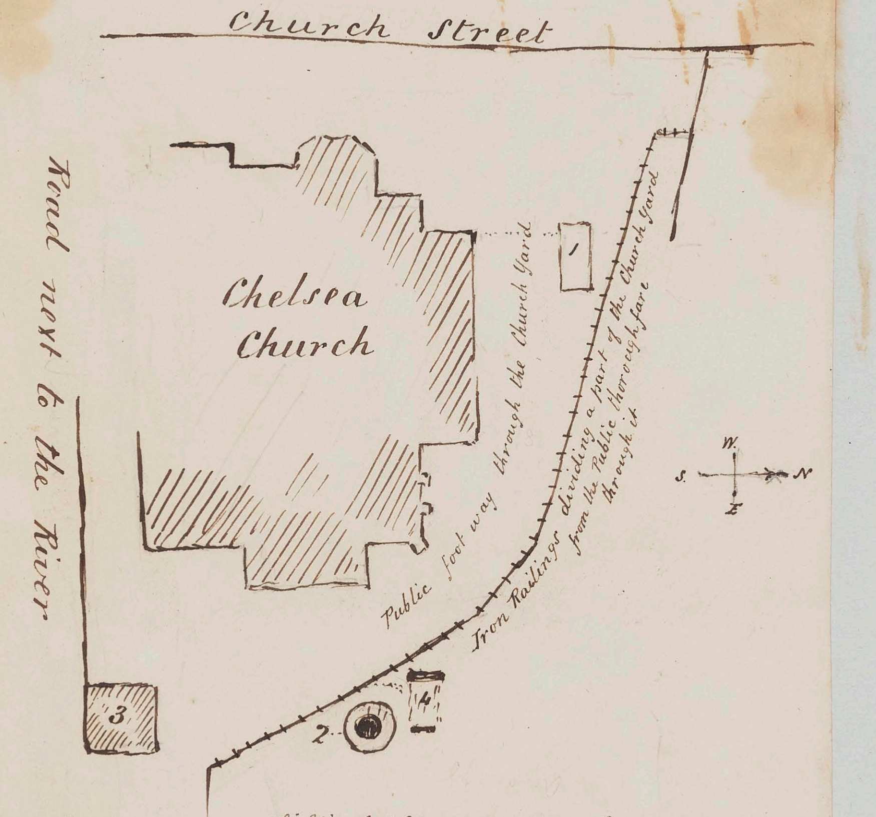


View in the "Playing Fields" Eton College - 1832.



Monument in Chelsea Church Yard
to the memory of Phillip Miller.
April. 18. 1854.

Eye draft taken May 3 1852 showing the situation
of the graves of Phillip Miller, William Anderson
and Sir Hans Sloane


Church Street
Road next to the River
Chelsea Church
Public foot way through the Church Yard
Iron Railings dividing a part of the Church Yard from the Public thoroughfare through it
W.
S.
N.
E.
1
2
3
4

1. Burial place of Phillip Miller covered with a stone on which is the following inscription; but from the constant walking over may soon be expected to be obliterated.

Phillip Miller
Ob. Dec. 18. 1771 Æt. 80

Charles Miller
only son of the above
Phillip Miller
Died 6 Oct. 1817
Aged 78.

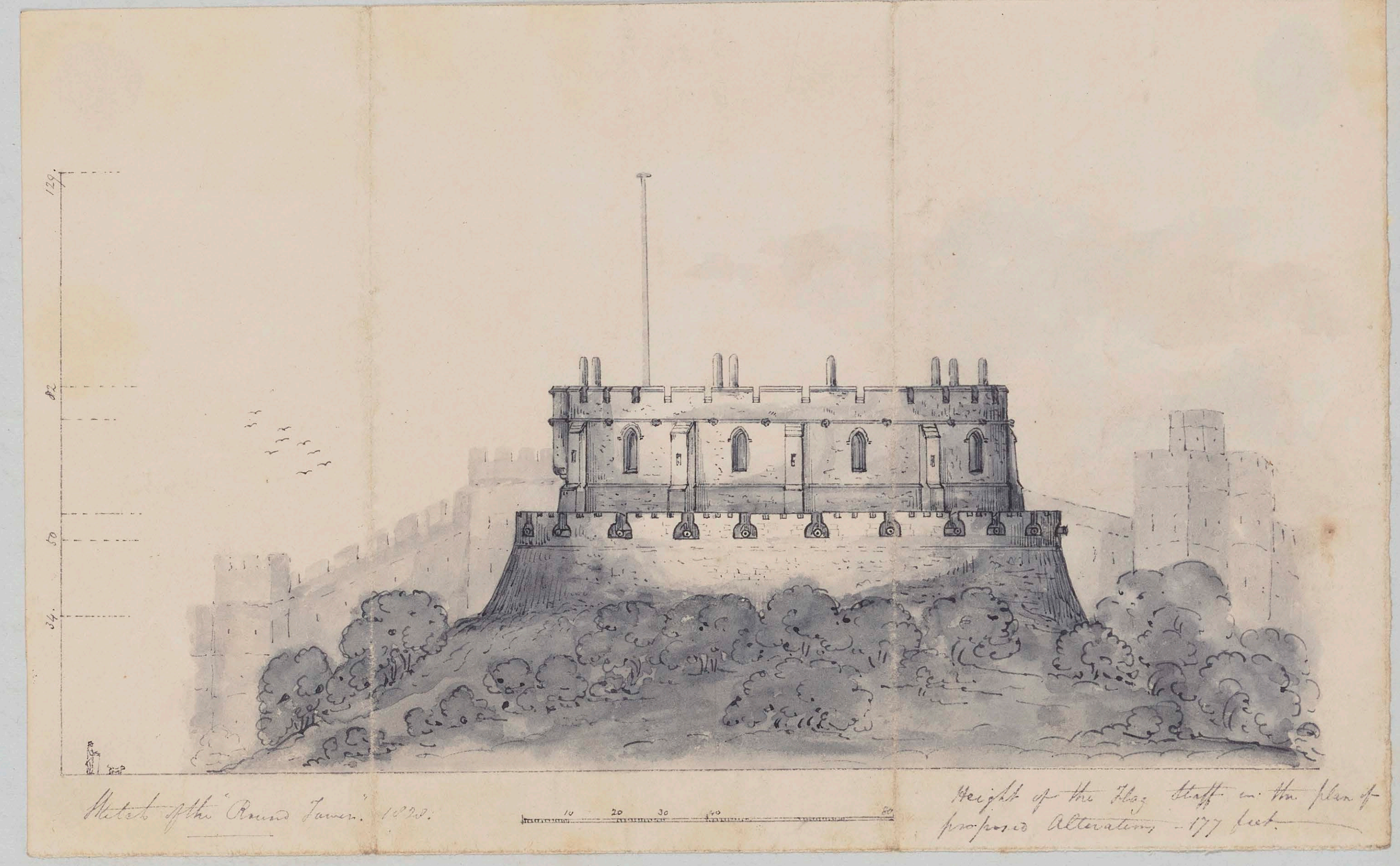
2 Monument to the memory of Phillip Miller erected in the year 1815 by the Fellows of the Linnean & Horticultural Societies

3 Monument of Sir Hans Sloane

4 Grave of William Anderson with head & foot stones

Inscription on Mr. Anderson's Grave Stone.

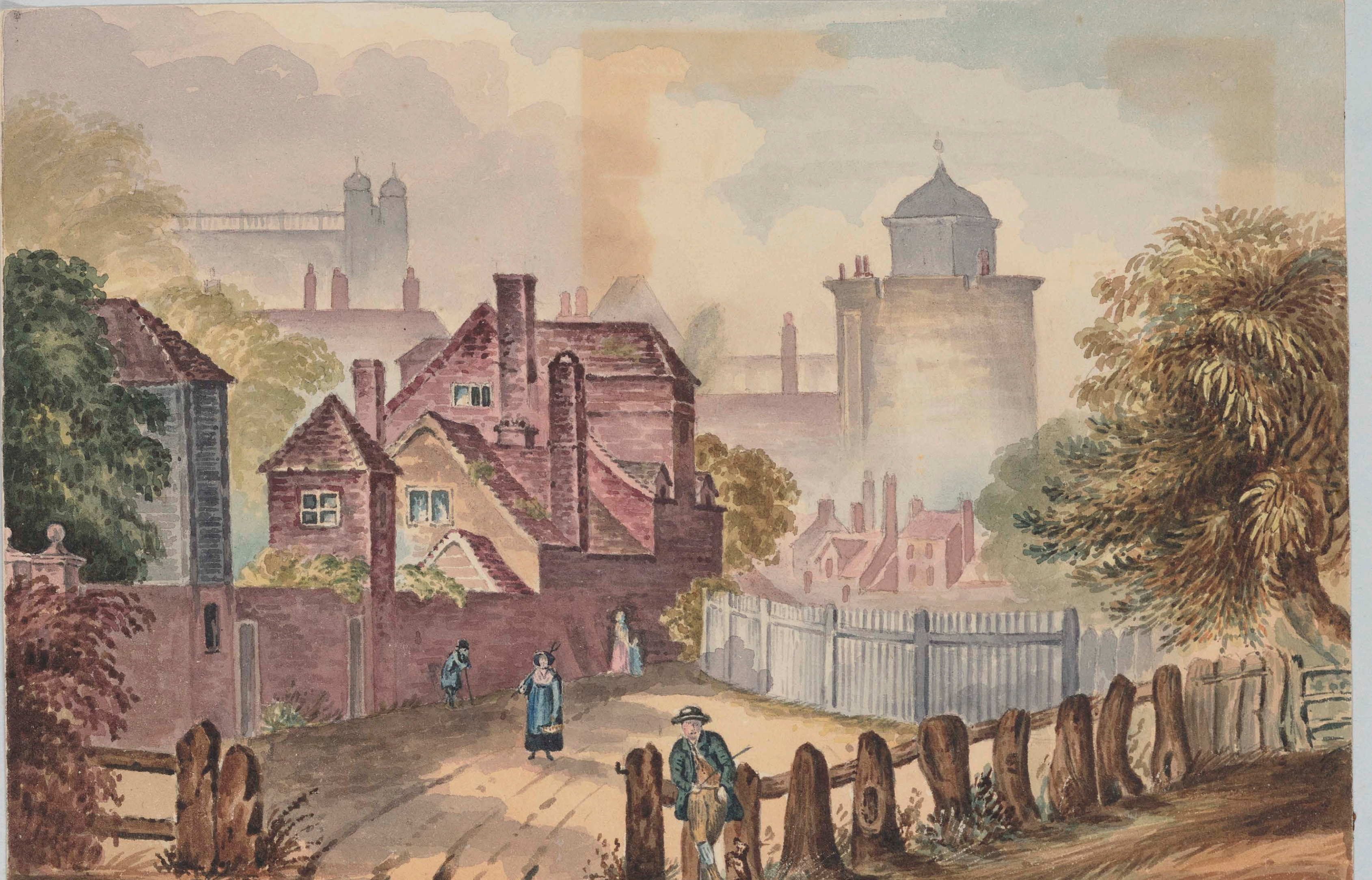
In memory of
William Anderson F.L.S.
for more than thirty
years curator of
the Botanic Gardens
of the society of
Apothecaries
who died Oct 6. 1846
Aged 80 years.



Sketch of the "Round Tower." 1828.

Height of the Flag staff in the plan of proposed Alterations - 177 feet.

The Round Tower. Windsor Castle
as it appeared before the alteration made by George 4th.



View in Windsor. 1832.

Old Sarum about 1½ m. north of Salisbury. It was successively occupied by Britons, Romans, Saxons & Normans. As Salisbury increased in importance, Old Sarum declined, till at length it sunk into insignificanse and now there are only one or two cottages even near it. It appears to have been totally deserted about the time of Henry 7th, yet till the passing of the Reform Bill it retained the privilege of returning two members to Parliament.

The present appearance of Old Sarum is wild dreary & desolate; its vast ditches & ramparts are evidences of its former appropriation and military tenure. The natural feature is a gentle eminence rising from a valley on the west, and connected with a ridge, which extends to the east. This position is artificially raised at the centre, where the keep or citadel was placed, & which was guarded by a deep foss on the outside & a bold rampart or vallum within. The inclosed area is about 500 feet in diameter. On the east side was the principal entrance, where it is supposed there were bastion towers, a bridge across the foss & other defensive works. A large area or ballium surrounded the citadel, which was again circumvallated by a bank & ditch. These inclosed the chief part of the old city; & according to Sir Richd Hoare measd 7 furlong & 26 yards in circumference & comprising an area of 27½ acres. The valla of each of the great ditches are nearly of equal height; the former being 106 feet & the latter 100 feet. Both of them are exceedingly steep on the scarp side, but more particularly the inner ramparts; & both were surmounted by massive walls, some foundations of which are still visible. The principal entrance faces the east & the other called the Postern-gate faces the west. Near to the latter it is said the old Cathedral stood but not the slightest trace of it is now to be seen. - Beaut. of E. & W.

Earl Chatham reside

Old Sarum is in the parish of "Stratford under the Castle" - Under an old tree near to the Church the members for Old Sarum were deputed to sit in Parliament. The Father of the great Earl of Chatham resided in this parish. The latter was first sent to Parliament for the Borough of Old Sarum in 1735 & according to some authorities he was born here but by others the parish of St James: Westminster is assigned as the place & that on the 15th Nov. 1708. Beaut. E. & W.

Diocese founded in 704

Removed to Old Sarum in 1092

To Salisbury in 1217.

The Diocese of Salisbury was originally founded in 704 & seated at Sherborne in Dorsetshire. In 905 three new Bishopricks were taken out of that of Sherborne & soon after the see of the latter was transferred to Wilton in Wilts whence it was afterwards removed to Old Sarum, which Malmsbury describes as more properly a castle than a city. In this castle a cathedral church was founded by Bishop Herman & finished by his successor Bishop Osmond in 1092. Bishop Poor in 1217 obtained a Papal Bull to remove the see to Salisbury and the cathedral was finished and dedicated in 1258 in the presence of King Henry 3. - Parliamentary Gazetteer.

The large area surrounding the citadel of Old Sarum is now under the plough. The outer ditch is clothed with short herbage and fed off by Sheep. The inner ditch is for the most part overgrown with small trees and bushes and the boundary of the citadel is also covered with thorns &c. W.O. Iter. Oct. 28. 1855

Lanthony near Gloucester in the South Hamlets are the remains of a Priory of Austin Canons founded about the year 1187 for the reception of certain Monks who had been driven from the more ancient Priory of Lanthony in the north part of Monmouthshire by the ravages & ill treatment of the Welsh. At first it was intended only as a Cell to the original Monastery & was so confirmed by King John; but Edward 4th in the 20th of his reign united both Monasteries by charter, & made this the principal. After the dissolution the buildings were converted into the offices of a farm. The only parts now remaining, are a large barn, & the principal entrance, on which are the arms, among others, of the Bohuns, Earls of Hereford, who were great benefactors to the Priory. - Beaut. of E. & W.

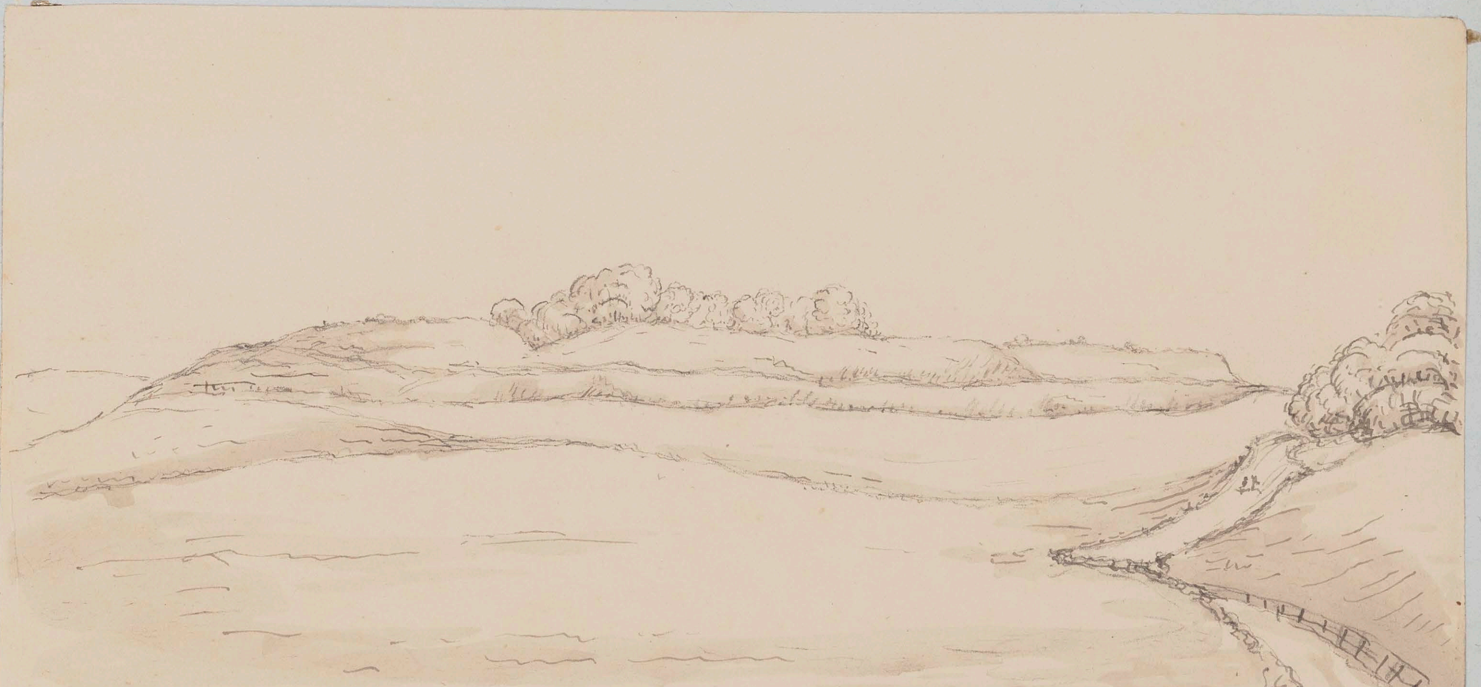
Feltham - Middlesex. Lysons in his "Environs of London" published in 1800 describes the Church as a small structure consisting of a chancel, nave & north aisle. Built with flint & stone, chiefly the "lapis compositus" commonly called the plum pudding stone. At the west end a wooden tower and spire, almost covered with ivy issuing from a single stem 18 inches in girth.

This picturesque structure must have long since given way to the square simple brick tower. The body of the church has within the last year or two been rebuilt and round headed windows with zig-zag mouldings & ornaments introduced - A strange incongruity in connexion with the tower -

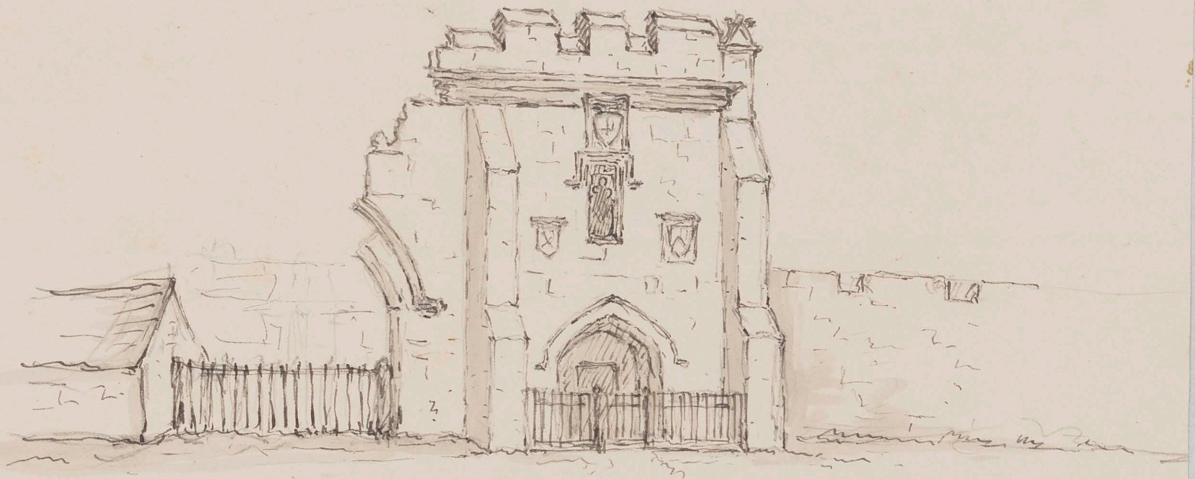
Ryland the engraver

According to Lysons. Ryland the engraver executed at Tyburn for forgery was buried here - Buckland of Stoke Poges who destroyed himself lies in the Church Yard. There does not appear to be any monuments or tombs worthy of note.

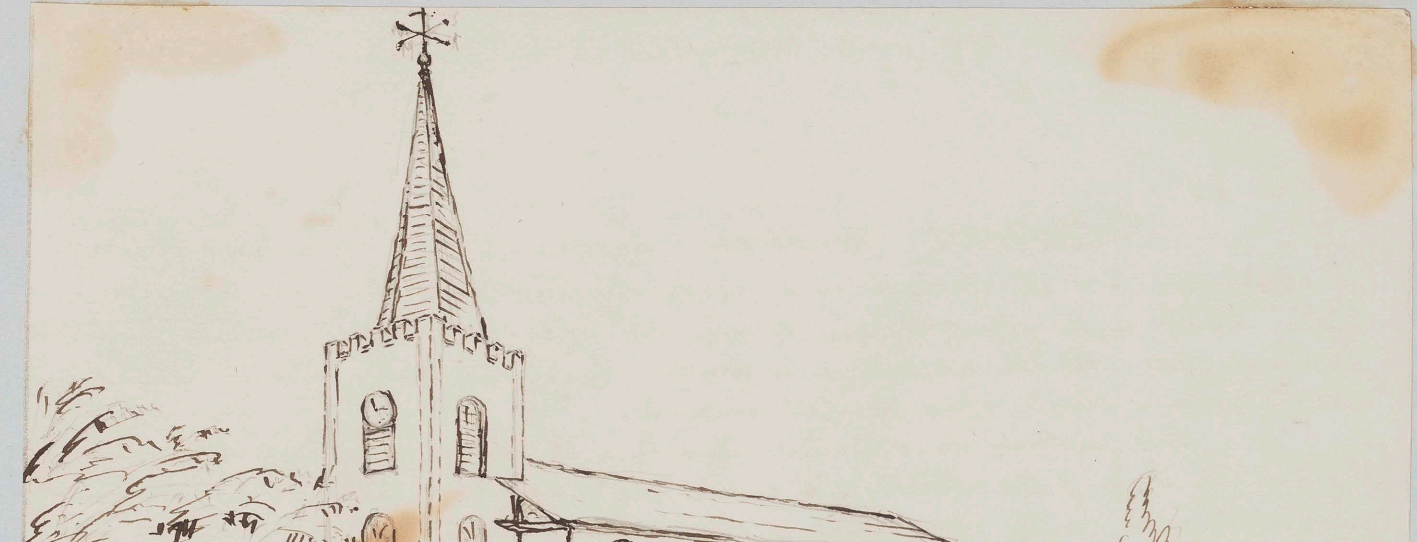
June 26. 1857.



Old Sarum . Oct. 28. 1855
from the road leading from Salisbury, being the S. East view.



Lanthony Priory Gloucester
June 28. 1855



Feltham . Middlesex . June 26. 1857.

Basing or Old Basing is a small village about 2 m. N.E. from Basingstoke memorable for a bloody battle fought here between the Danes & the Saxons in 871, but still more famous for the gallant stand made against the forces of the Parliament in the reign of Charles 1st. by John Paulet Marquis of Winchester. Basing appears to have been very early the site of a Castle. Sir W. Paulet created Marquis of Winchester by Edward 6. He rebuilt the Castle of Basing in a princely style, so much so that Camden in allusion to the vast expense of living entailed on his family by its splendour, observes "that it was so overpowered by its own weight, that his posterity have been forced to pull down a part of it." Here in the year 1560, he entertained Queen Elizabeth. He died in 1572 at the age of 97 & was buried in Basing Church. William his great grandson & fourth Marquis likewise entertained Queen Elizabeth here for the space of 13 days in the year 1601. The Marquis died in 1628 at Hawkwood now Hackwood. (This mansion was formerly a Lodge built in Queen Elizabeth's time, & used as a place of meeting for the company assembled for the purpose of hawking. After the demolition of the principal seat at Old Basing this became the residence of the family.) John the fifth Marquis was the brave nobleman who defended Basing House in the cause of Charles 1st. during a tedious siege & blockade which continued upwards of two years. The final investment of Basing House appears to have been undertaken by Cromwell, who took it by storm in 1645 & burnt it to the ground. The plunder obtained on this occasion is said to have amounted to £200,000 in cash, jewels & rich furniture. It appears from a survey made in 1798 that the area of the works including the garden & entrenchments occupied about 14½ acres. The form was extremely irregular; the ditches very deep & the ramparts high & strong. The citadel was circular, having an oblong square platform on the north, defended by a rampart & covered way. The north gateway is still standing, together with parts of the outward wall & is constructed with brick. Some portions of the inner walls may be traced but the whole spot is covered with Ash Trees, large Thorns & bushes. The canal from Basingstoke has been cut through a part of the works, & the outward trenches have been rendered very obscure & imperfect.

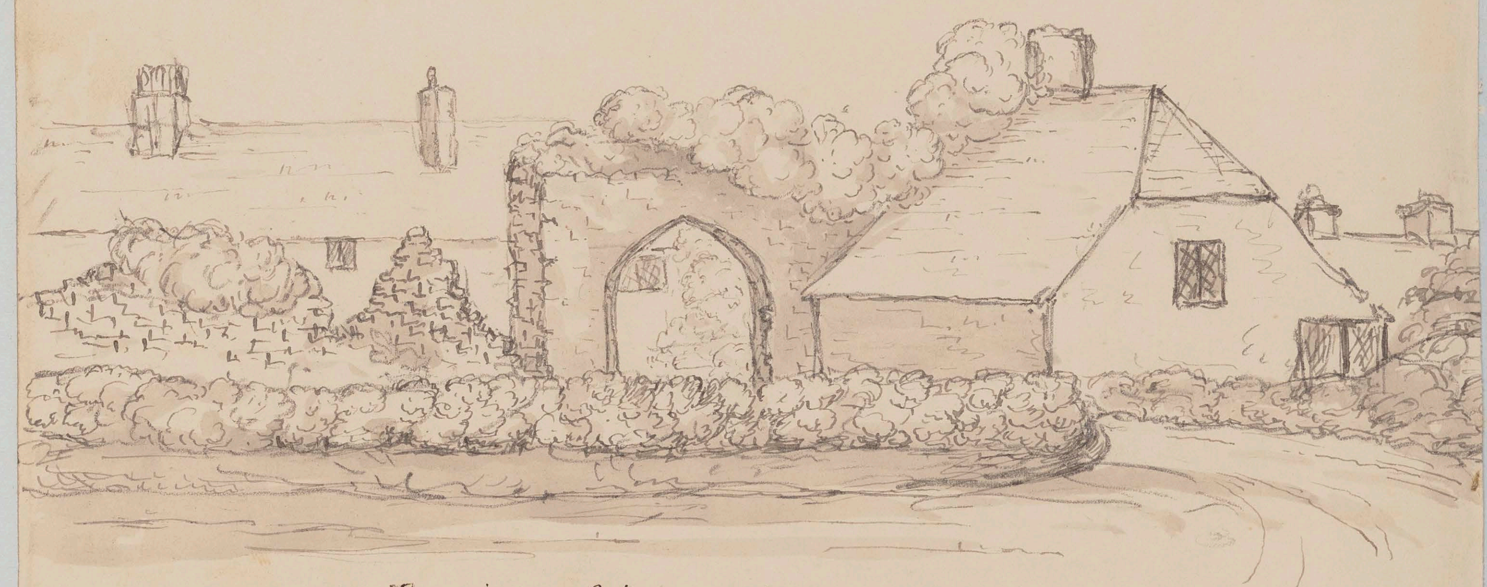
Hackwood House

Basing House defend.d by 5th. Marquis of Winchester.

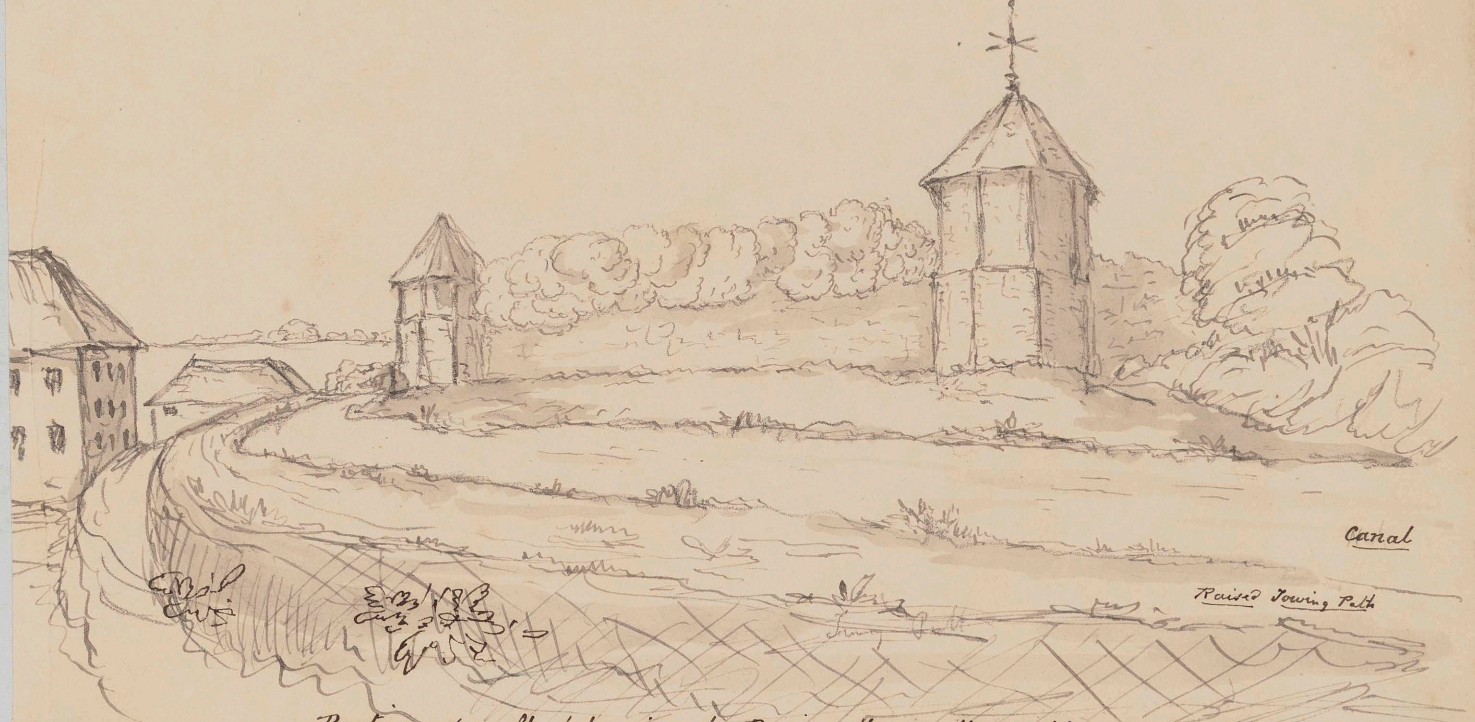
Destroyed by Cromwell after a siege of 2 years.

Marquis of Winchester resides & buried at Englefield. Berks.

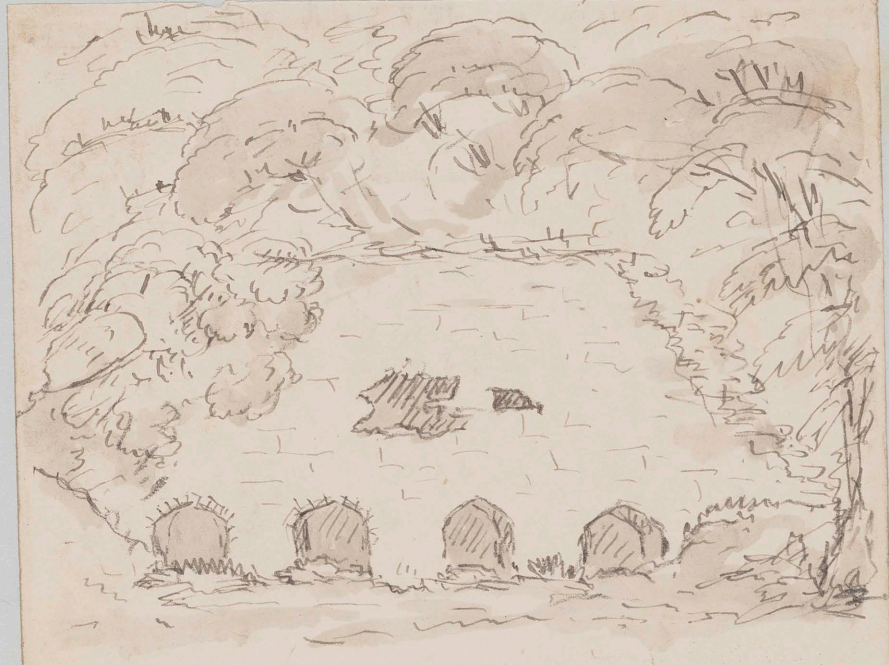
The brave Marquis whose property was thus reduced to ruin lived till the Restoration, but received no recompence for his immense losses. During the latter part of his life, he resided at Englefield in Berkshire, & was there buried in the parish Church. The epitaph on his monument was written by Dryden, a copy of which see Beauties of England. Vol. Hampshire p. 268. — Iter Oct 29. 1855.



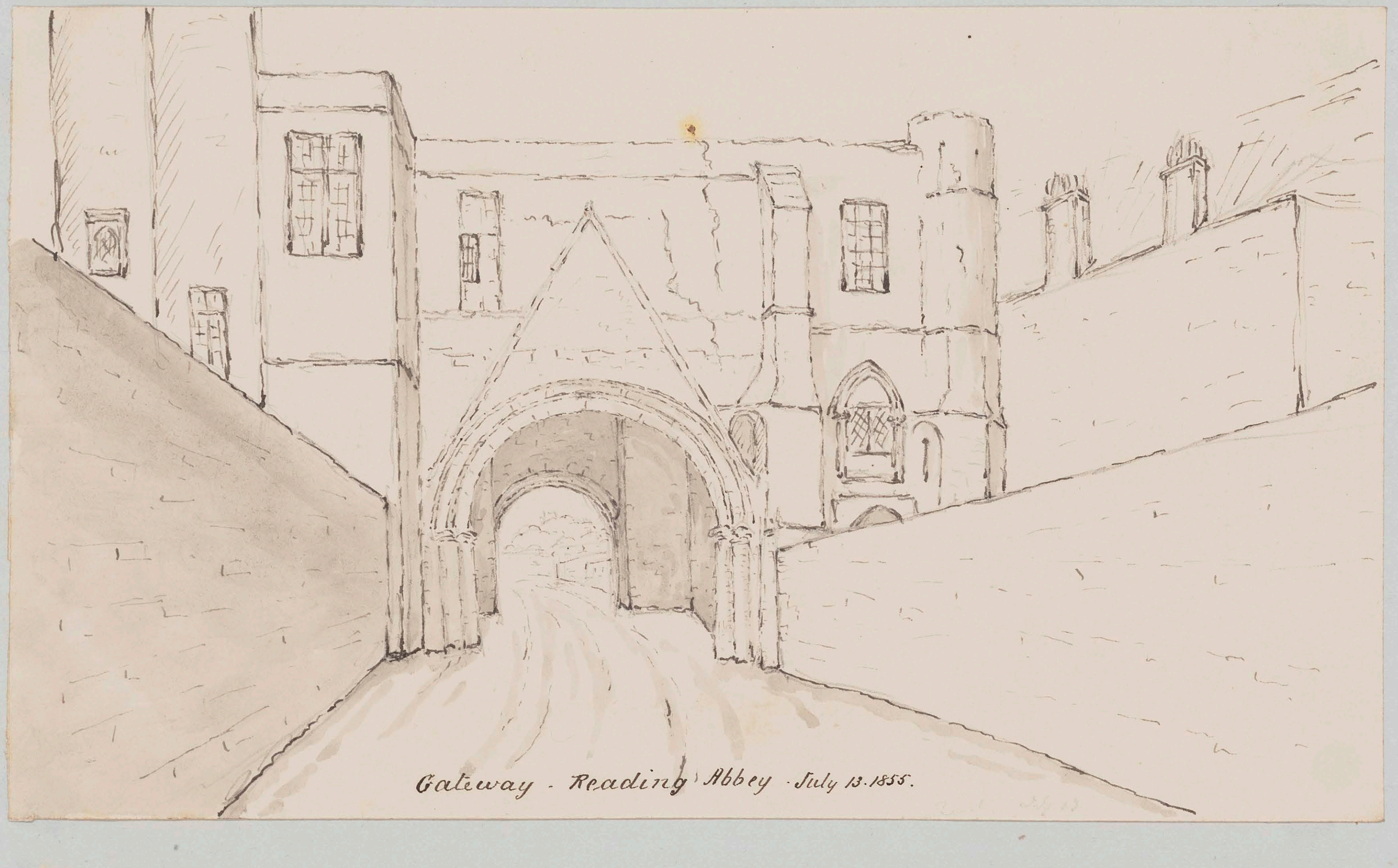
Remains of Gateway . Old Basing . Hants
Oct.r 29. 1855


Canal
Raised Towing Path

Portion of wall belonging to Basing House - Hampshire - Oct. 29. 1855



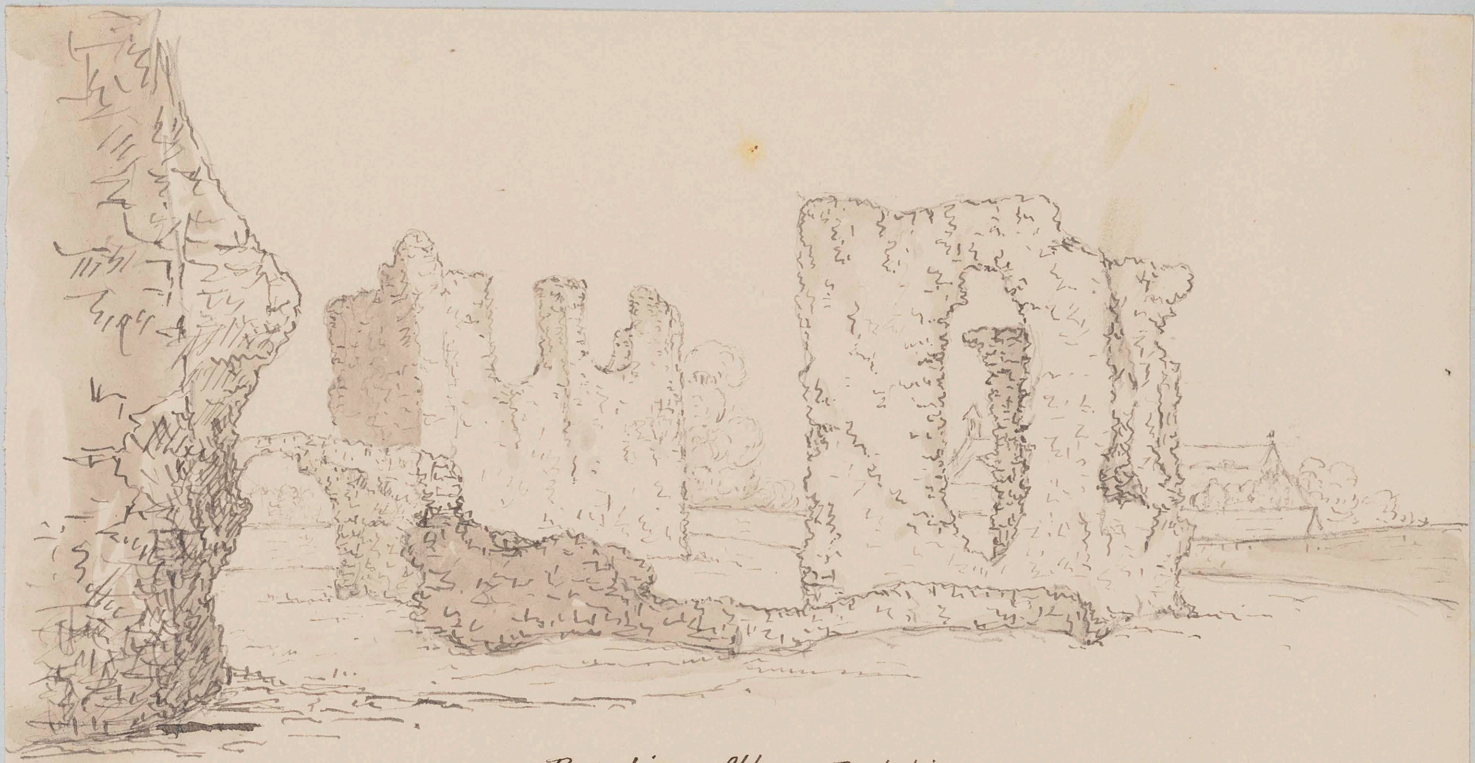
Fragment of wall at Old Basing - Hants
Oct.r 29. 1855



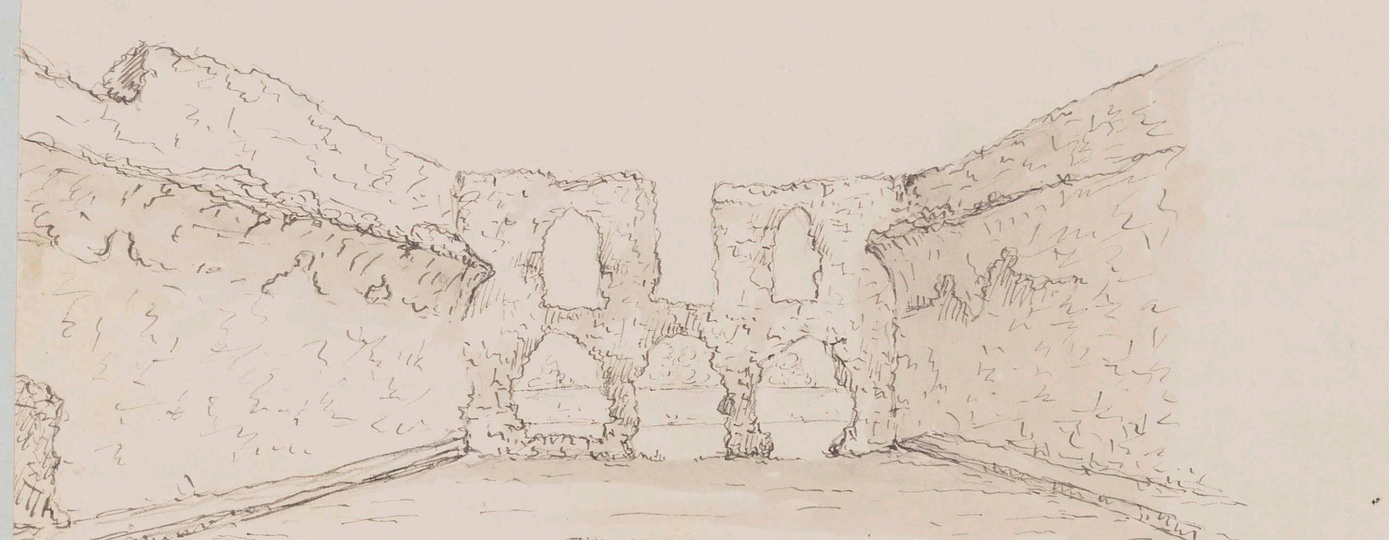
Gateway - Reading Abbey - July 13.1855.

Reading Abbey was founded by King Henry 1st in 1121. The great church was built several years afterwards, & was consecrated by Archbishop Becket in 1164. The Abbey was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary & St. John the Evangelist. The monks were of the Benedictine order. Reading was made one of the mitred Abbeys and had the privilige of having a mint & mint-master. Several parliaments were held in the abbey, in the great hall or refectory, as it is supposed. The Founder Hen. 1. & his second Queen Adeliza were buried in the Abbey Church & also some of the younger ~~pa~~ branches of the house of Plantagenet. The coffin of the royal founder ~~is~~ was supposed to have been discovered in 1785 in digging the foundation of the present house of correction, which stands on a part of the site of the Abbey, but Mr Coates in his history of Reading gives good reason why it could not have contained the remains of that monarch. Reading Abbey was dissolved in 1539. and retained by the King in his own hands. It continued to be a royal residence till James 1st settled it on his son Charles. – Lysons Mag. Brit.

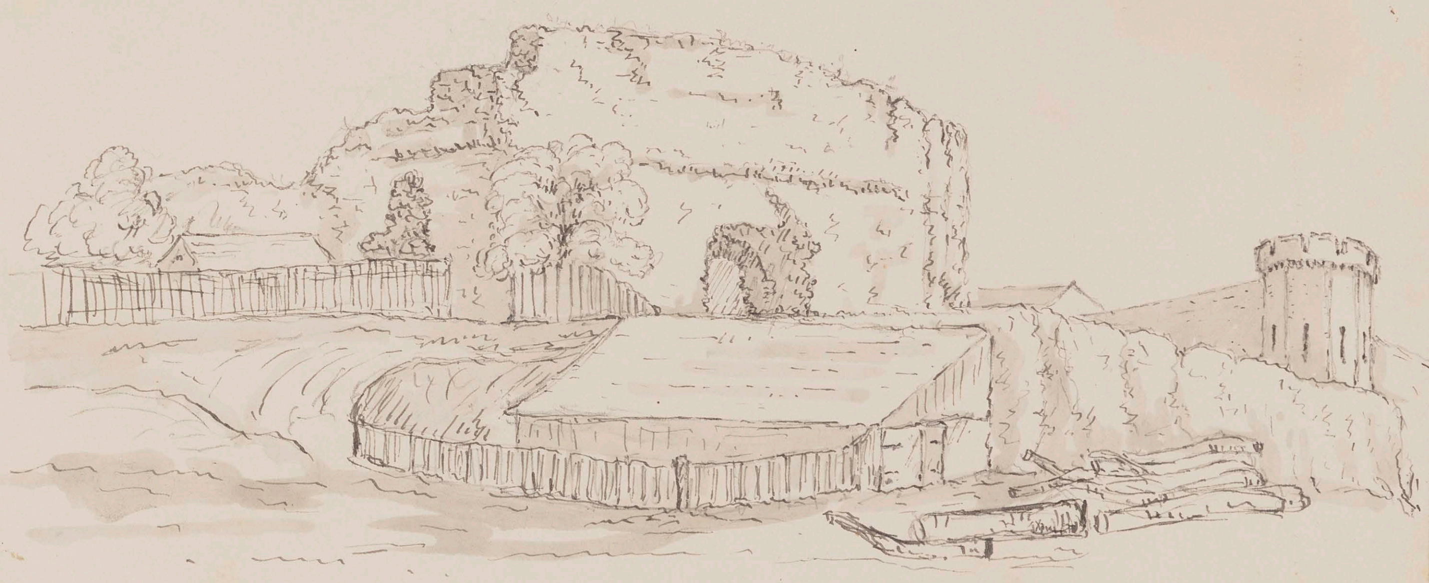
The Abbey occupied a circumference of nearly half a mile; but nothing remains except fragments of massive walls composed of flint & gravel. The walls in some places were 8 feet thick & were cased with stone but this has been long removed. The gateway leading to the Forbury, is not of very ancient date, but is now in a very delapitated state. Ster July 13. 1855



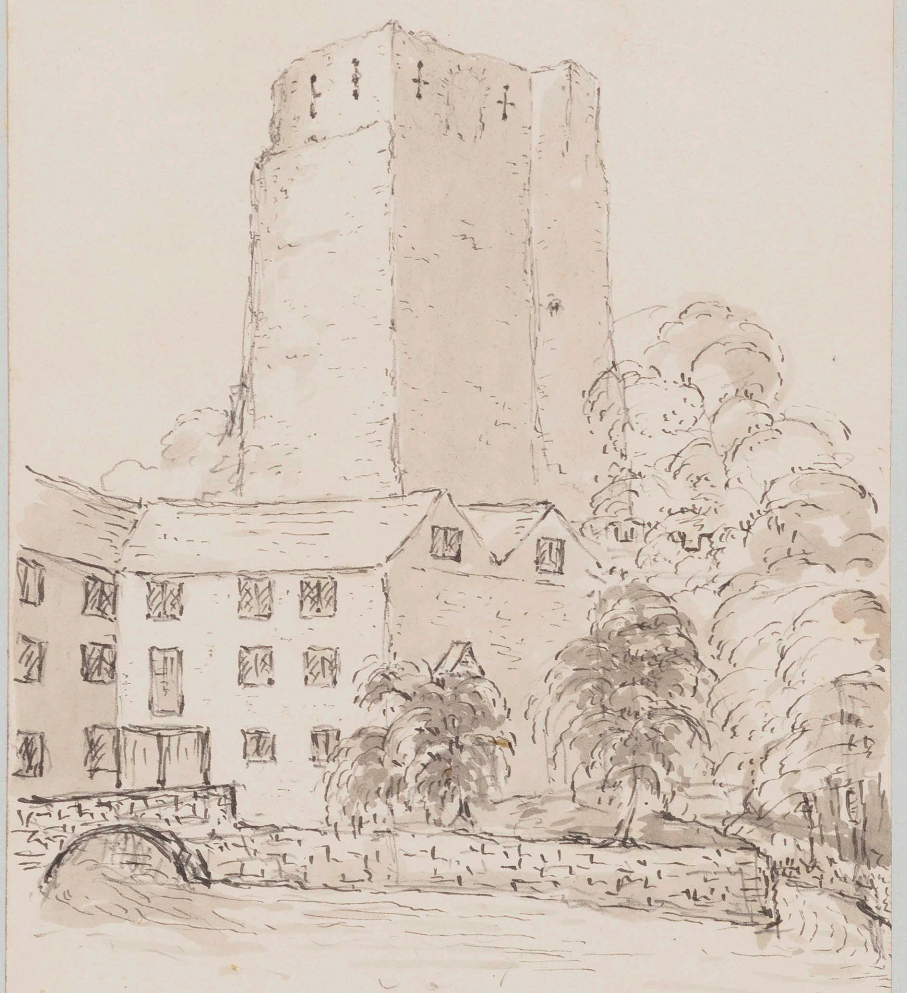
Reading Abbey - Berkshire
July 13 - 1855.



Reading Abbey
July 13. 1855.
Supposed to have been the Great Hall.



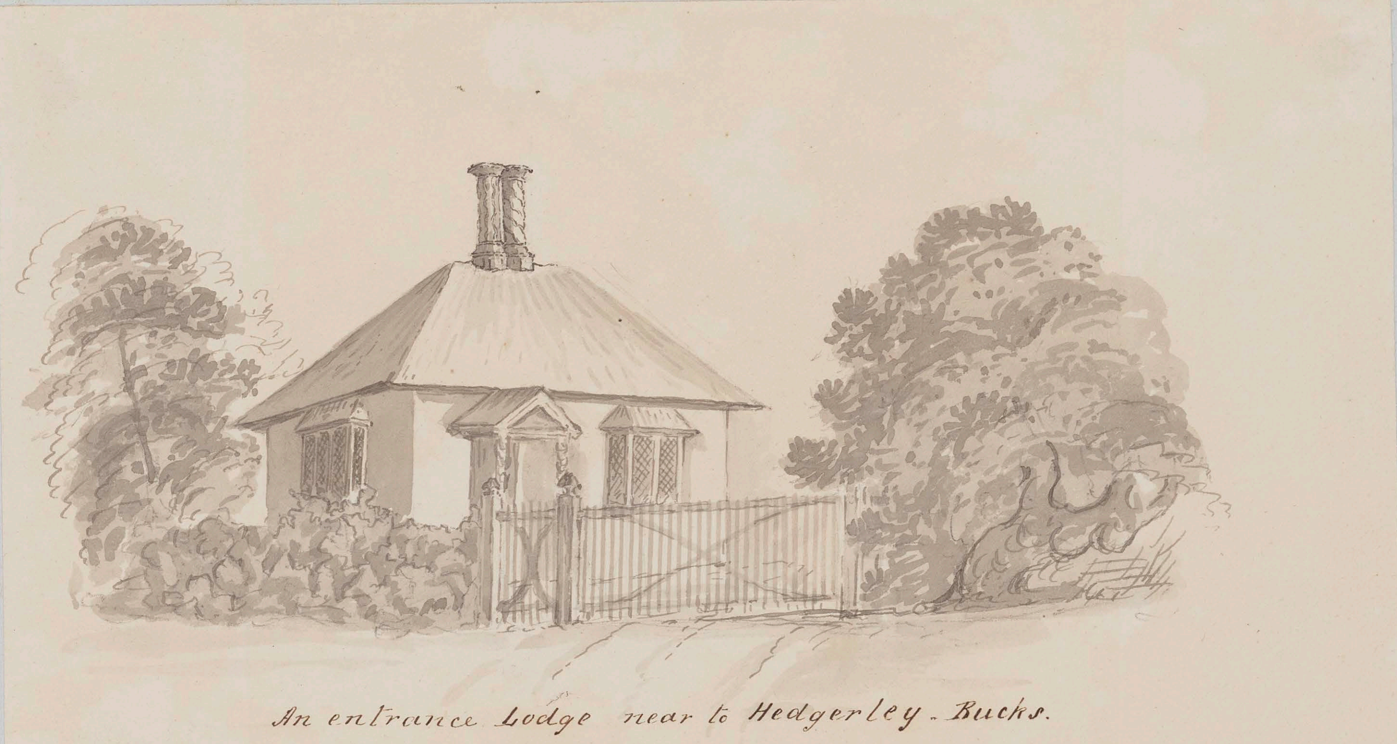
Reading Abbey - Berkshire
July 13. 1855.



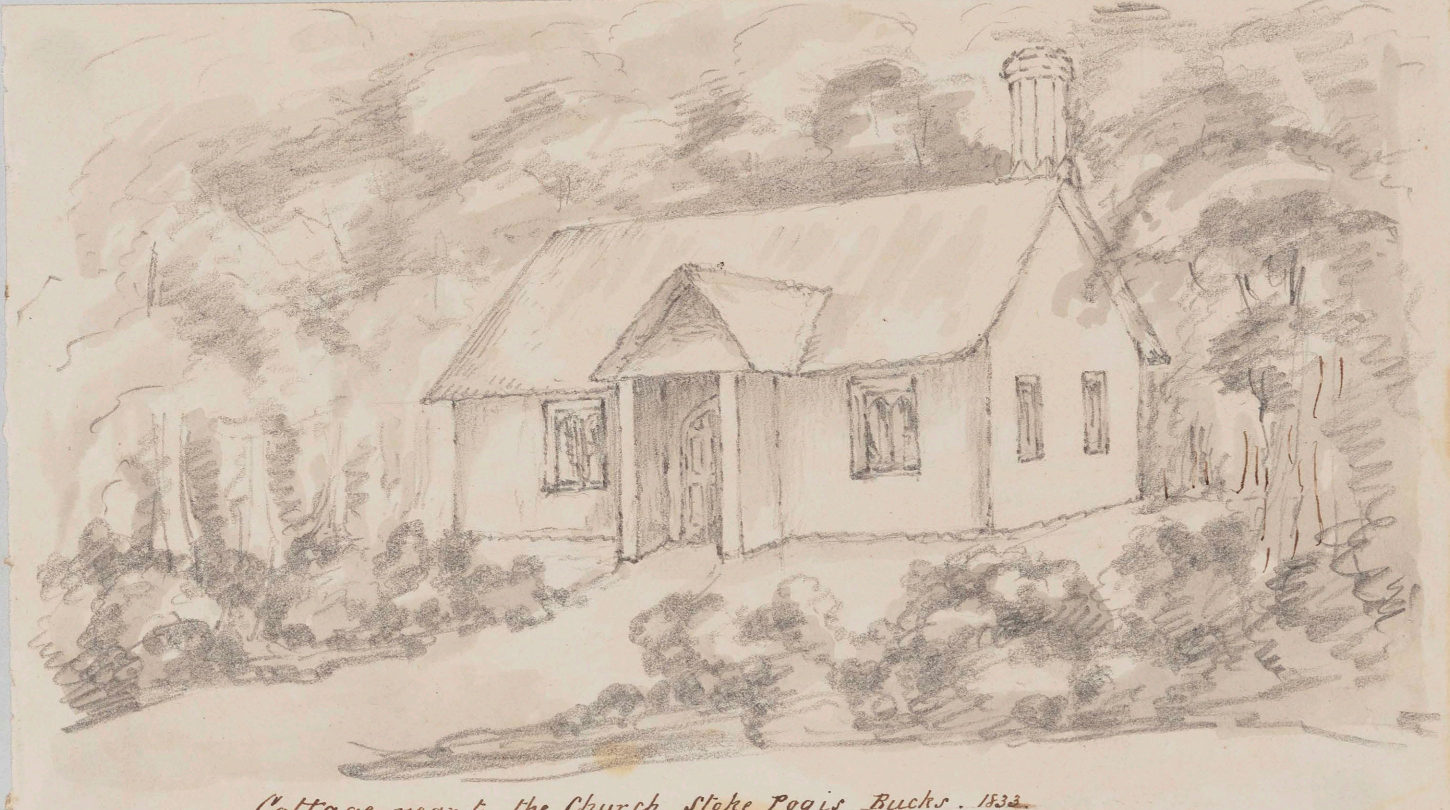
The remains of Oxford Castle.
July 12. 1855.

Oxford . Robert de Oilgi received permission from William 1st to build and fortify a castle here. The only remains now to be seen are the mount, a crypt & the shell of one tower. The tower is square & lighted only by a few loop holes. A narrow stone staircase winds up a projecting turret at one of the angles.

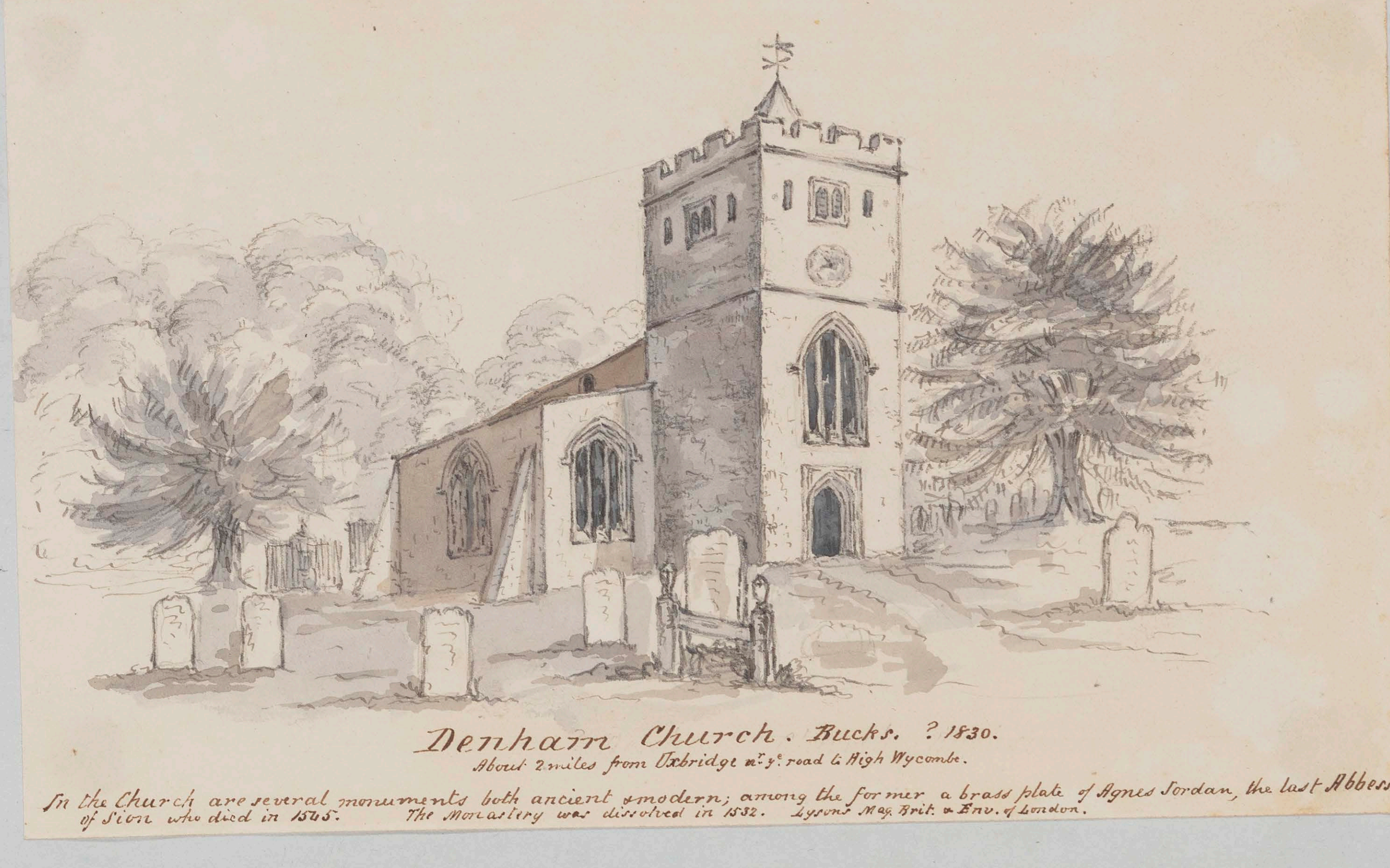
The Norman castle was built with prodigious strength & occupied a large extent of ground. After surrendering to King Stephen the fortress was constituted a royal ward. The dungeons of the ancient castle were first granted, as prisons to the University and the county at large by Henry 3 The whole buildings were repaired, & put in a posture of defence by Charles 1. "The stately towers", says Peshall, "were standing till Col. Ingoldsby, the governor's time in 1649, when the castle being designed by the Parliament for a garrison after the city works were slighted & decayed, they were all being four in number besides that on the gate, pulled down & bulwarks on the mount erected in their places; yet though the said bulwars with other edifices, were above a year finishing & cost many hundred pounds, when Charles 2d came from Worcester here in August 1652, they were in four days space quite pulled down and demolished." — The Town & County Gaol occupies a considerable portion of the site of the old Castle. Beaut. Engl. & Wales. Iter July 12. 1855



An entrance Lodge near to Hedgerley - Bucks.



Cottage near to the Church, Stoke Pogis Bucks. 1833.



Denham Church. Bucks. ? 1830.
About 2 miles from Uxbridge nr. ye. road to High Wycombe.

In the Church are several monuments both ancient & modern; among the former a brass plate of Agnes Jordan, the last Abbess of Sion who died in 1545. The Monastery was dissolved in 1532. Lysons' Mag. Brit. & Env. of London.

Fulmere. About 6 miles south east of Beaconsfield & about 4 miles west of Uxbridge. The Manor was purchased by Sir John Molins in or before the year 1335: at a later period it was in the Darrells. The Grand-children of Sir Marmaduke Darrell who died in 1631 having squandered away their patrimony, was obliged to sell this manor to their servants of whom it was purchased by Judge Jefferys. About the year 1706 it was purchased of Mr Dives, son in law of the Judge, by the Duke of Portland, whose descendant sold it in 1810 to the Duke of Somerset.

Judge Jeffrys purchases the manor

Church.

Fulmer was formerly a chapel of ease to Datchet, but made a separate parish & rectory in the reign of King Edward 6. The present church was built by Sir Marmaduke Darrell in 1610. It contains nothing remarkable, excepting a hadsome monument for the founder, who is represented in gilt armour; his lady, who lies on his right side, is in a black hood. Sir Marmaduke Darrell is styled in his epetaph, servant to Queen Elizabeth in her wars by sea & land, and cofferer to King James & King Charles 1.

Mont. of Sir M. Darrell who built the Church in 1610.

Lyson's Mag. Brit.

Farnham-Royal. about 2 miles north of Slough. This manor was held by grand serjeanty by the service of finding a glove for the King's right hand, on the day of his coronation, and supporting his right ~~hand~~ arm that day whilst he held the sceptre. In the year 1542 Francis, Earl of Shrewsbury to whom the manor then belonged, gave it to King Henry 8th in exchange for other lands, reserving to himself & his descendents, the honorable office just mentioned

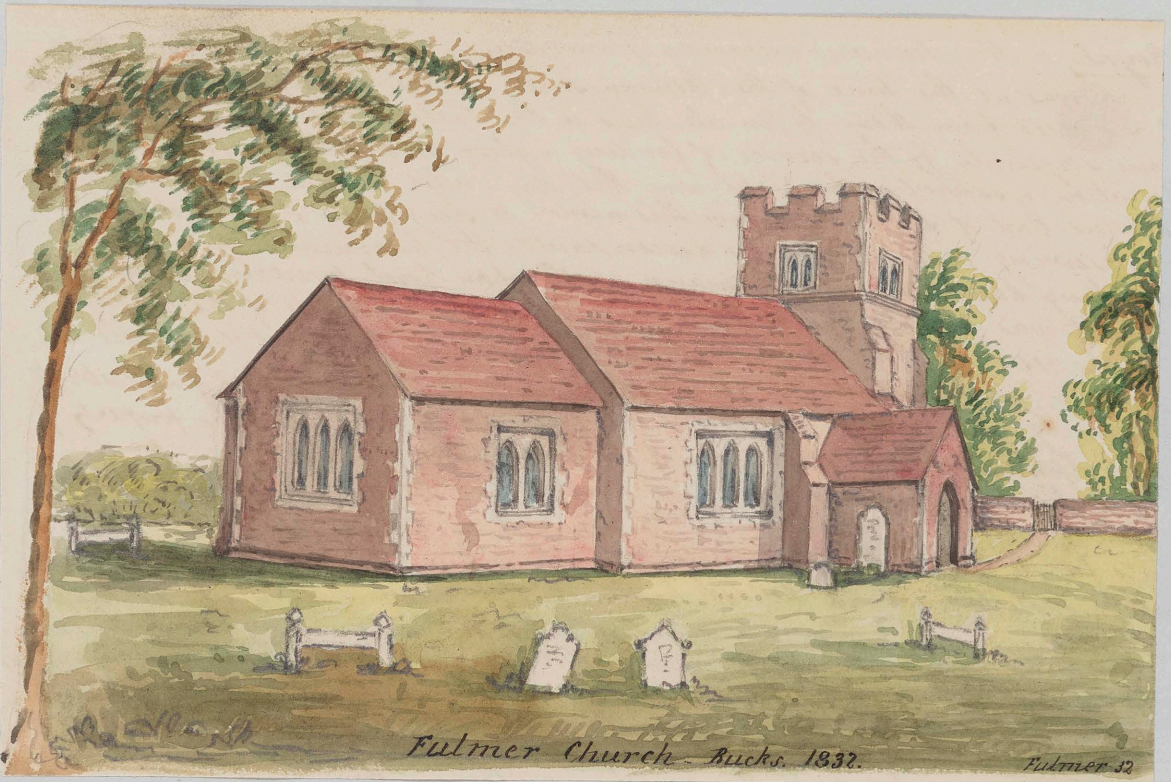
Church

In the Church is a brass plate, in memory of Eustace Mascall, clerk of the works to Cardinal Wolsey, at the building of St. Frediswide, in Oxford (meaning Christ-Church College) and for seventeen years chief clerk of accounts for all the buildings of King Henry 8 within 20 miles of London. He died in 1567, being then pistell-reader in Windsor Castle.

David Salter in 1664 gave 17£ per annum to buy loaves & white herrings for the poor & two shillings for a pair of white kid gloves for the rector, on the first Sunday in Lent, as long as the world should last.

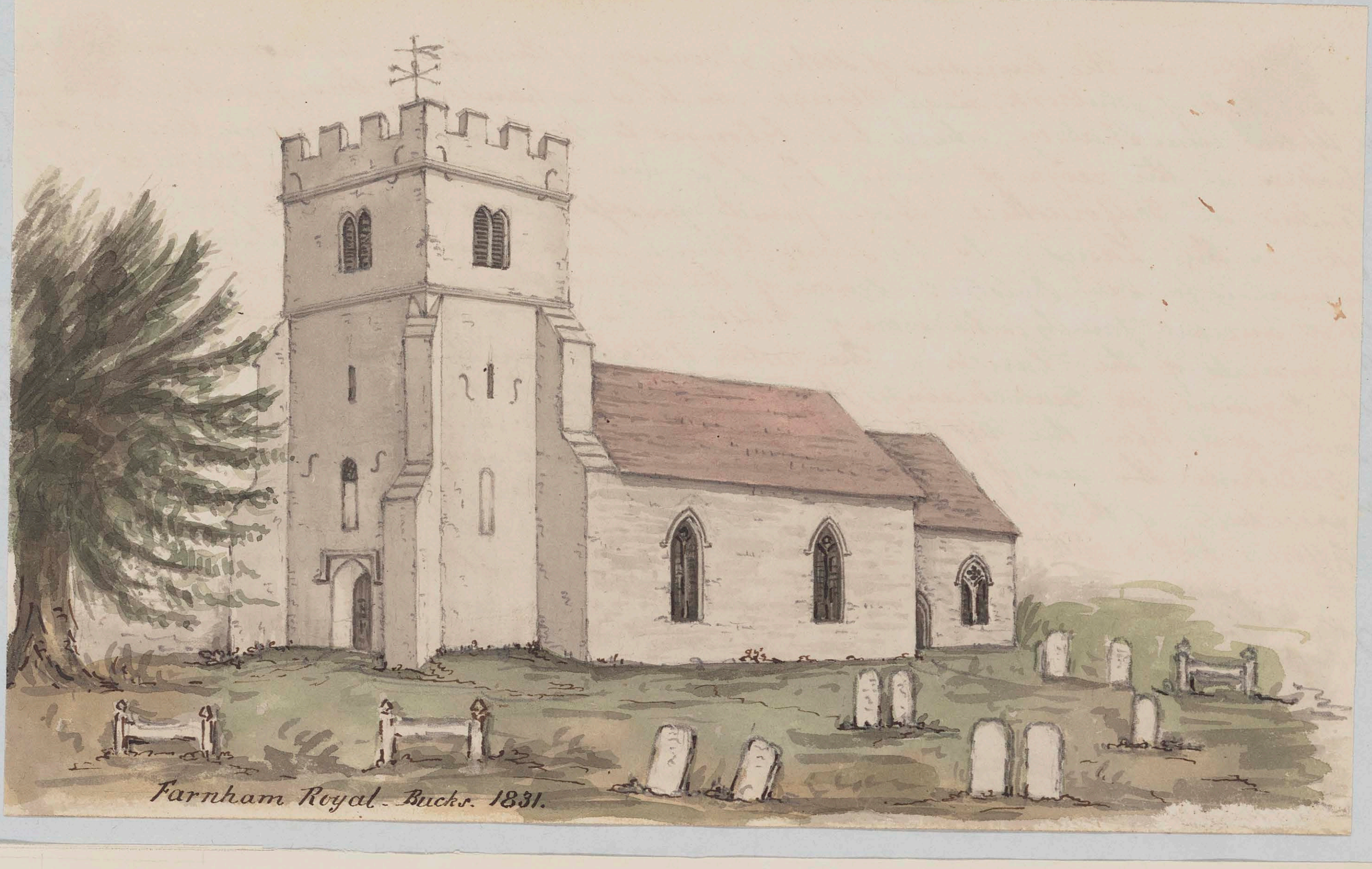
Lyson's Mag. Brit.

The body of the Church was rebuilt about the year 1820 or 1.

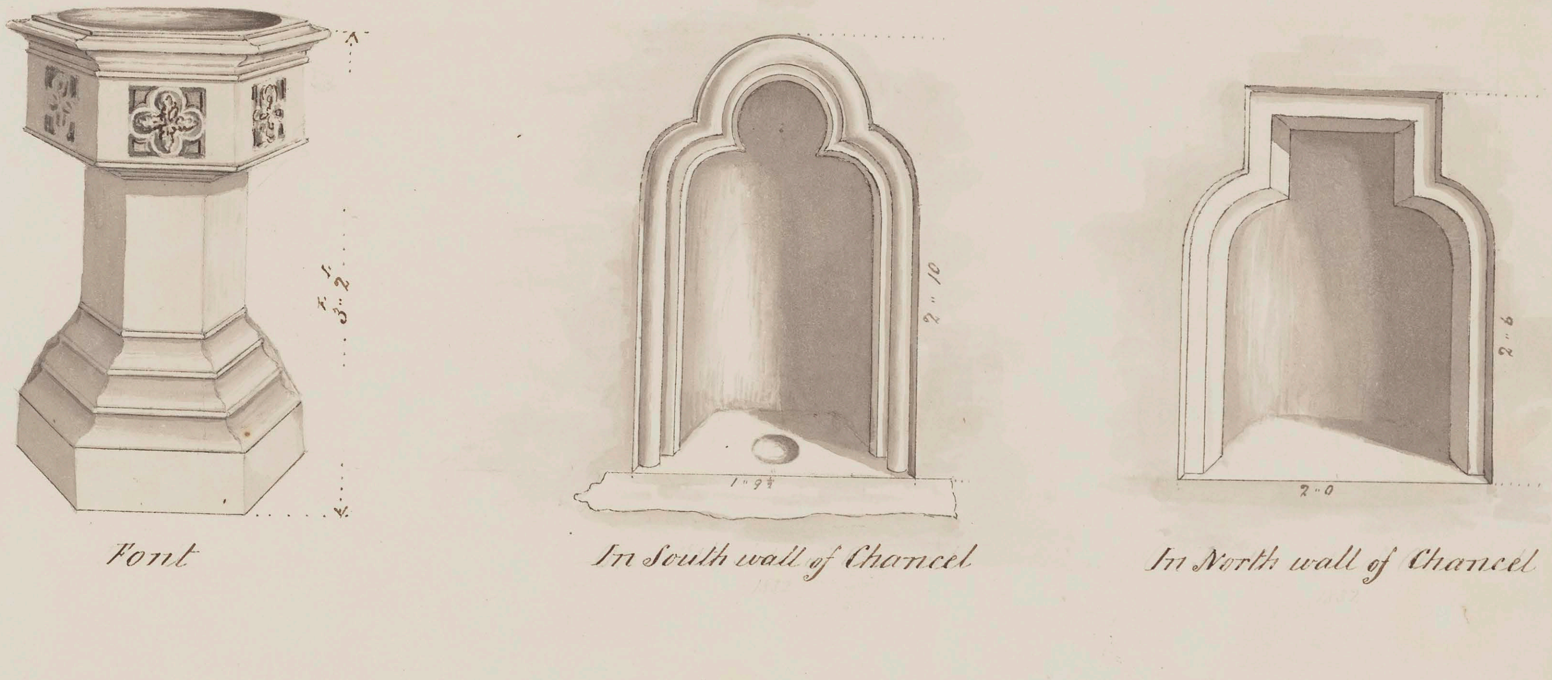


Fulmer Church - Bucks. 1837.

Fulmer 52



Farnham Royal - Bucks. 1831.


Ft In
3 " 2
2 " 10
1 " 9½
2 " 6
2 " 0

Font

In South wall of Chancel

In North wall of Chancel

Farnham Church 1832

Bishop Fleetwood Rector.

Wexham about a mile & a half north east of Slough. — The learned Bishop Fleetwood, before his promotion to the bench, was rector of Wexham. During his residence at this place which was from 1705 to 1708 he published his Chronicon Preciosum. In 1708 he was made Bishop of St. Asaph. Lyson's Mag. Brit.

Church

Upton in the county of Buckingham 2 miles N. E. of Windsor. The Church is an anciant Saxon structure and within it are memorials for Edward Bulstrode, Squire of the body to King Henry 7 & King Henry 8 & others of that anciant family, who were of Bulstrode in this parish. A new Church was built on a site nearer to Windsor in 1836.

Bulstrode Park. Residence of Judge Jefferies &c.

Bulstrode Park is in this parish and lies on the south side of the high road to Oxford between Uxbridge & Beaconsfield. It was originally the seat of the ancient family of Bulstrodes & afterwards became the property & residence of Lord Chancellor Jefferies; it was purchased by the Earl of Portland of Mr Dyre, son in law of the disgraced Chancellor, about the latter end of King William's reign. His descendant the Duke of Portland sold it to the Duke of Somerset in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The park contains about 800 acres with a beautifully diversified surface. A mansion was built in 1686 by Lord Chancellor Jefferies on the site of one of older date. It has been taken down by the Duke of Somerset & not at present rebuilt.

Slough. residence of Dr. Herschell.

dsor &c &c.

the residence of

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Lyson's Mag. Brit. Hakewell's Hist of Windsor &c &c.

Slough. residence of Dr Herschell.

Slough is a hamlet in the parish of Upton, & has acquired celebrity from its having been the residence of Doctor Herschel for some years of the latter part of his life

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THE

PEDIGREE, or GENEALOGY,

OF THE

Ancient Family of Bulstrode,

IN THE COUNTY OF BUCKS:

(*Supplied from Monuments, Tomb-Stones, Church Registers, College of Arms, and Ledger Books.*)

THEIR first name was *Shobbington*, and came to be changed into that of *Bulstrode* by this remarkable adventure:—

When William the Conqueror had subdued this kingdom to his obedience, he granted the estate of the *Shobbingtons*, whose capital seat (now likewise called Bulstrode) was situated in the middle of a fine park by Gerard's cross, near Beaconsfield, and had been in their family for several ages before, to a certain Norman Lord who came over with him, of which the *Shobbington* who then enjoyed it having notice, he resolved rather to die upon the spot, than tamely to suffer himself to be turned out of possession of that inheritance which had descended to him from his ancestors. In this resolution he armed his servants and his tenants, whose number was very considerable. Upon which the Norman Lord, who had advice of it, obtained of the King a thousand of his regular troops, to help him to take possession of the estate by force. Whereupon *Shobbington* applied himself to his relations and neighbours to assist him, and the two ancient families of the Hambdens and Penns took arms, together with their servants and tenants, and came to his relief. When they were all joined, they cast up works whose remains appear to this day in the place where the park now is, and the Norman Lord, with his forces, came and encamped before their intrenchments.

Now whether it were that they wanted horses or not, is uncertain; but the story goes, that having managed a parcel of *bulls*, they mounted them, and, sallying out of their intrenchments in the night, surprized the Normans in their camp, killed many of them, and put the rest to flight.

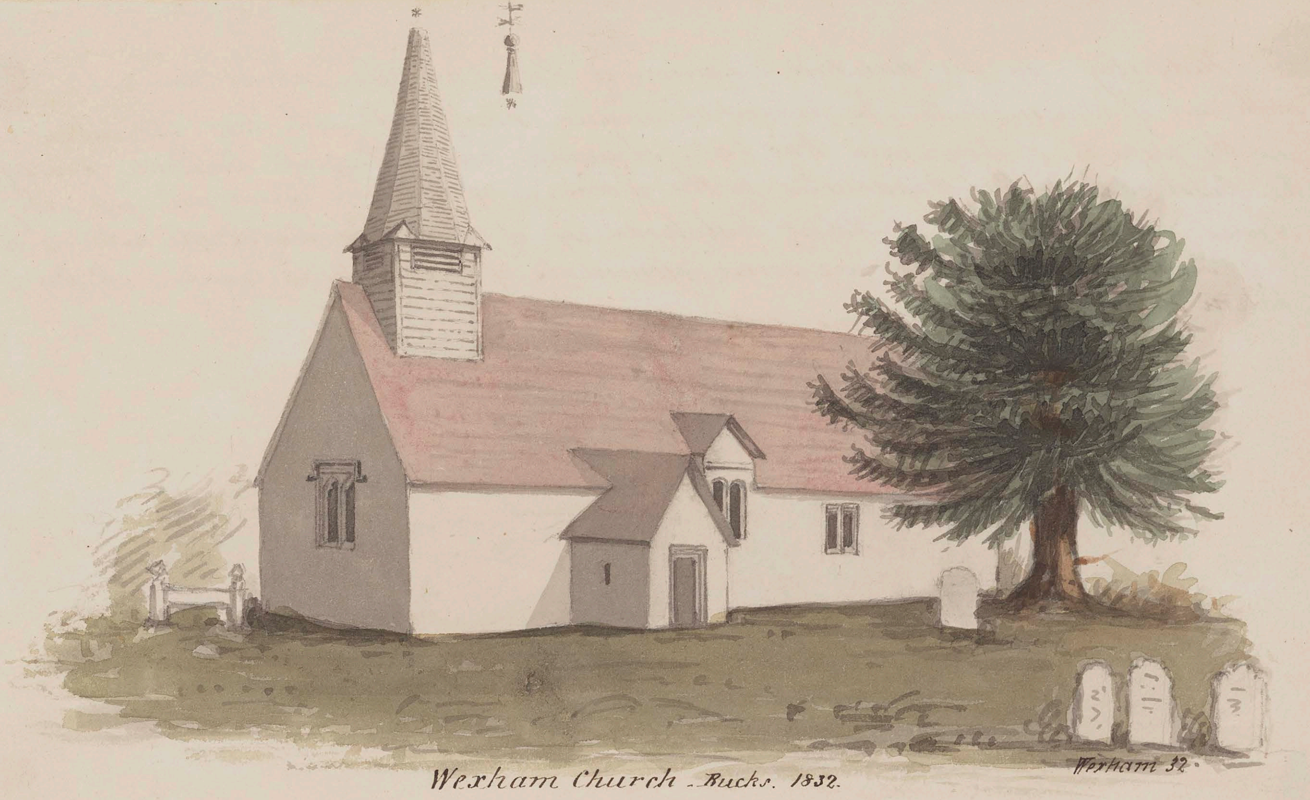
The King having intelligence of it, and not thinking it safe for him, whilst his power was yet new and unsettled, to drive a daring and obstinate people to despair, sent an herald to them to know what they would have, and promised *Shobbington* a safe conduct if he would come to Court, which *Shobbington* accordingly did, riding thither upon a *bull* (accompanied with his seven sons). Being introduced into the Royal presence, the King asked his demands, and why he alone dared to resist, when the rest of the kingdom had submitted to his government, and owned him for their Sovereign?—*Shobbington* answered, that he and his ancestors had long been inhabitants of this island, and had enjoyed that estate for many years; that if the King would permit him to keep it, he would become his subject, and be faithful to him, as he had been to his predecessors.—The King gave him his Royal word that he would, and immediately granted him the free enjoyment of his estate; upon which the family was from thence called *Shobbington* alias *Bulstrode;* but in process of time the first name was discontinued, and that of *Bulstrode* only has remained to them.

The truth of this story is not only confirmed by long tradition in the family, but by several memoirs which they have remaining, and by the ruins of the works that are to this day seen in the park of Bulstrode, as well as by the crest of their arms, which is a bull's head erased *(gul.)*, attired *(or)*, between two wings *(sable);* which said pedigree is deduced to the year 1739.

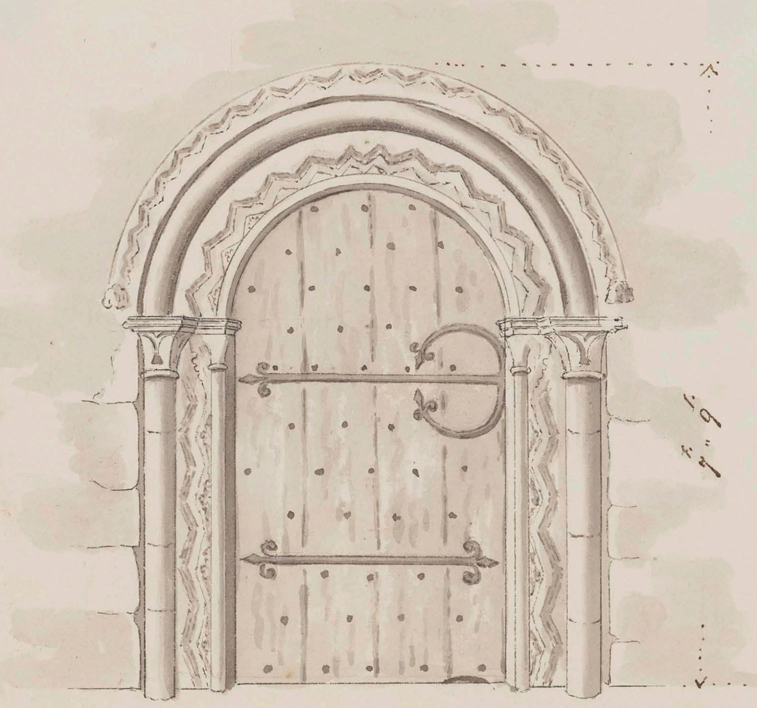
It had been in the possession of the Portland Family about 120 years, when it was sold by William Henry Cavendish Scott, Duke of Portland, in the year 1810, to Edward Adolphus, Duke of Somerset, the present possessor.

February 7th. 1833.

W. Lake, Albion Press, Uxbridge.

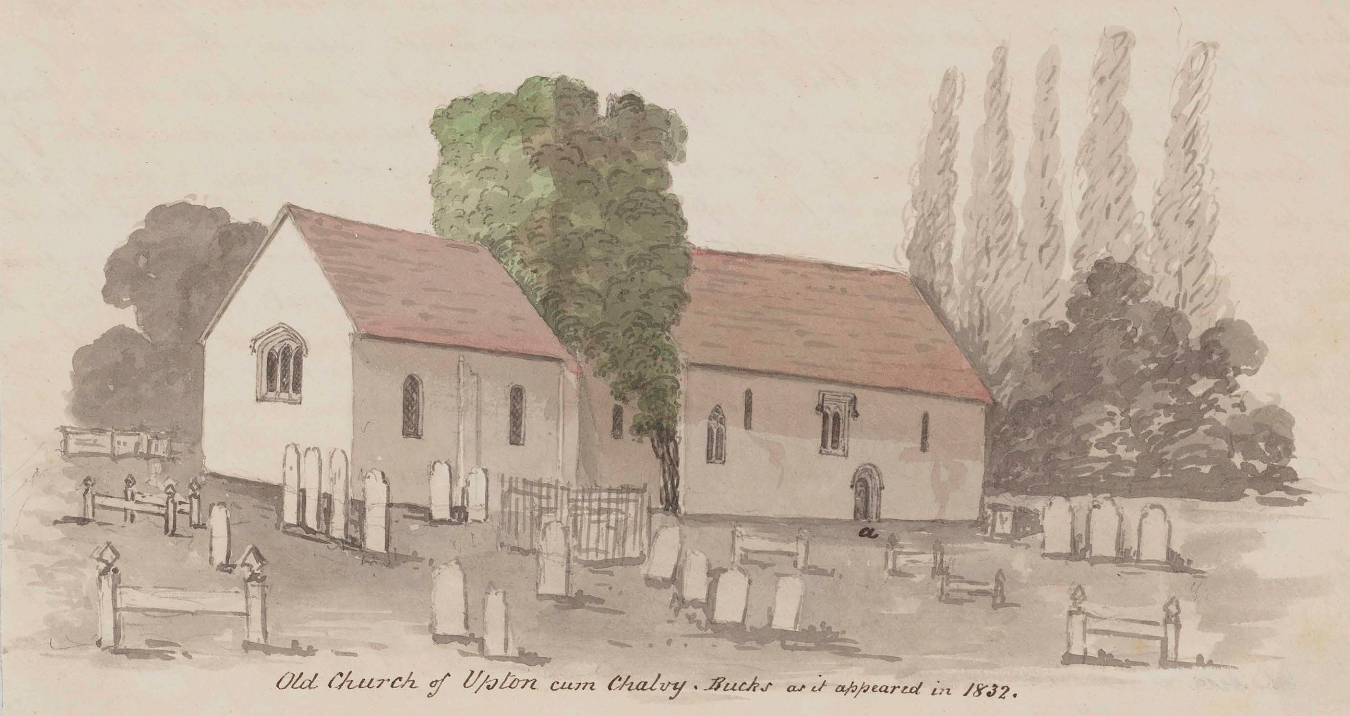


Wexham Church - Bucks. 1832.



Door in the Church of Upton-cum-Chalvey Bucks. 1832.

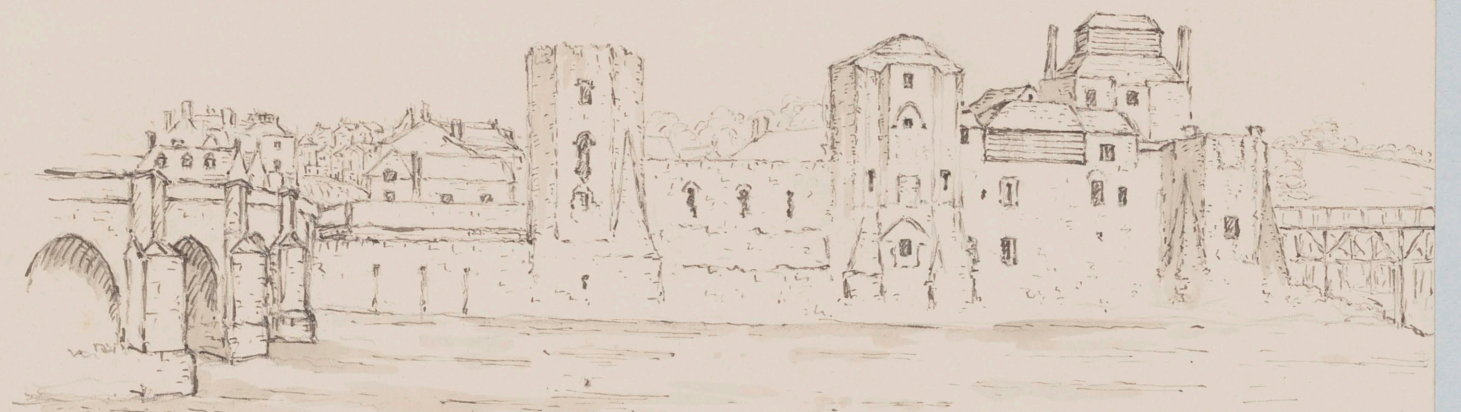
The same as that marked a in sketch below.



Old Church of Upton cum Chalvy. Bucks as it appeared in 1832.

Burnham Abbey.. In 1265 Richard King of the Romans founded an abbey of Benedictine Nuns which was endowed with the manors of Burnham Cippenham, Stoke, Bulstrode, & some smaller estates. When dissolved in the reign of King Henry 8th its revenues were valued at £51. 2. 4½. – Lyson's Mag. Brit.

The small remains of the building are now converted into Farm yard offices &c &c. It is situated rather more than a mile from the village on the south of the geat Bath road.



Newport Castle. Monmouthshire
July 6. 1855

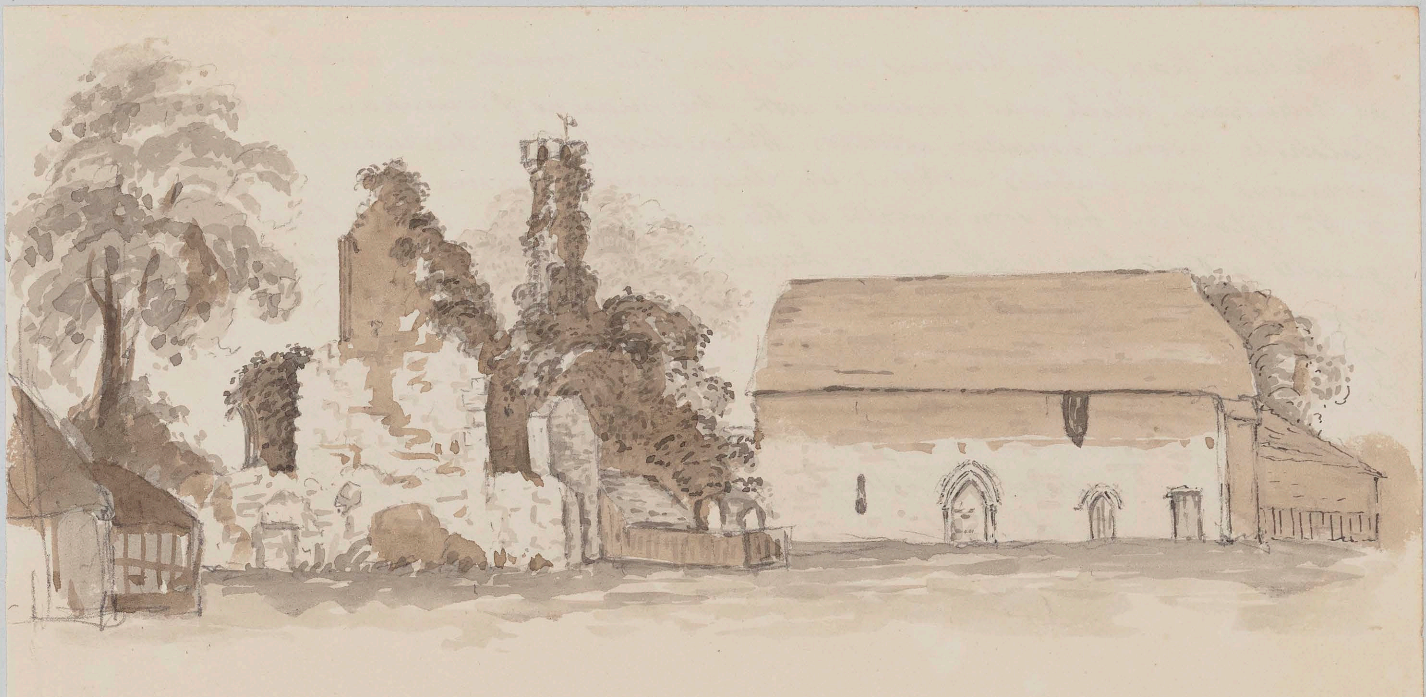
Newport . Monmouthshire 24 m. S.W by S. of Monmouth on the river Usk
The Castle was erected by Robert Earl of Gloucester natural son of Hen.y 1. It came afterward severally into the hands of Richard de Clare Earl of Hereford, the Le Despensers & Ralph Earl of Stafford who performed the most valorous exploits under the Black Prince at the Battle of Cressy, for which service he was created Earl of Hereford. In his family it continued till the attainder of Edmund third Duke of Buckingham, when the castle & lordship was seized by Hen.y 8th.

The shell of the castle stands close to the foot of the Bridge on the right bank of the Usk. It is a massive structure but not of large dimension although it appears to have formerly been of greater extent. The building forms nearly a parallelogram & is constructed with rubble coigned with hewn stone. Toward the river in the centre is a square tower which served for the keep or citadel, flanked with small turretts. Beneath this is a sally port facing the river having a pointed arch & a groove for a portcullis – On each side are the remains of other towers.– Two of the Towers are in part inhabited and converted into a Brewery the one nearest to the Bridge is a ruin.

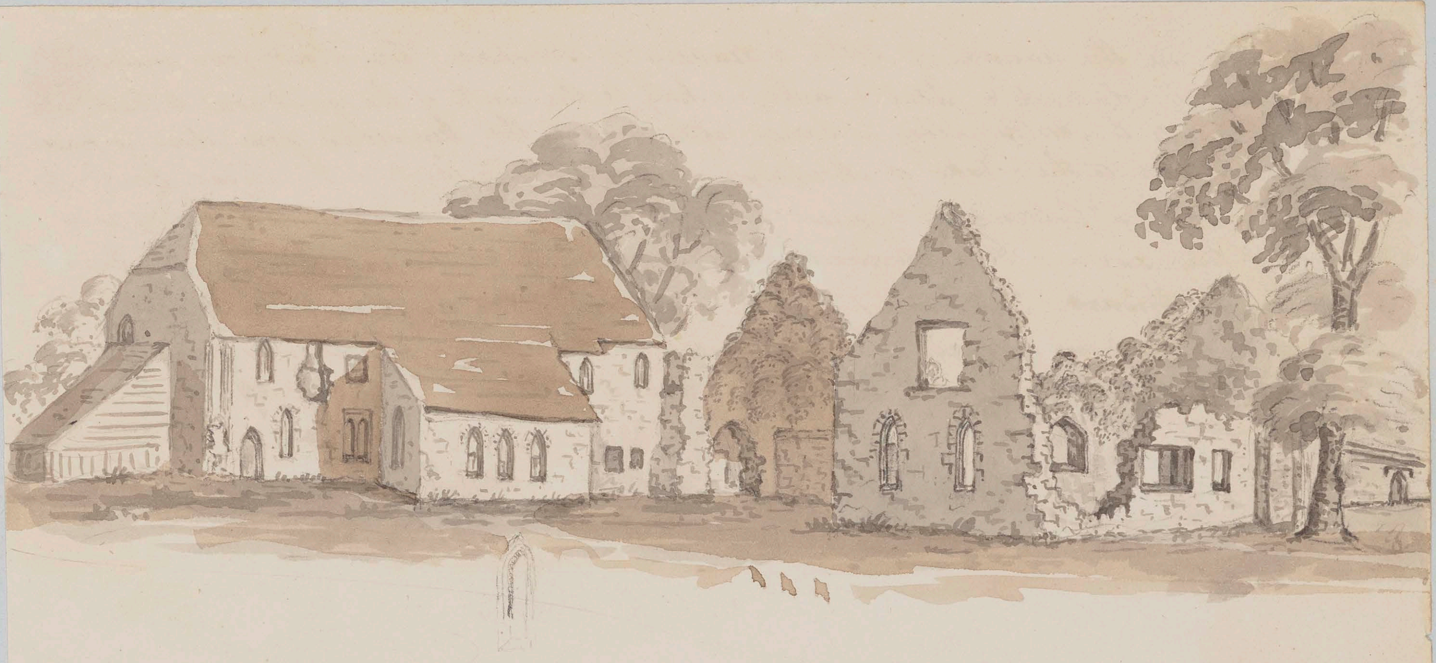
Newport was formerly defended by fortified walls but at present no vestiges whatever remain.

The Bridge is of stone with five arches & completed in the year 1800.

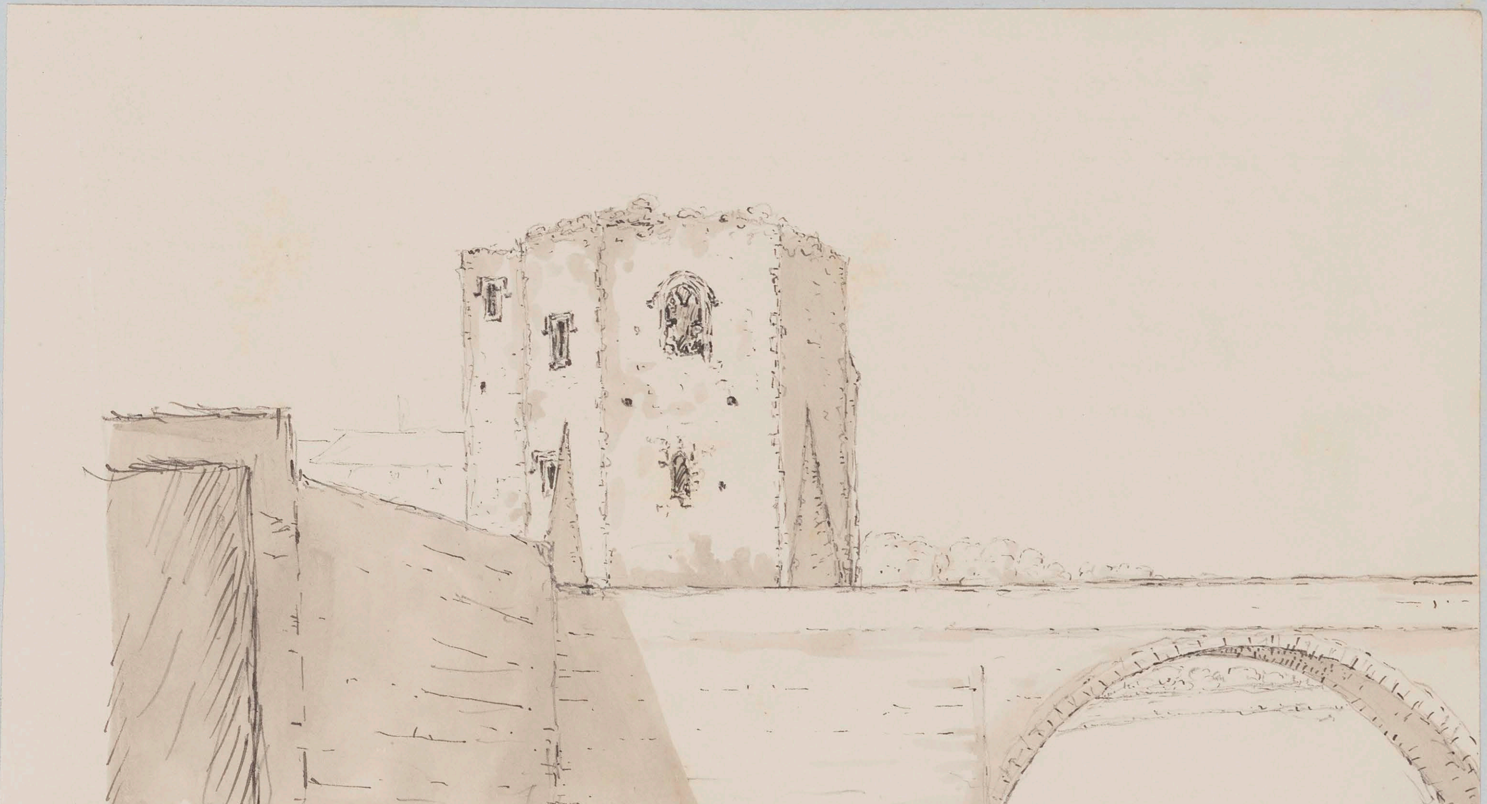
Iter. July 6. 1855



Burnham Abbey - Bucks - 1832.



Burnham Abbey - Bucks. 1832.



Newport Castle - Monmouthshire - July 6. 1855

Hitcham about 5 miles north west by west of Windsor. In the time of Henry 8 & Elizabeth the manor belonged to the families of Ramsey & Clerke. In 1602 Queen Elizabeth paid a visit to Sir William Clerke at Hitcham, upon which occasion we are told that "he so behaved himself, that he pleased nobody, but gave occasion to have his misery & vanity spread far and wide." – The present proprietor of the manor is Lord Grenville

Visit of Q. Elizabeth

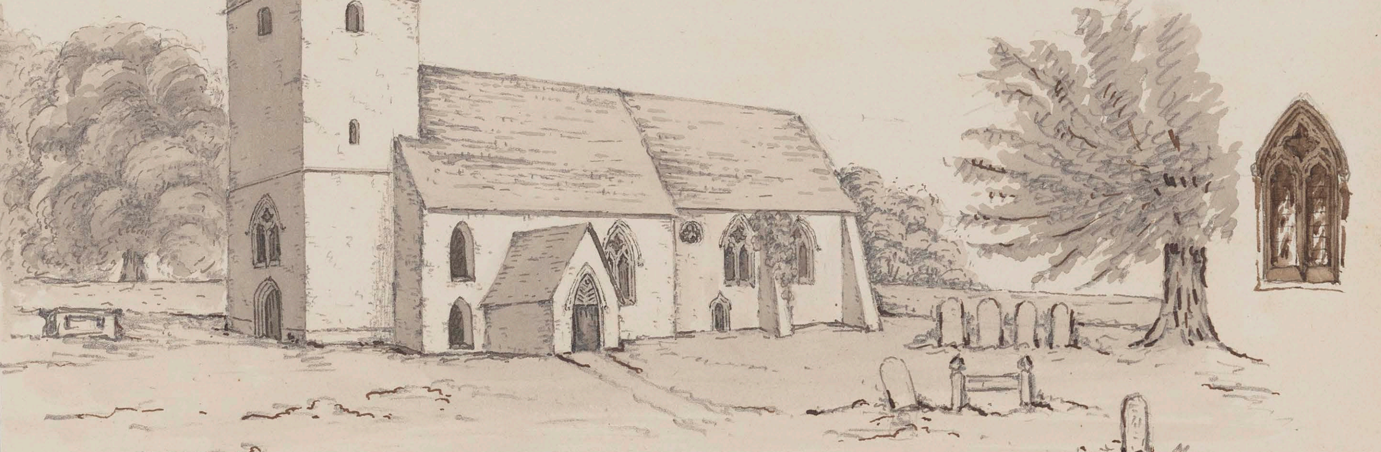
Church.

In the church are several memorials for the families of Ramsey & Clerke. The windows of the chancel are decorated with stained glass, the colours of which are very brilliant

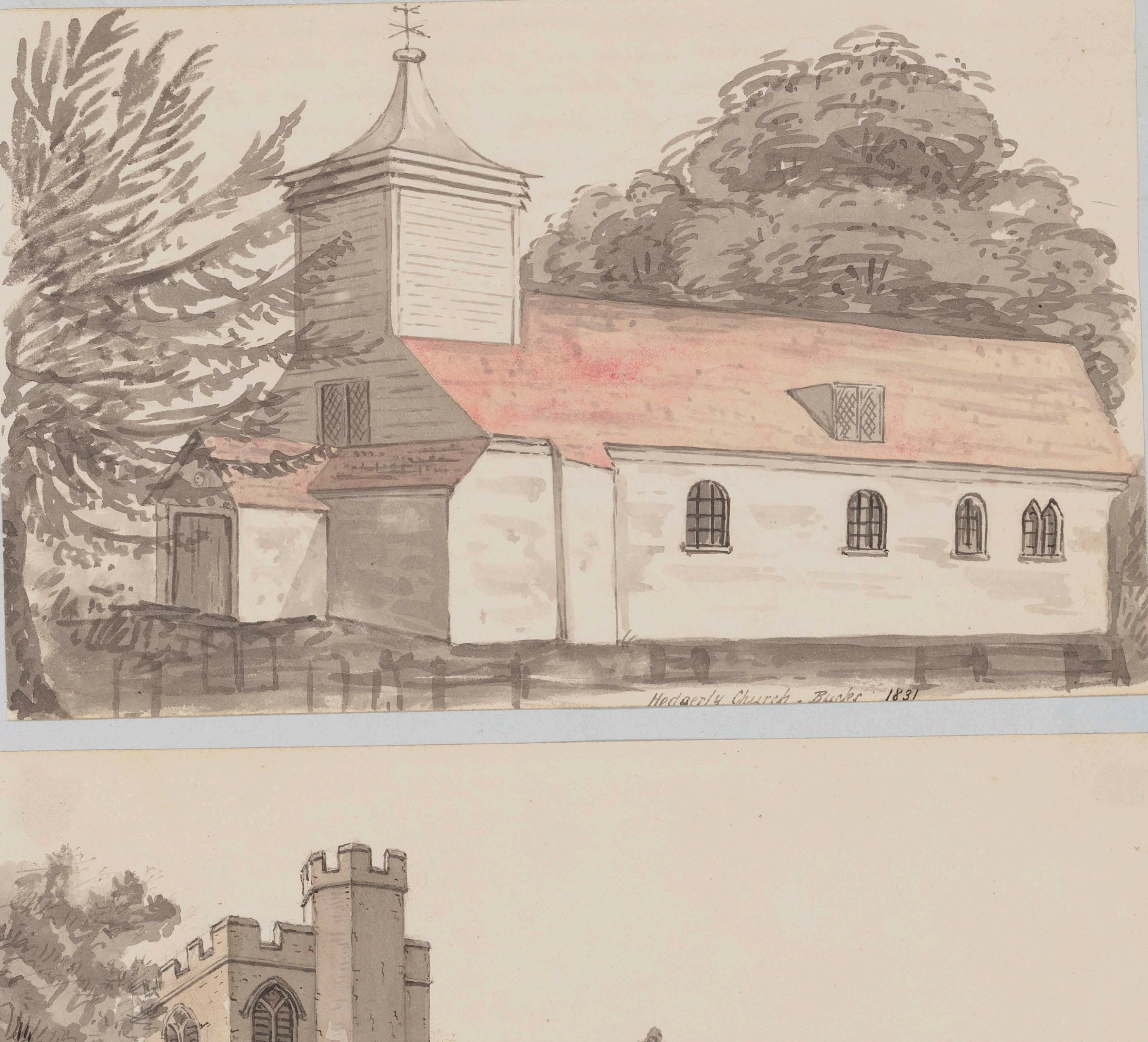
Lyson's Mag. Brit.

Hedgerley. 2¾ miles south east of Beaconsfield. In the church are some memorials of the Bulstrode family. – Lysons Mag. Brit.

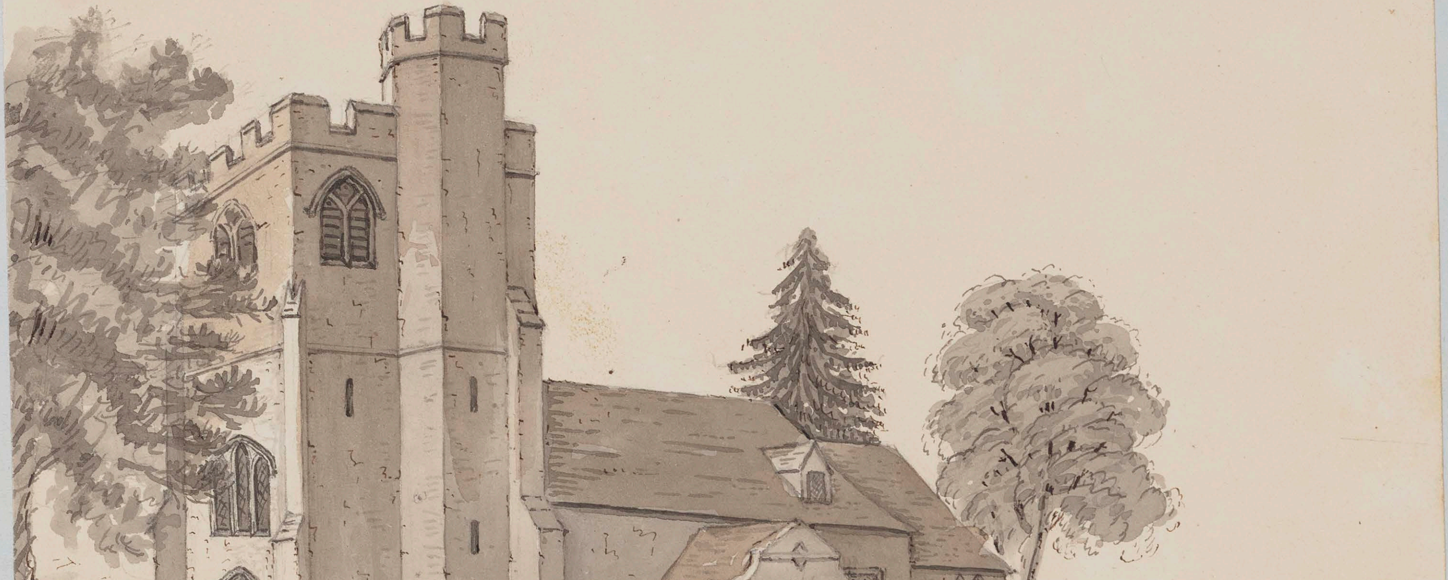
Dorney about 2½ miles nearly west of Eton.



St Hitcham Church _ Buckinghamshire
1832.



Hedgerly Church _ Bucks 1831



Dorney Church _ Bucks. 1832.

St. Robert's Chapel at Knaresborough is "hollowed out of the solid rock; it is 10ft. 6in. in length 9ft in breadth & 7ft. 6in. high. The roof and altar are adorned with gothic ornaments. Behind the altar is a large niche, where formerly was an image, and on each side is a place for the holy water. There are three heads traced on the wall, supposed to be an emblematical allusion to the order of the Monks of the "Holy Trinity" who formerly possessed the neighbouring Priory; & at a small distance is another head, which is thought to have been designed as a representation of John the Baptist, to whom the chapel was probably dedicated. On one side of the entrance, which is shaded with spreading and pendant ivy, is the rude figure of a warrior, cut in the rock, represented in the act of drawing his sword to defend the sacred recess from the violence of hostile intruders". - Beaut. Engl. & Wales.

St. Robert - a native of York.

Retires to Knaresborough

Resides at St. Hilda

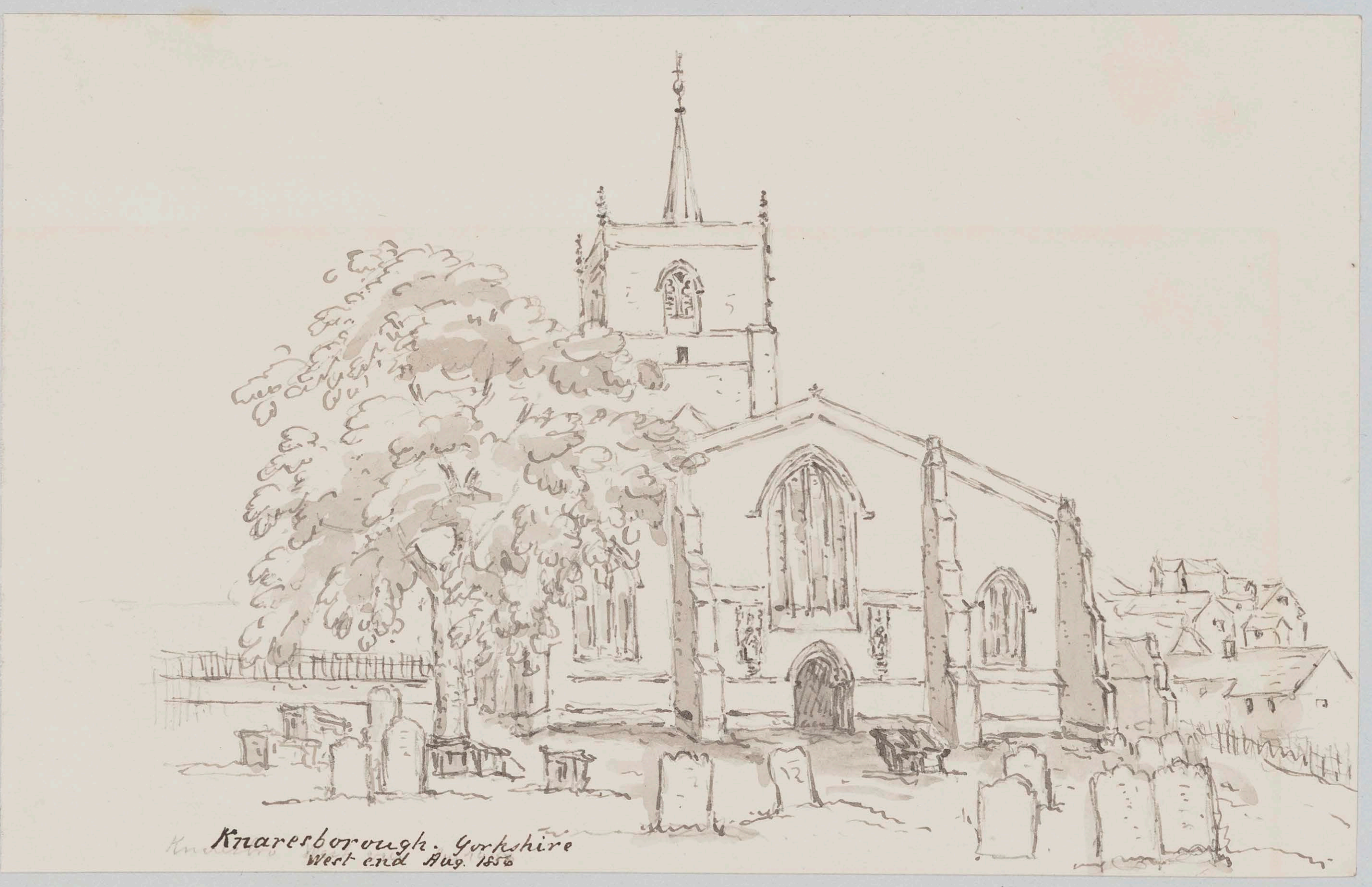
His cell broken into by thieves & he takes up his abode with the monks of Adley.

Returns to St. Hilda

St. Hilda destroyed & he returns to Knaresboro.

Death.

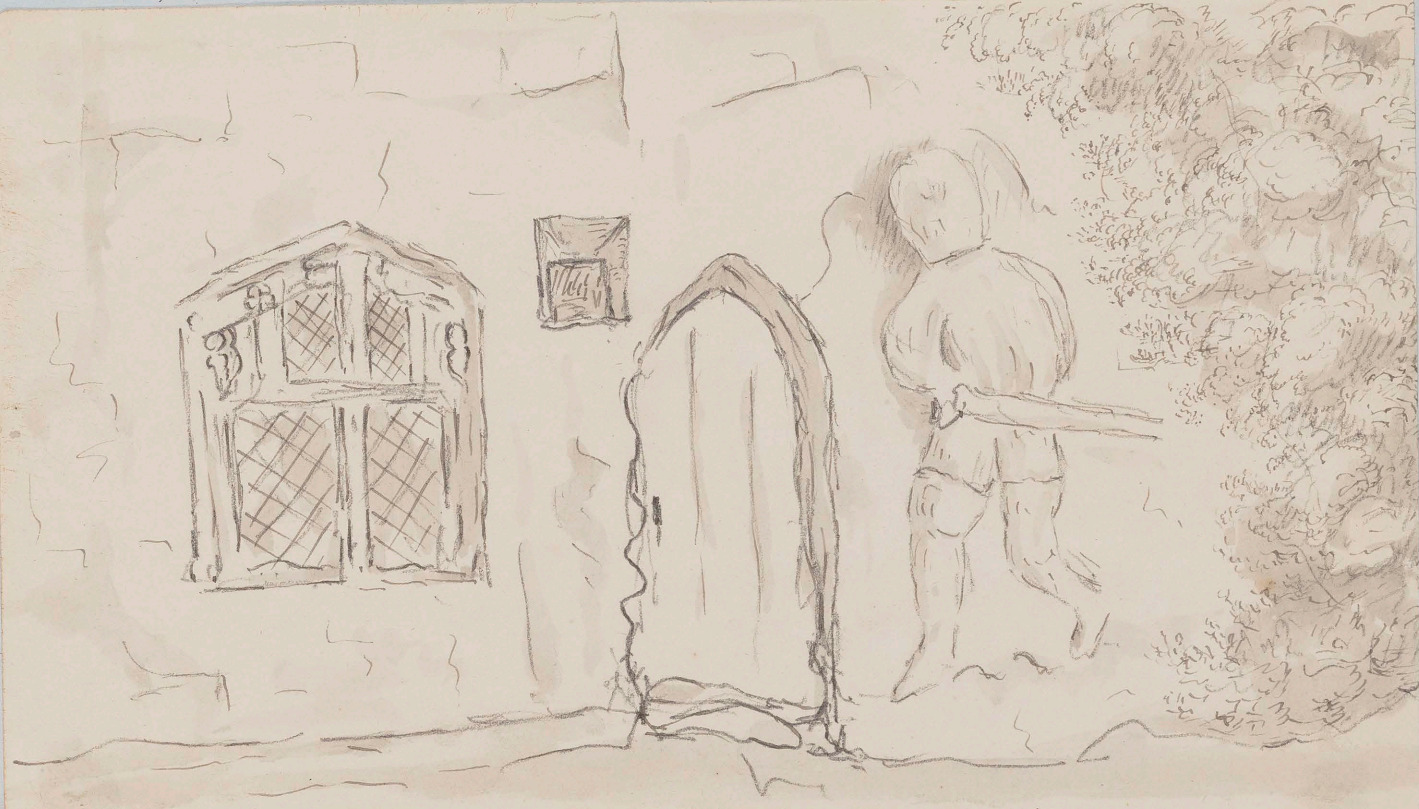
St. Robert the reputed founder of this curious chapel, was a native of York, being the son of Took Flower, who was twice Lord Mayor of that city in the reign of Richd. I. From his infancy he was inclined to prayer & contemplation; & as he grew up to maturity he was remarkable both for his learning & piety. He entered into a religious house called New Monastery of the Cistertian Order. After staying there for some time, his piety took a romantic turn. He retired to a solitary hermitage, among the rocks at Knaresborough, where he lived with wonderful abstinance & austerity. At length a certain lady who lived not far from his cell, gave him the chapel of St. Hilda, & as much ground as he thought proper to cultivate. Here he remaind for some time. But thieves having broken into his cell, he retired to Spofford where he resided awhile. The monks of Adley earnestly requested him to take up his residence among them & he became a poor brother of their house. But the austerity of his life not suiting the looser sort of monks who were impatient of rebuke, & derided those mortifications which they did not chuse to imitate, he left the convent, & returned to his chapel of St. Hilda. A short time after, William d'Estoteville, lord of the forest considering St. Robert as a hypocrite, & his cell as a receptacle of robbers, ordered his servants to level it with the ground. - Robert then removed to his former Hermitage near Knaresborough. D'Esteville afterwards became his patron & gave him all the land between his cell & Grimbald Cragg. Some time afterwards King John paid him a visit, & gave him as much land in Swinesco as could be cultivated by one plough or team. - St. Robert lived to a very advanced age & was interred in his own chapel of the Holy Cross, at the place where the Priory was afterwards founded. Beaut of Engl. & Wales



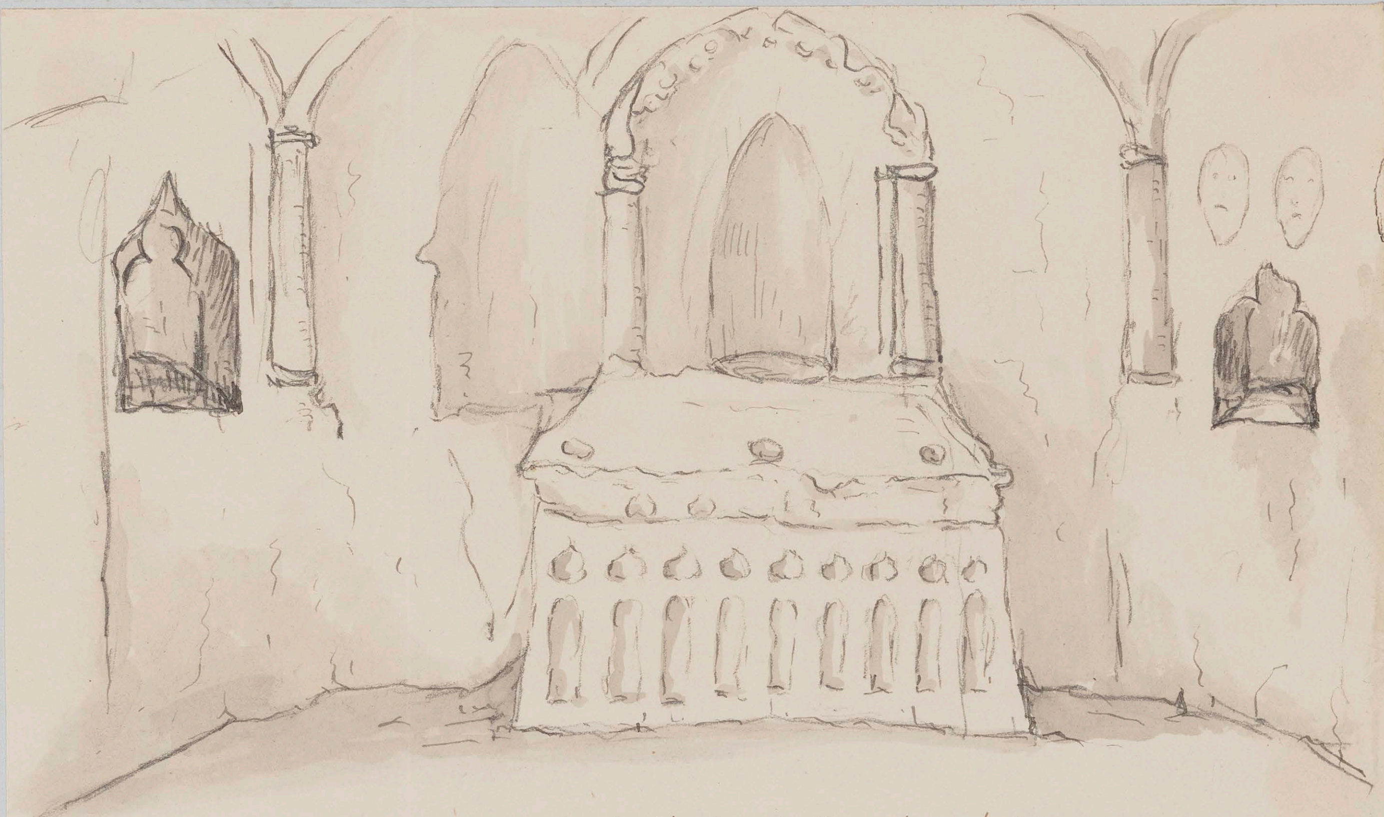
Knaresborough. Yorkshire
West end Aug. 1856

Knaresborough Church appears to have been built at different periods. The aisles are separated from the nave by narrow pointed arches probably of the early gothic period, but the whole church is filled up with galleries in an unusual manner. In the north aisle is a private chapel, the burial place of the "Slingsbys". In it is a plain black altar tomb; another with full length figures of a Knight & Lady lying on their backs, & against the wall is the statue of a warrior in the dress of the time of the Commonwealth leaning on his sword. I could only see these through the window the chapel being kept locked & I had not time to apply for admission to the interior. — At the east end of the south aisle is another small chapel said to be the burial place of the "Roundell" family but I was told it contains no monuments — Against the outside wall of this chapel is a long stone or stones (about 16ft long) with rude sculpture & inscription, a part of which only I could make out (see sketch 173) - In the division (a) is sculptured a cherubim surrounded with a wreath

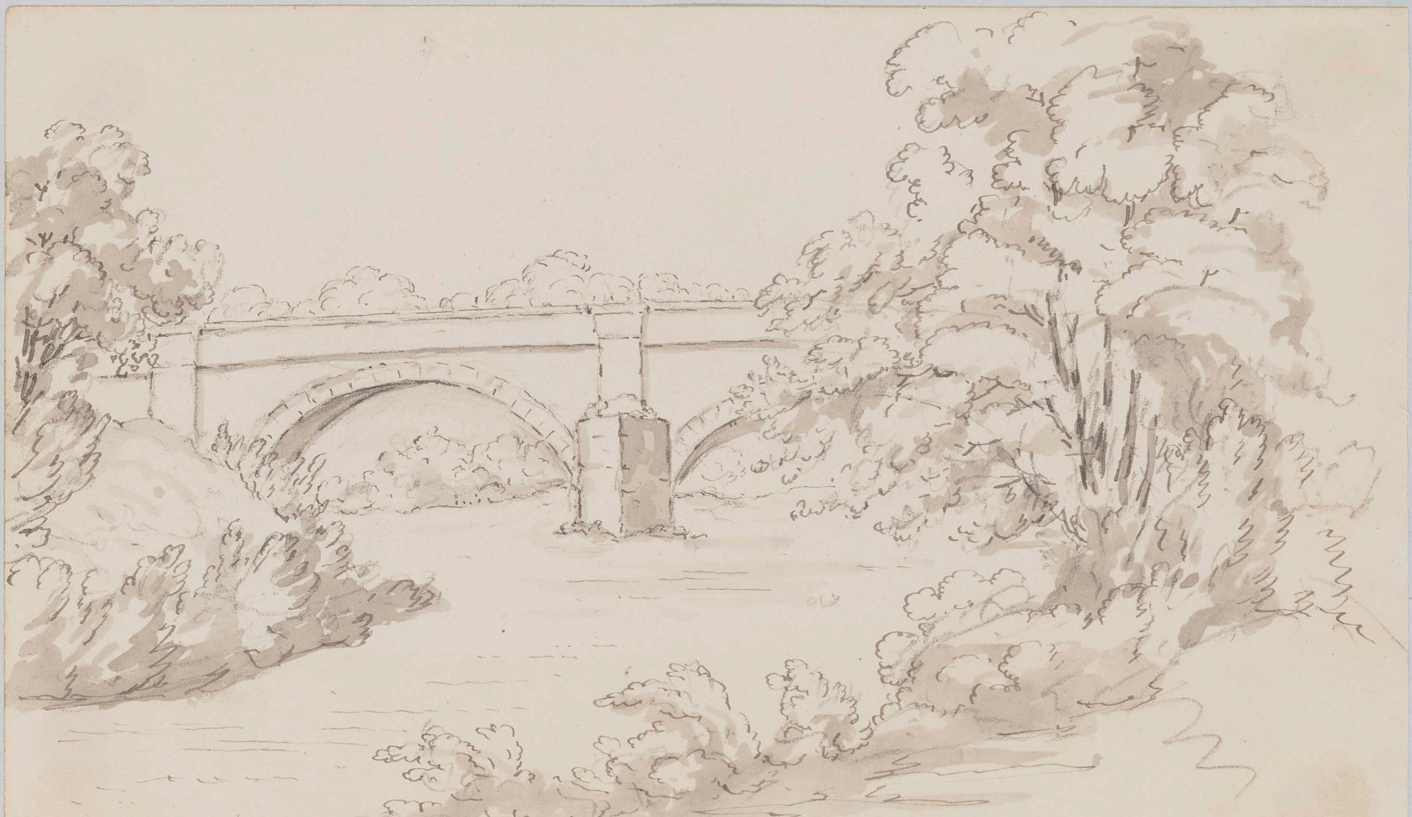
Turn to bottom of p. 173



Entrance to St. Robert's Chapel - Knaresborough
Sept. 12. 1852.



Interior of St. Robert's Chapel. Knaresborough. Sep. 12. 1852.



Grimbald Bridge about 1½ m from Knaresborough
and within a few hundred yards of St. Robert's Cave the scene of the murder of Daniel Clark by Eugene Aram on the 8th. February 1744-5. He was convicted of the murder & executed in August 1759.

Knaresborough in the west riding of Yorkshire, 16 miles west by north of York, on the eastern bank of the river Nidd, across which there are here two bridges, repaired & enlarged, the High bridge in 1773 & the Low bridge in 1779.

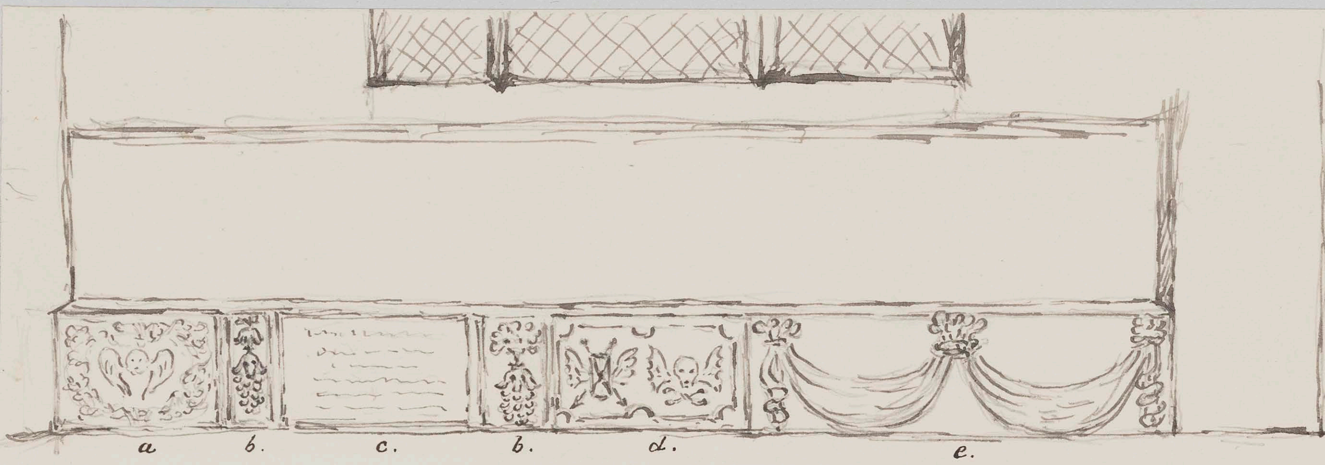
Castle

The Castle of Knaresborough is placed on a lofty & precipitous eminence projecting into the river & was built by Serlo de Burgh who accompanied William the Conqueror into England and received this together with several other Lordships as a reward for his services. It having reverted to the crown in 1300 it was afterwards granted by Edwd. 2d to his favorite Piers Gaveston. In the year 1371 the manor & castle of Knaresborough was given by Edward 3d to his fourth son John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster. From that time it hath belonged to the Duchy of Lancaster. — Richard 2d was imprisoned here for a short time, the place of his confinement is supposed to have been in that part of the principal tower still called the King's chamber. — In 1590 the castle was repaired by Henry Slingsby Esqr. who held the castle & barbacan by lease. — In November 1644 Lord Fairfax took the town by assault but the garrison held out till the 20th of Decr. — In the year 1648 the castle by order of the Parliament was rendered untenable, & the massive walls & formidable towers, have ever since been mouldering away. — The castle contained near 2½ acres within its walls, which were flanked with eleven towers. Part of the principal tower is still remaining & appears to have been built about the time of Edward 3d. This tower was a square 54 feet on each side & 53 feet high. Underneath is the dungeon into which the descent is by 12 steps. It is 23 feet in length by about 20 feet in breadth. The roof is arched with stone and supported by one round pillar in the centre 9 feet in circumference. Above this dungeon is the guard room of similar size & the roof supported in a similar way by one massive pillar. Over this was the anti-chamber & state-room commonly called the King's chamber, each room appearing to have been about 16 feet square. and here Richard 2d is said to have been confined. Only a part of the walls now remain of these rooms the roof and one side being entirely gone. The tower originally consisted of three stories with the dungeon below. The upper story consisted of rooms similar to those called the King's chambers.

Richard 2d. imprisoned.

Destroyed by order of Parliament.

Beaut. of Engl. & Wales - Parliamet. Gazetteer &c. &c.



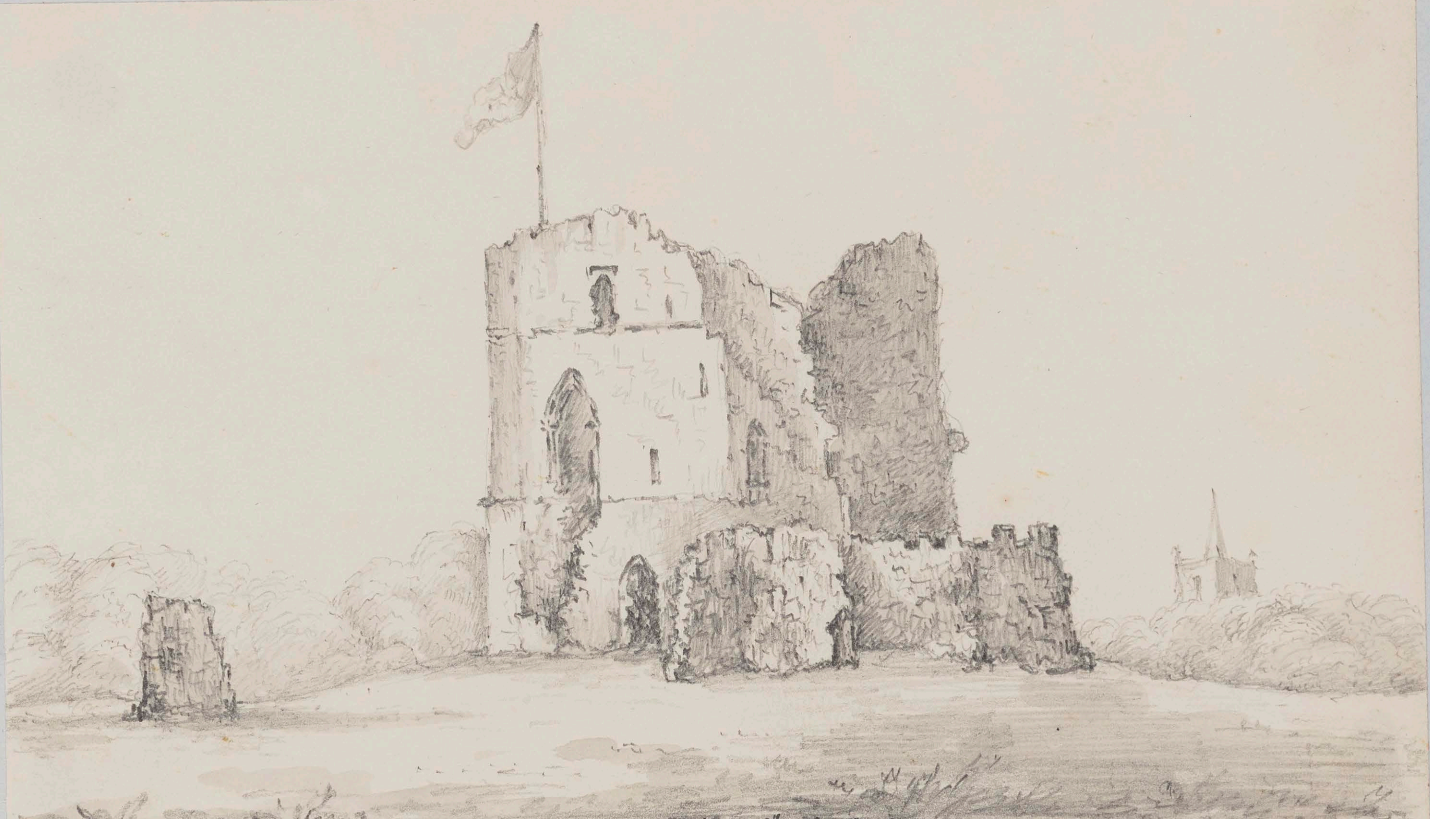
Sculptured Stones built in the wall, (outside and on a level with the Church yard) of Roundell's Chapel Knaresbro Church Yorkshire
Augt. 24. 1856.

The above has apparently been originally in four pieces
viz - a - formed one piece
b.c.b. ditt.
d. - - ditto
e. - - - ditto

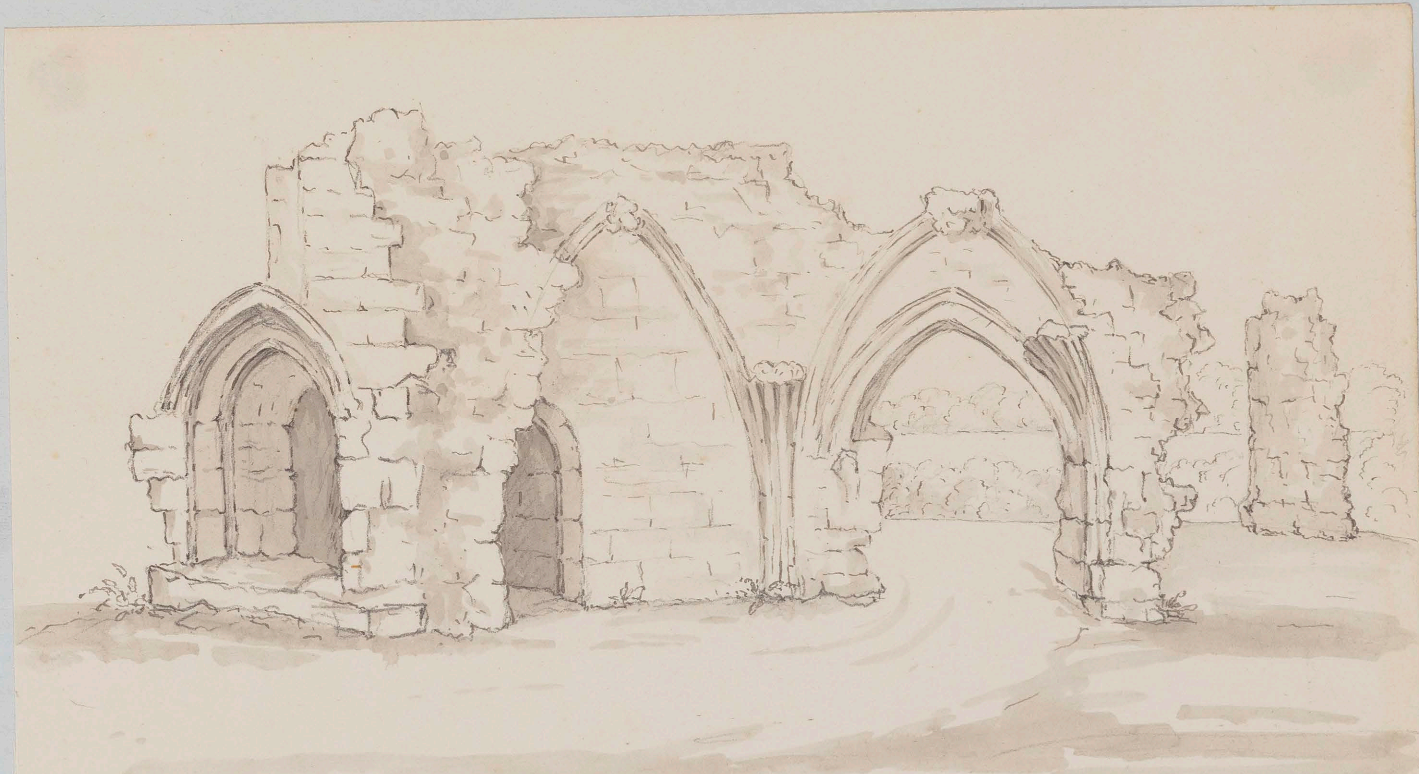
of leaves bound together with flowing ribbons – d. an hourglass with darts & death's head with cross bones & both having wings attached. e. drapery – b.b bunches of fruit &c. inscription as follows the stars denoting words I could not decipher.

Here lyeth Mary eldest daughter of * *
Roundell of Scriven married to Simon
Warner of Knaresborough 24 years to
whom she bare 4 children 3 sons & one
daughter & departed this life the 11 day
of June 1674 & * * year of her age
Vita * * * * * * * * *
corpus terra * * spiritus alia * *

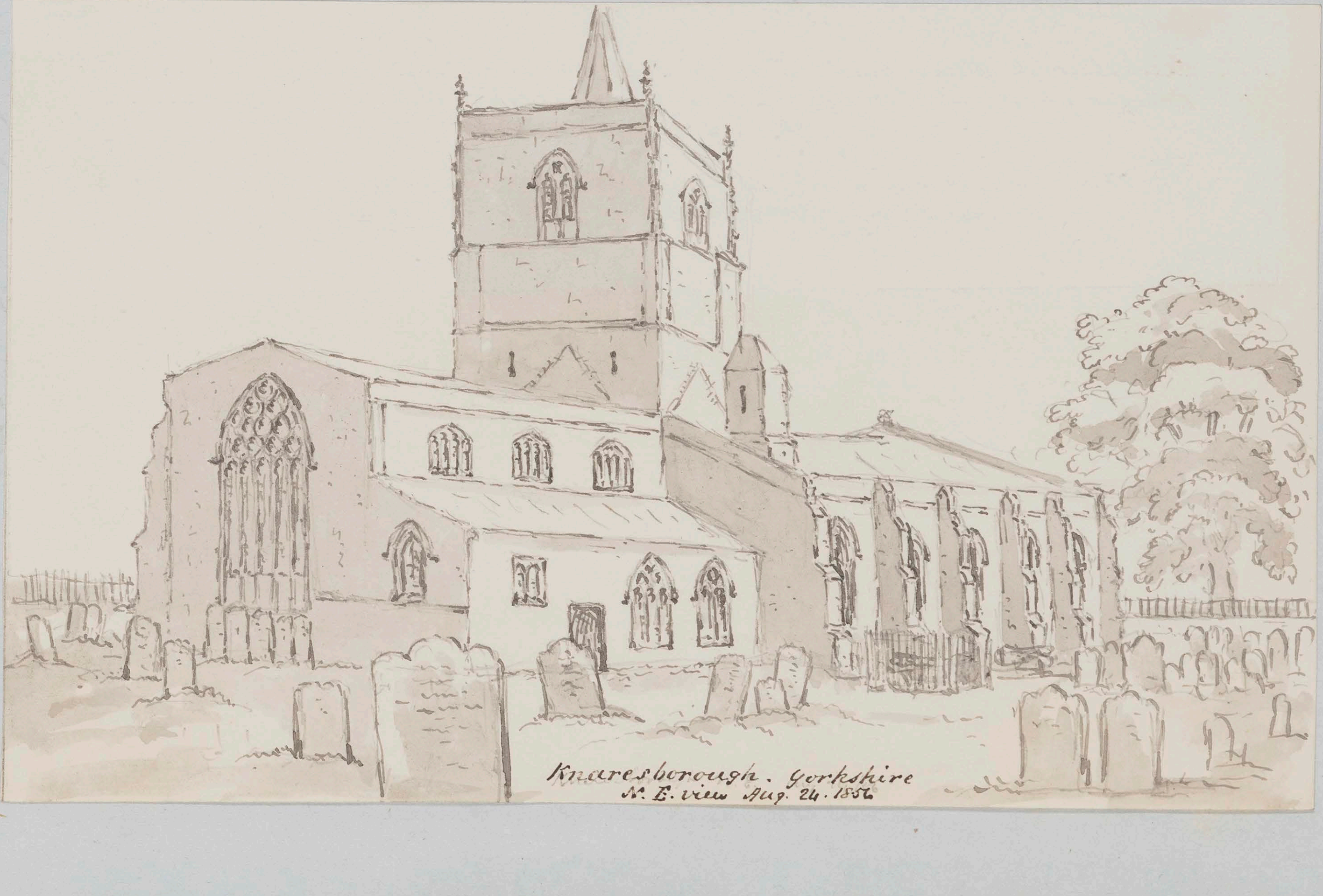
There are no other monuments of interest, but a small tablet in the church records the burial of a Robertson on which it says "Brother to the Historian". In the Church Yard is a very fine Ash tree.
Aug. 24. 1856.



Part of Knaresborough Castle Seb 7. 1841



Part of Knaresborough Castle
Sept. 13. 1852.

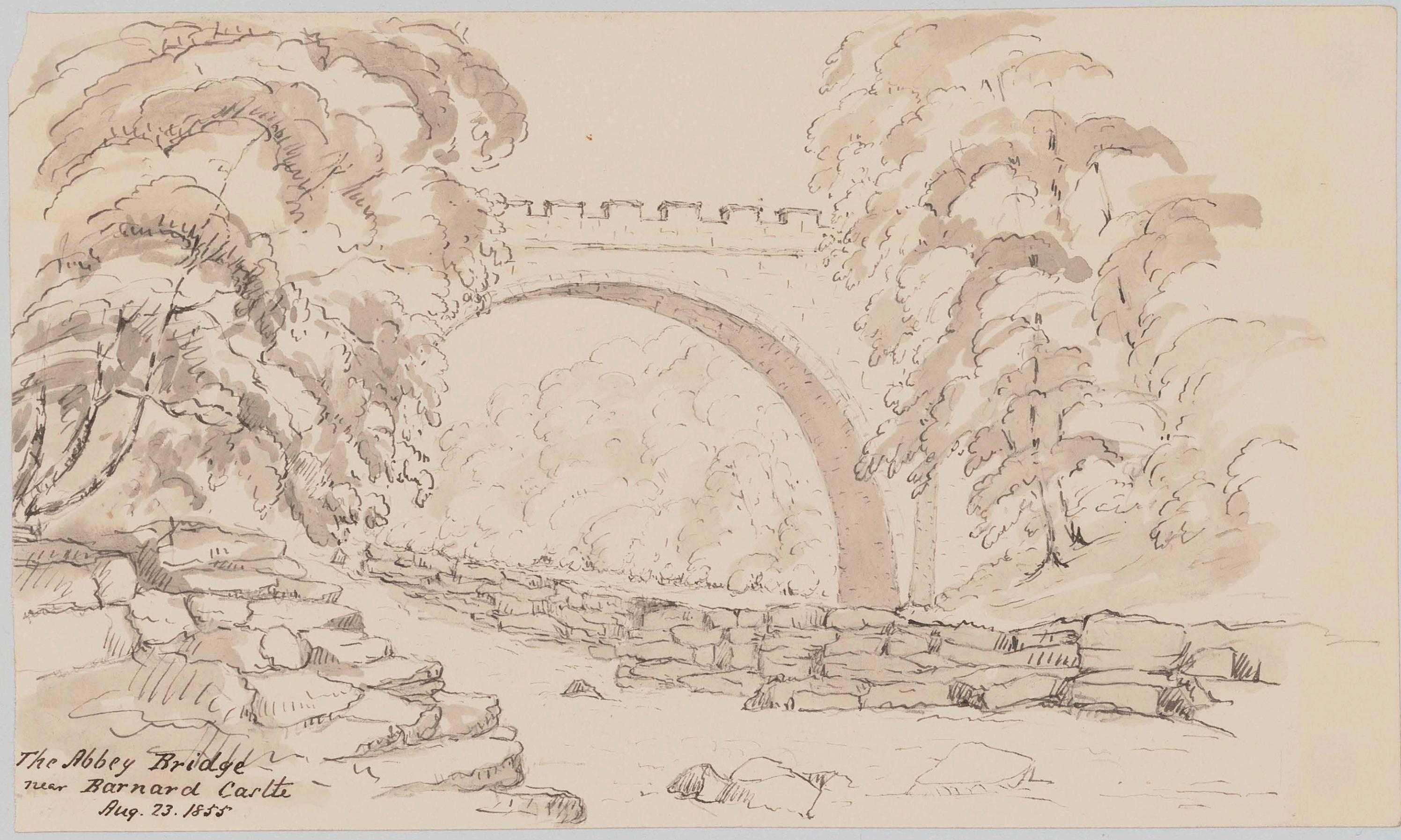


Knaresborough. Yorkshire
N. E. view Aug. 24. 1856.

Egliston Abbey

– "The ruins of this abbey or priory (for Tanner calls it the former & Leland the latter) are beautifully situated upon the angle formed by a little dell called Thorsgill, at its junction with the Tees. A good part of the religious house is still in some degree habitable, but the church is in ruins. Eglistone was dedicated to St. Mary & St. John the Baptist, & is supposed to have been founded by Sir Ralph de Multon about the end of Henry 2d reign. There were formerly the tombs of the families of Rokeby, Bowes & Fitz-Hugh"

Note to Scott's "Rokeby".



The Abbey Bridge so called from its vicinity to Egliston Abbey was built by John Sawrey Morritt Esq of Rokeby
The foundation stone was laid June 19. 1773 and a small toll is collected from passengers.
"The views from the bridge are superlatively beautiful; to the west embracing the town of Barnard Castle, with all the lofty succession of hills beyond it, & to the east the romantic banks of the woodland Tees"

Mackenzie's Hist of Durham

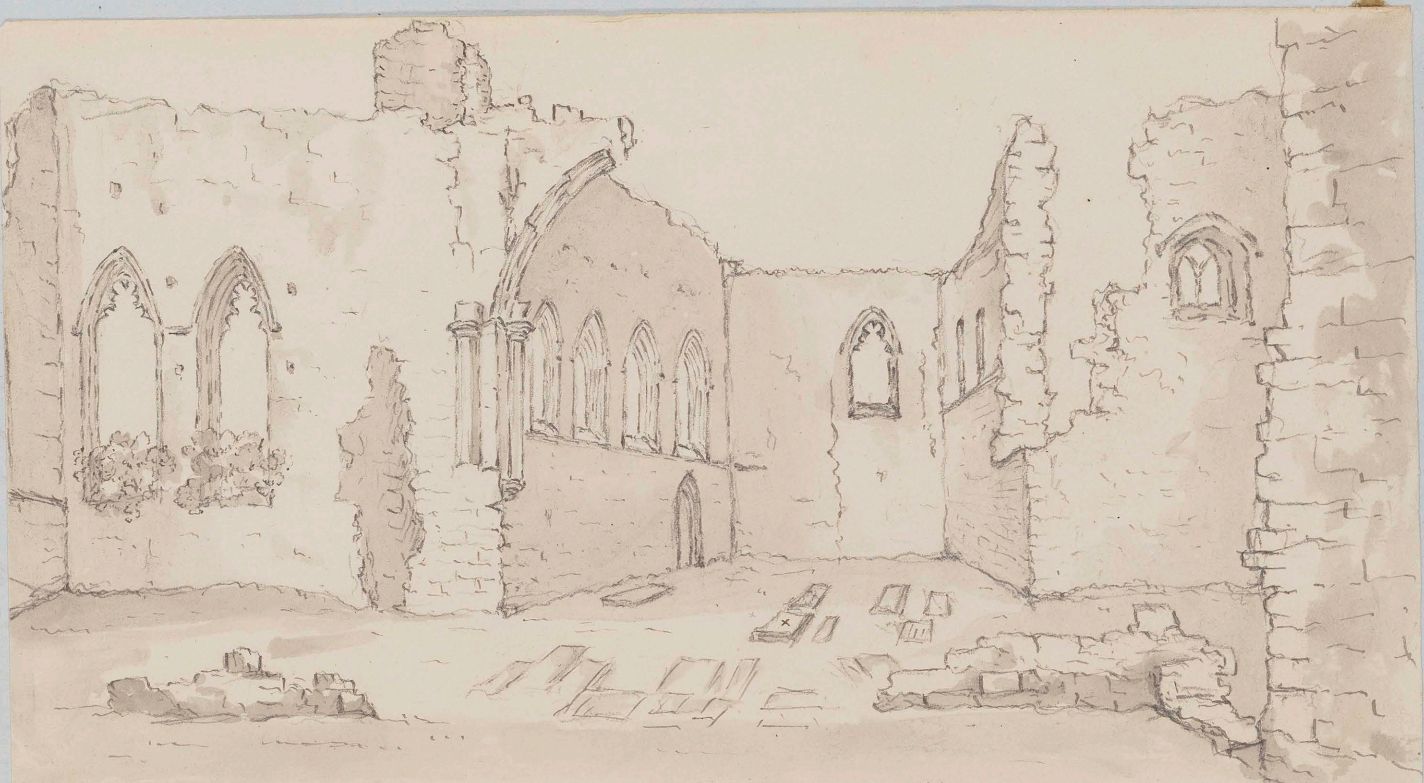
Startforth Church.

– Startforth is a scattered village on the borders of Yorkshire opposite to Barnard Castle. The Church stands on an eminence which rises abruptly from the river Tees & from the road by the side of which a flight of steps leads to the Church Yard. The Church Yard commands a fine view of the town with "Barnard's towers and Tees's stream".

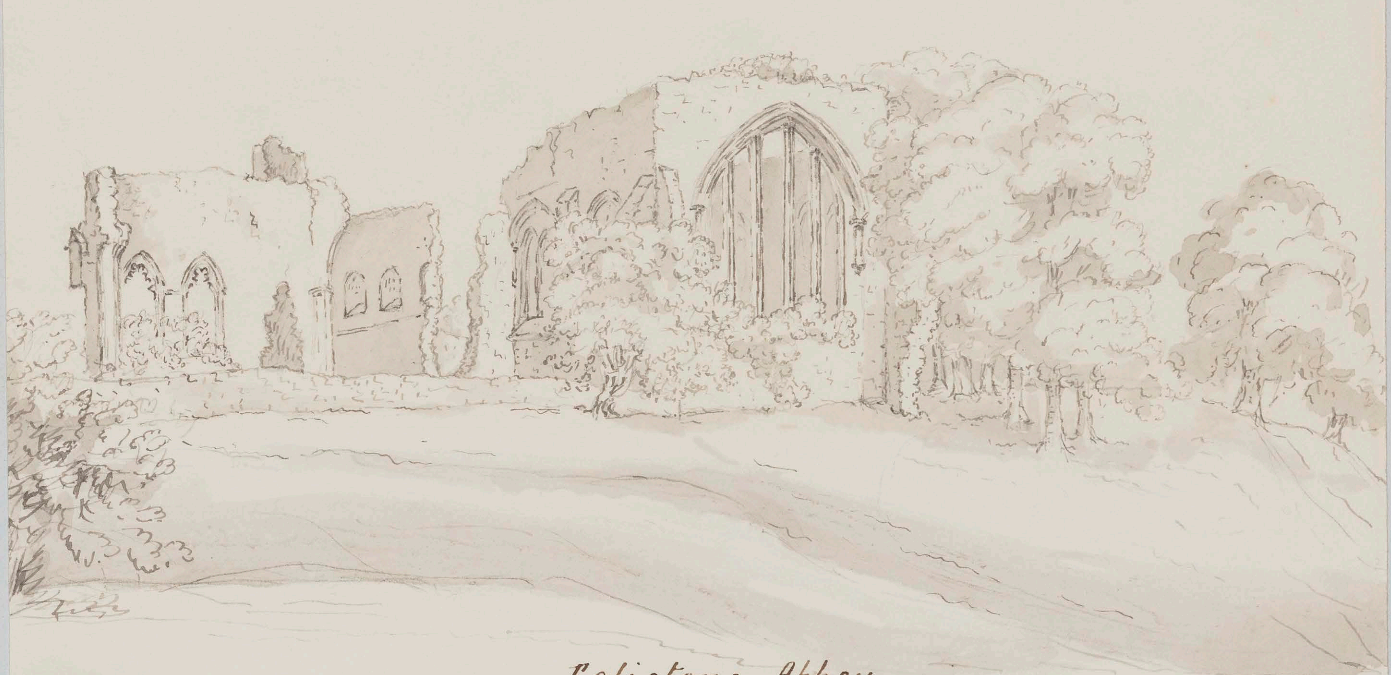
Nearly opposite the Porch door & about halfway across the burying ground is interred my Grandfather. There is a headstone with the following inscription; the name Osborn being wrongly spelt.

In memory of William Orsborn
who died Sep. 1. 1803 aged 73 years
Also Deborah his wife died
Decr. 15. 1810 aged 63 years.
Also
Mrs. Sarah Metcalf widow
daughter of the above
William & Deborah Osborn
died April 24. 1858
Aged 91 years.

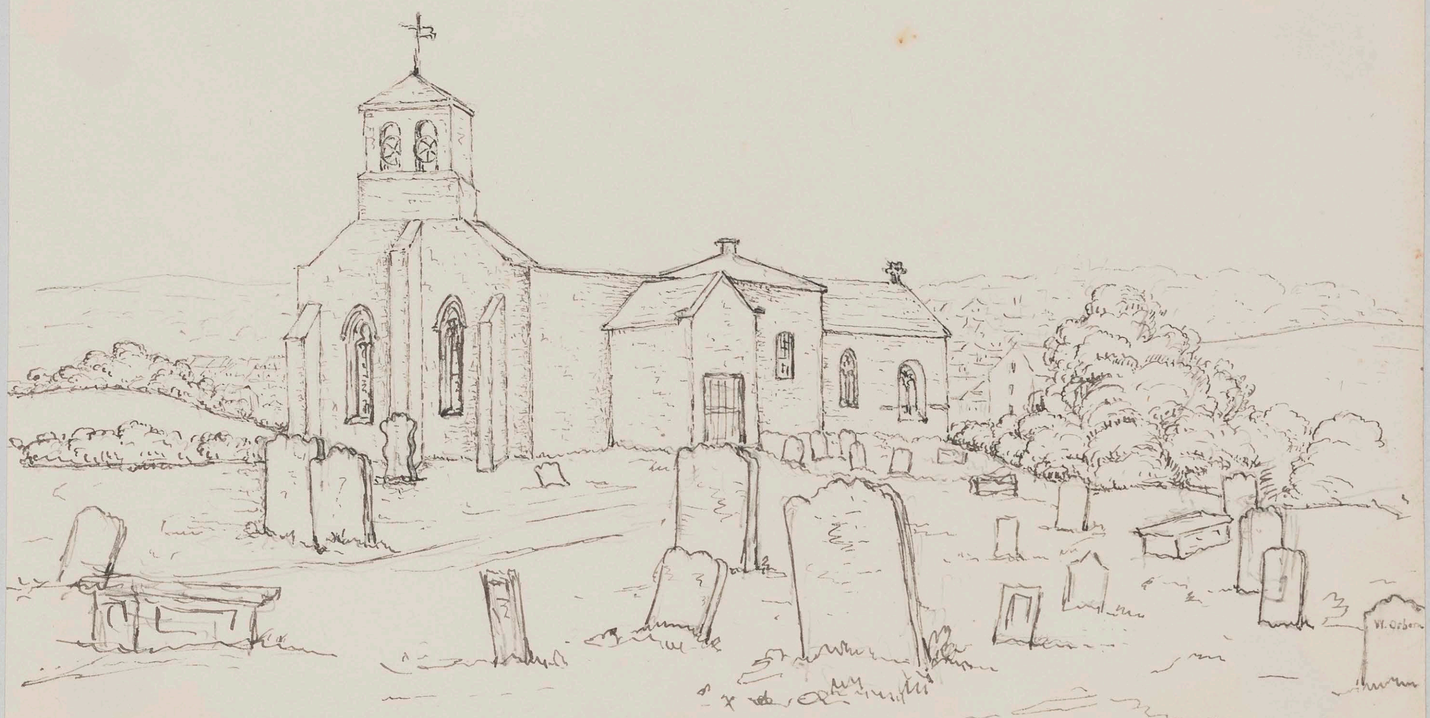
N.B. The first name Orborn was corrected when the inscription for my Aunt was added.



Interior of the Church of Eglistone Abbey
Sept.r 16. 1852.
× Tomb of one of the Rokeby family.



Eglistone Abbey.
Sep 16. 1852.



Startforth Church. near Barnard castle Sep 13. 1850,

Mortham Tower – "The castle of Mortham, which Leland terms "Mr Rokesby's Place, in ripa citer, scant a quarter of a mile from Greta Bridge, & not a quarter of a mile beneath into Tees," is a picturesque tower, surrounded by buildings of different ages, now converted into a farm house & offices. The battlements of the tower itself are singularly elegant, the architect having broken them at regular intervals into different heights; while those at the corners of the tower project into octangular turrets.+ They are also from space to space covered with stones laid across them, as in modern embrasures, the whole forming an uncommon & beautiful effect. The surrounding buildings are of a less happy form, being pointed into high & steep roofs. A wall with embrazures, encloses the southern front, where a low portal arch affords an entry to what was the castle-court.

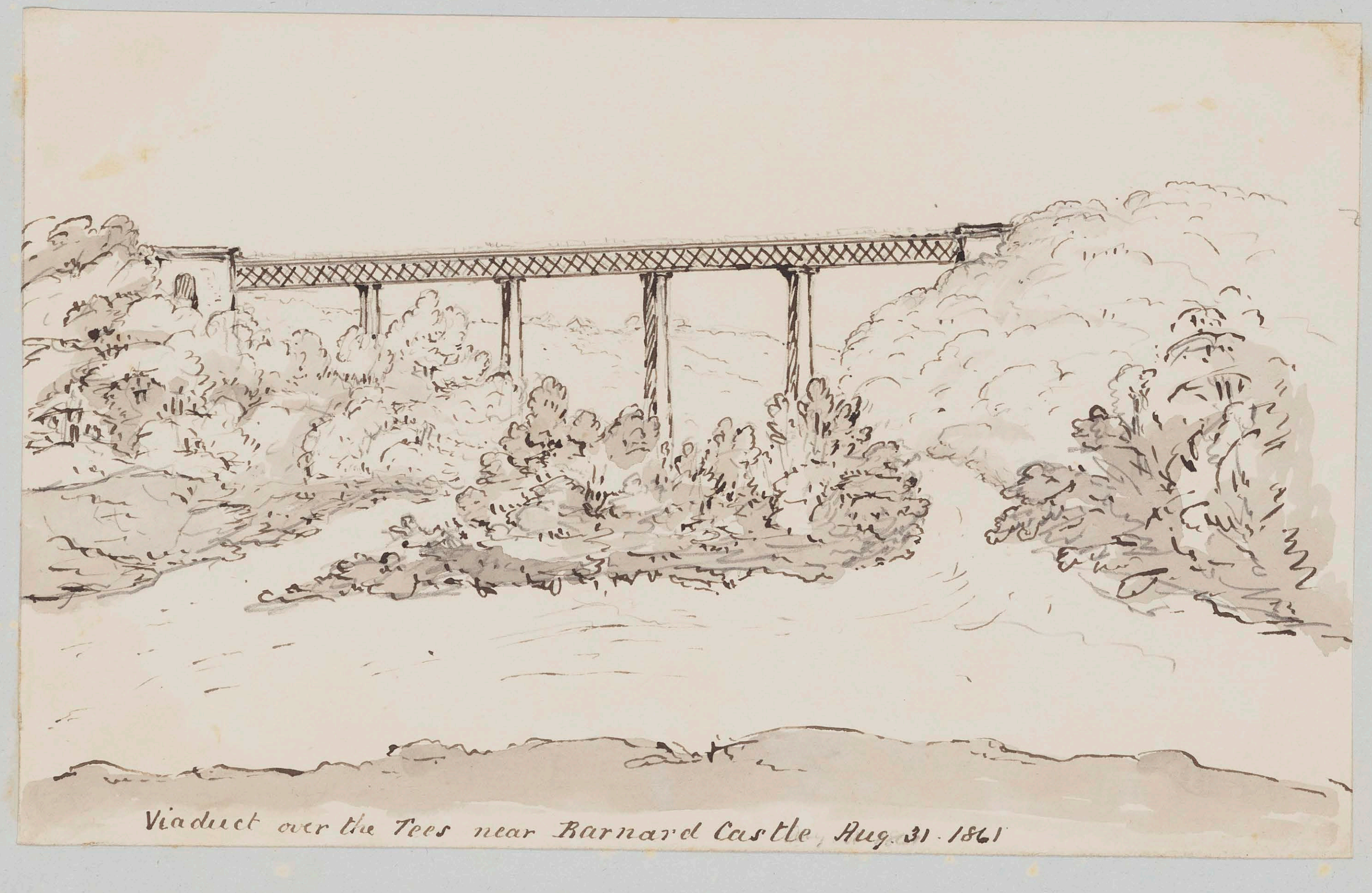
The situation of Mortham is eminently beautiful, occupying a high bank at the bottom of which the Gretta winds out of the dark, narrow, & romantic dell & flows onward through a more open valley to meet the Tees about a quarter of a mile from the castle."

Note to Scott's Rokeby.

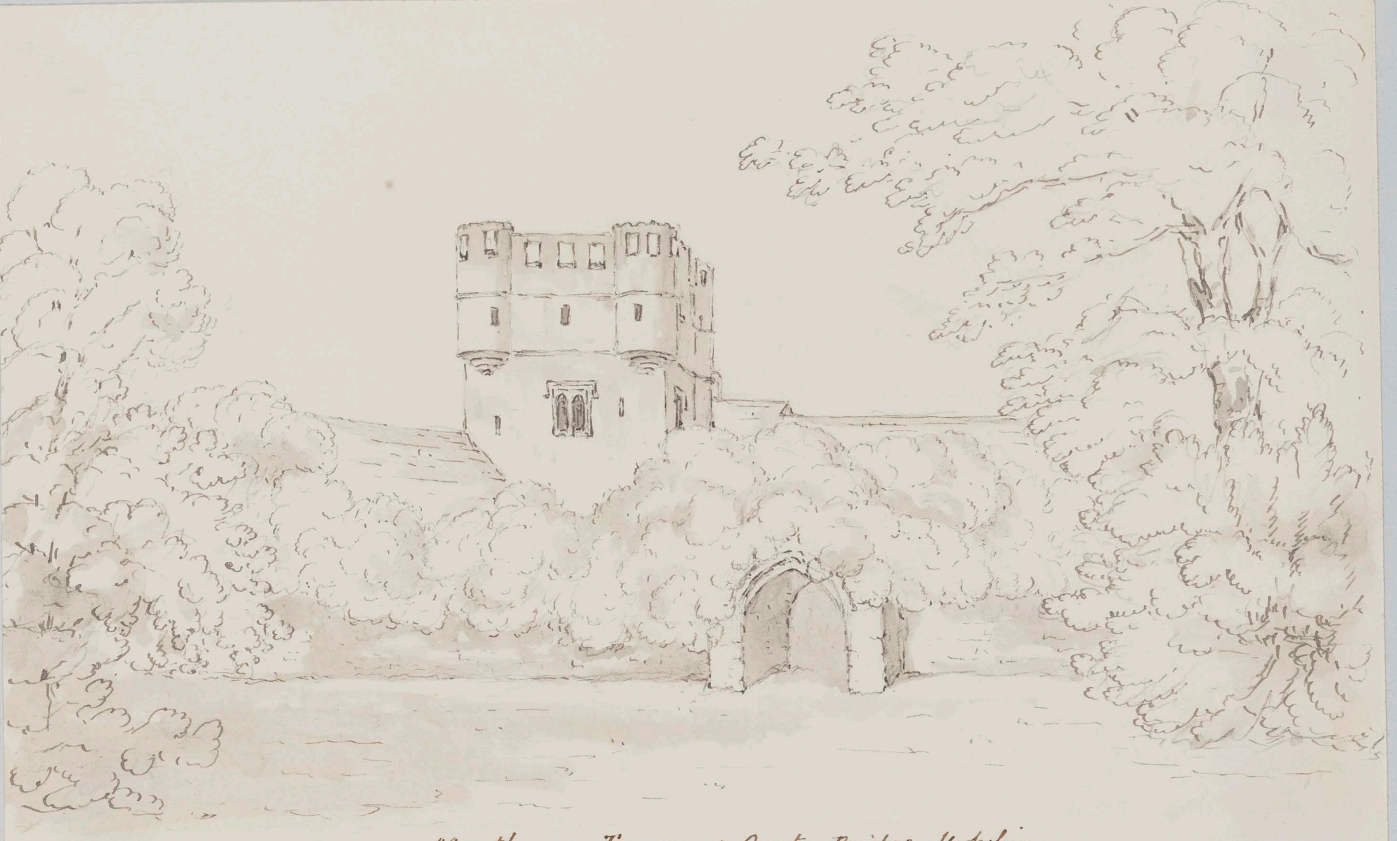
+ This description does not appear quite correct. The drawing is correct. The turrets on the side I saw are circular & the battlements of a regular height. 1857.

A short distance from Mortham Tower between the stems of two magnificent Wych Elms is placed the monument described in "Rokeby". It is said to have been brought from the ruins of Eglistone Priory, & from the armoury with which it is richly carved, appears to have been a tomb of the Fitz-Hughs. Note to Scott's Rokeby.

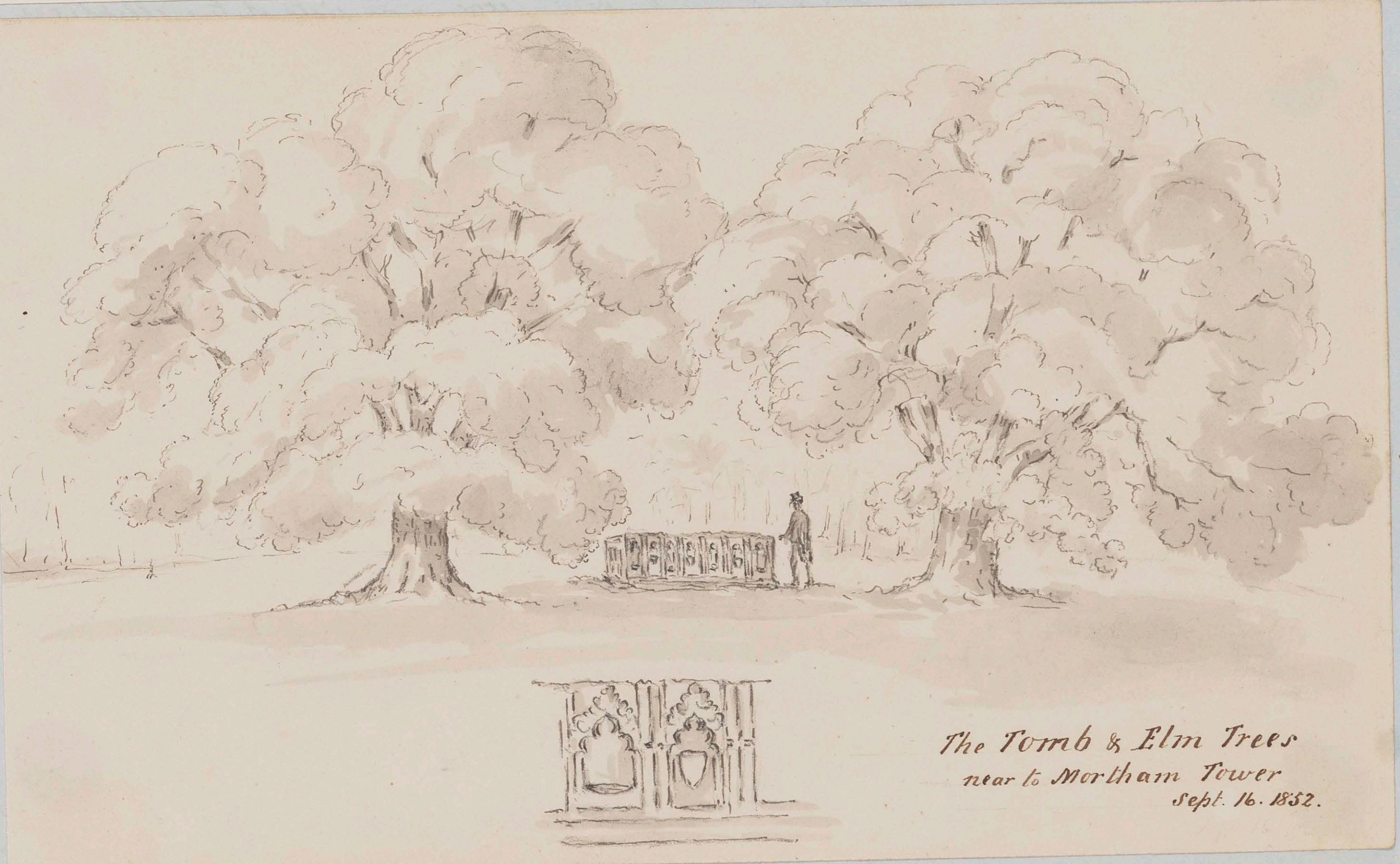
"South of the gate, an arrow flight
Two mighty elms their limbs unite
As if a canopy, to spread
O'er the lone dwelling of the dead;
For their huge bows in arches bent
Above a massive monument,
Carved o'er in ancient Gothic wise,
With many a scutcheon and device:
There, spent with toil and sunk in gloom,
Bertram stood pondering by the tomb." — Rokeby



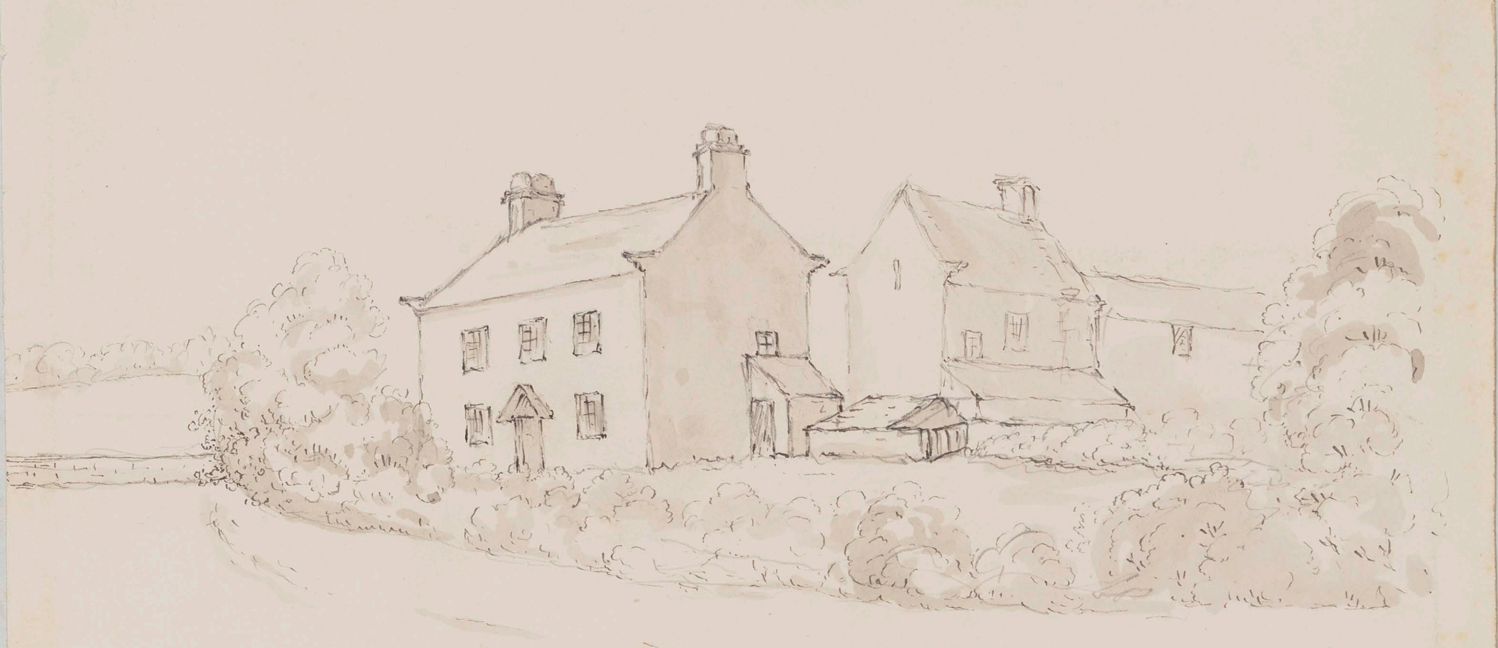
Viaduct over the Tees near Barnard Castle, Aug. 31. 1861



Mortham Tower nr. Greta Bridge. Yorkshire
Sept. 16. 1852.



The Tomb & Elm Trees
near to Mortham Tower
Sept. 16. 1852.



Cottage at Startforth. Yorkshire. Sept 21. 1853.

Richd. 3. enlarges the Castle

Present Bridge built in 1596

Castle granted to Sir. H. Vane

Barnard Castle was founded by Bernard, son of Guy Baliol who came into England with the Conqueror & on whom William Rufus bestowed the forests of Teesdale & Marwood, & the rich lordships of Middleton & Gainsford. John third in descent from Bernard was the founder of Baliol College Oxford & the father of John Baliol, King of Scotland in 1290. — The remains of the castle is said to cover about 6 acres & stands on the brink of a steep rock, about 80 perpendicular feet above the Tees. Bernard Castle often changed hands during the middle ages. Upon the forfeiture of the unfortunate John Baliol King of Scotland, Edwd 1. seized this fortress among the other English estates of his refractory vassal. It was afterwards vested in the Beauchamps of Warwick, Staffords of Buckinham, sometimes in the possession of the Bishops of Durham & sometimes in the crown. Richard 3 is said to have enlarged and strengthened its fortifications, & to have made it for some time his principal residence for the purpose of bridling & suppressing the Lancastrian faction in the northern counties. In Elizabeth time it belonged to Neville Earl of Westmorland when he engaged with the Earl of ~~Westmo~~ Northumberland in the ill-concerted insurrection of the 12. Elizabeth. Upon this occasion, however Sir George Bowes of Streatlam, who held great possessions in the neighbourhood, anticipated the two insurgent Earls by seizing upon & garrisoning Barnard Castle which he held out for ten days against all their forces & then surrendered it upon honorable terms. The bridge which then crossed the Tees was destroyed in the contest; the present bridge was built in 1596, & consists of two elliptical arches. By the suppression of this rebelion, & the consequent forfeiture of the Earl of Westmorland, Barnard Castle reverted to the crown, & was sold or leased to Carr, Earl of Somerset the favorite of James 1st. It was afterwards granted to Sir Henry Vane the elder, & was therefore in all probability occupied for the Parliament, whose interest during the Civil Wars was so keenly espoused by the Vanes.

Baliol's Tower

Baliol's Tower, is a round tower of great size situated at the western extremity of the building. It bears marks of great antiquity, & was remarkable for the curious construction of its vaulted roof, which has been greatly injured by the operations of some persons, to whom the tower has been leased for the purpose of making patent shot!

The environs of Barnard Castle are remarkably beautiful; the vale of the Tees abounding with picturesque & romantic views.

Appendix to Scott's "Rokeby" & The Beaut. of Engl. & Wales.

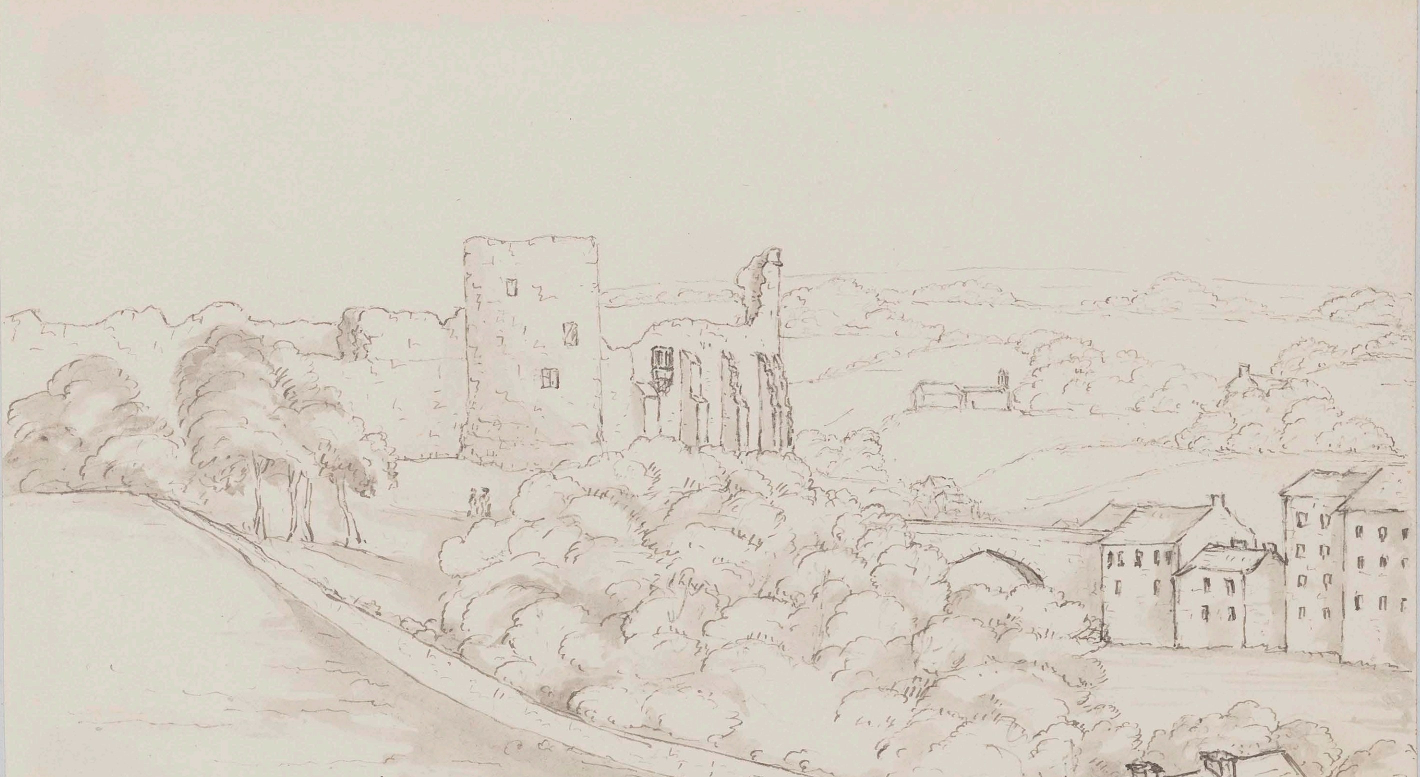
Market Cross.

The Town of **Barnard Castle** or **Castle-Barnard** as it is frequently called, consists principally of one spacious street with ~~some~~ others branching from it. The Market Cross stands in the middle of the street near the centre of the Town & from this there is a very steep descent to the river Tees. The building is of free stone with a slated roof and cupola containing a bell. The lower part of the building is surrounded by an open space with a sloping slated roof supported by pillars. On an entablature facing the principal street is the following inscription "This building was erected 1747 at the expence of Thomas Breaks. Esqre. Native of this place"

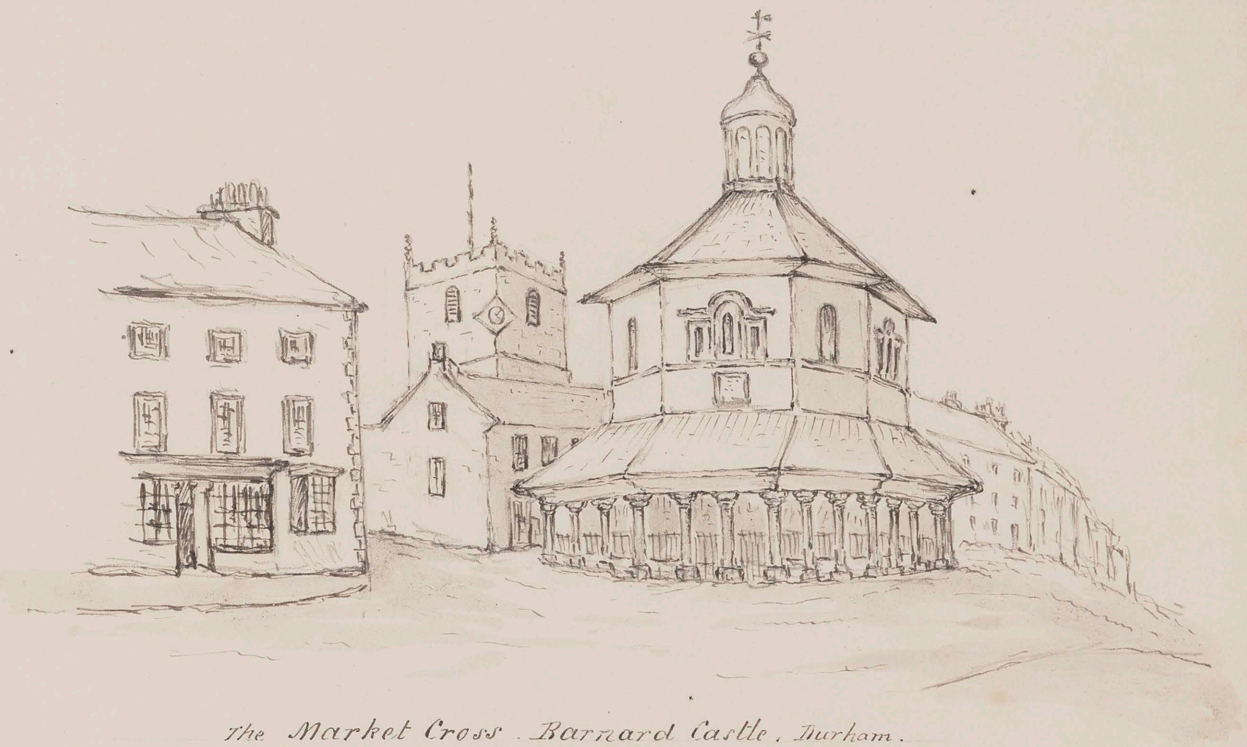
Sept. 23. 1854. V.

Barnard Castle Church or rather Chapel (being a Chapelry in the parish of Gainford) is an ancient cruciform structure presenting a mixture of styles of architecture. On the tower is the following inscription — "This tower was raised 35 feet & spire 24 feet was erected in the year 1774. Churchwarden Tim Hullock" & some other names. There is no spire now to the church. At the east end of the Church (outside) is placed a curious stone, see sketch p. 223. "There is here an ancient bale bell said to have been brought from Eggleston Abbey, and an octagonal Font of black marble, having on four sides devices apparently symbolical of the Trinity & on the other four, shields inscribed with Saxon characters in cyphers, expressing its dedication Pater Filius et Spiritus Sanctus" Beaut. E. & W.

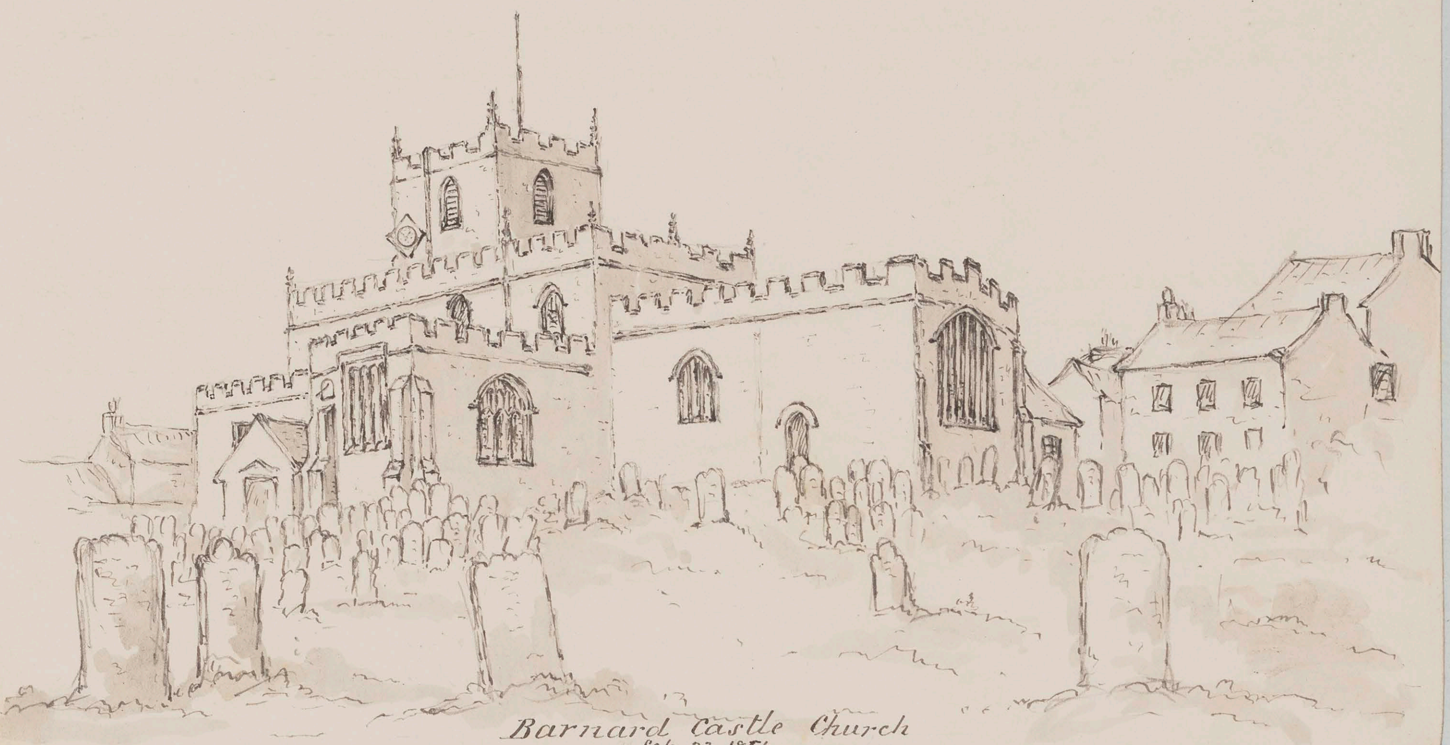
Sep. 23. 1854



Barnard Castle
1841.



The Market Cross . Barnard Castle, Durham.
From the King's Head Inn.
Sept. 23. 1854.



Barnard Castle Church
Sep. 23. 1854

Darlington in the County of Durham on the river Skerne 18½ m. S. of Durham

Church

The Church is a spacious & handsome structure in the form of a cross with a tower & stone spire rising from the centre to the height of 180 feet. The tower springs from uniform arches, sustained on clustered pillars; the arches of the naves and aisles are irregular. There are no monuments worthy of note but in the chancel are some ancient oak seats, like our cathedral stalls but without canopies. In the north wall of the chancel is an ornamented arch which probably has contained or was intended for a monument. Near the west entrance is placed upright against the ~~door~~ wall a mutilated stone figure (evidently not its original position) but I could make nothing of it. There is no stained glass in the building but it is contemplated shortly to fill the east window. Sep. 19. 1853. V.

Built by Bishop Pudsey about 1160

The Church was built by Bishop Hugh Pudsey about the year 1160. He also about the same time built a mansion house near the Church, & also instituted a Deanery with three secular Canpons or Prebendaries.

Grammar School founded by Q. Elizabeth

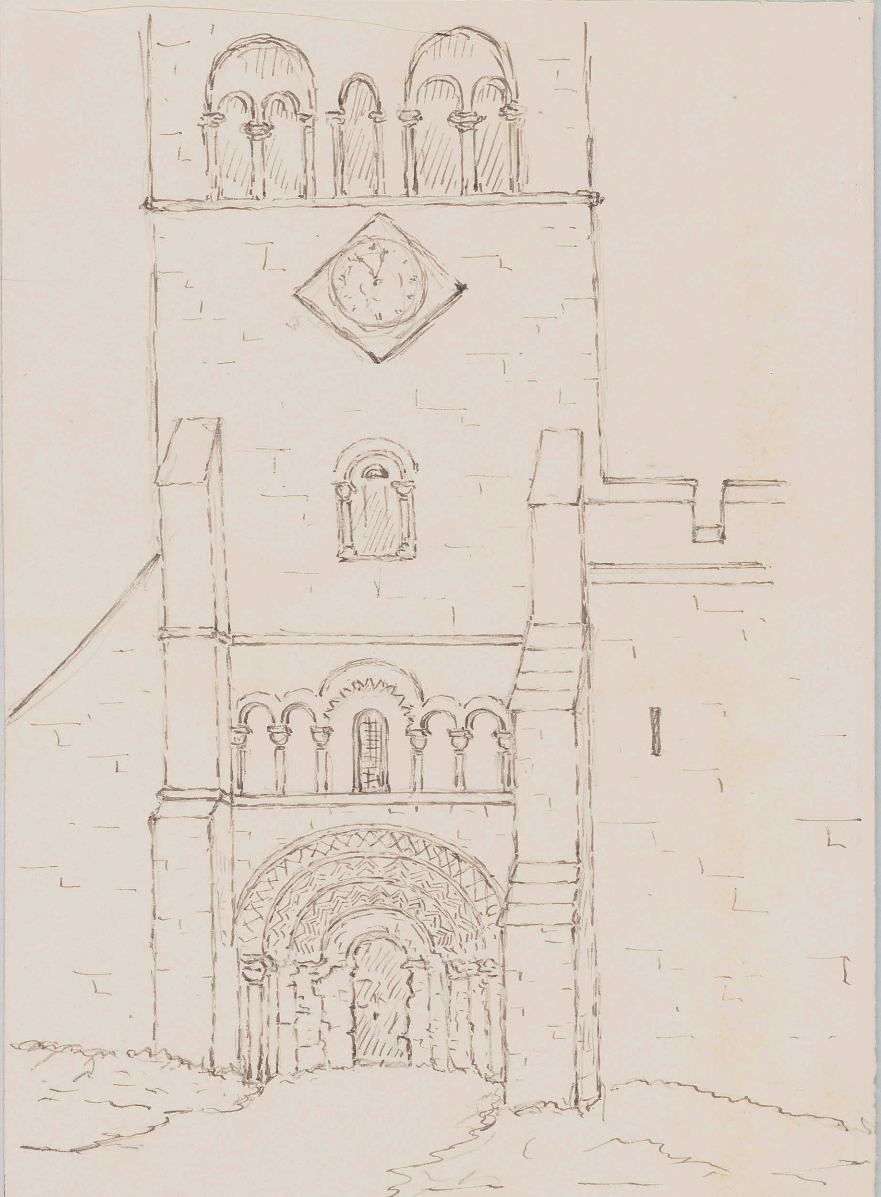
Queen Elizabeth founded a Grammar School here and endowed it with the emoluments of four Chantries which were attached to this Church previous to the Dissolution

Beaut. of Engl. & Wales.

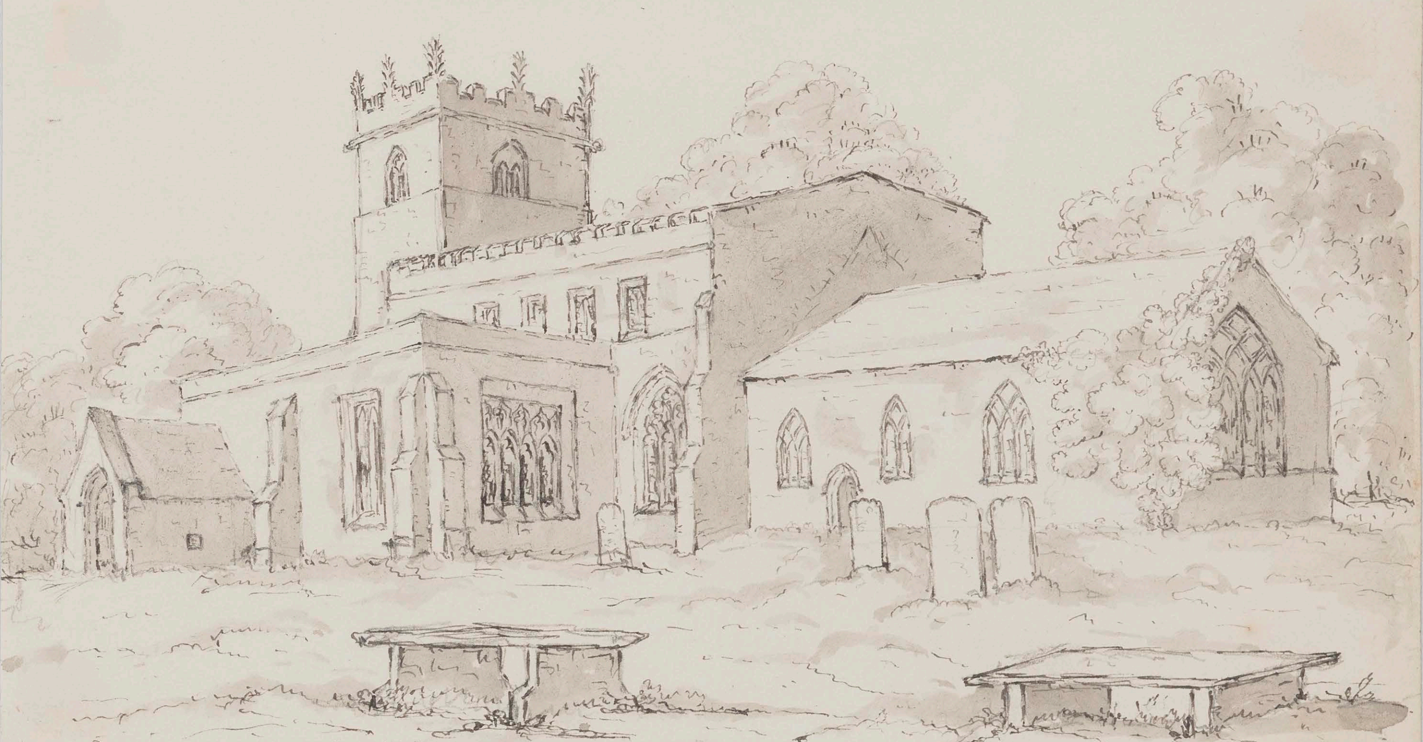
Campsall 7½ miles N.W.W

of Doncaster. The Church appears to have been larger than at present. The tower is the oldest part of the edifice, the Norman door of which has been very beautiful but now in a most ruinous state

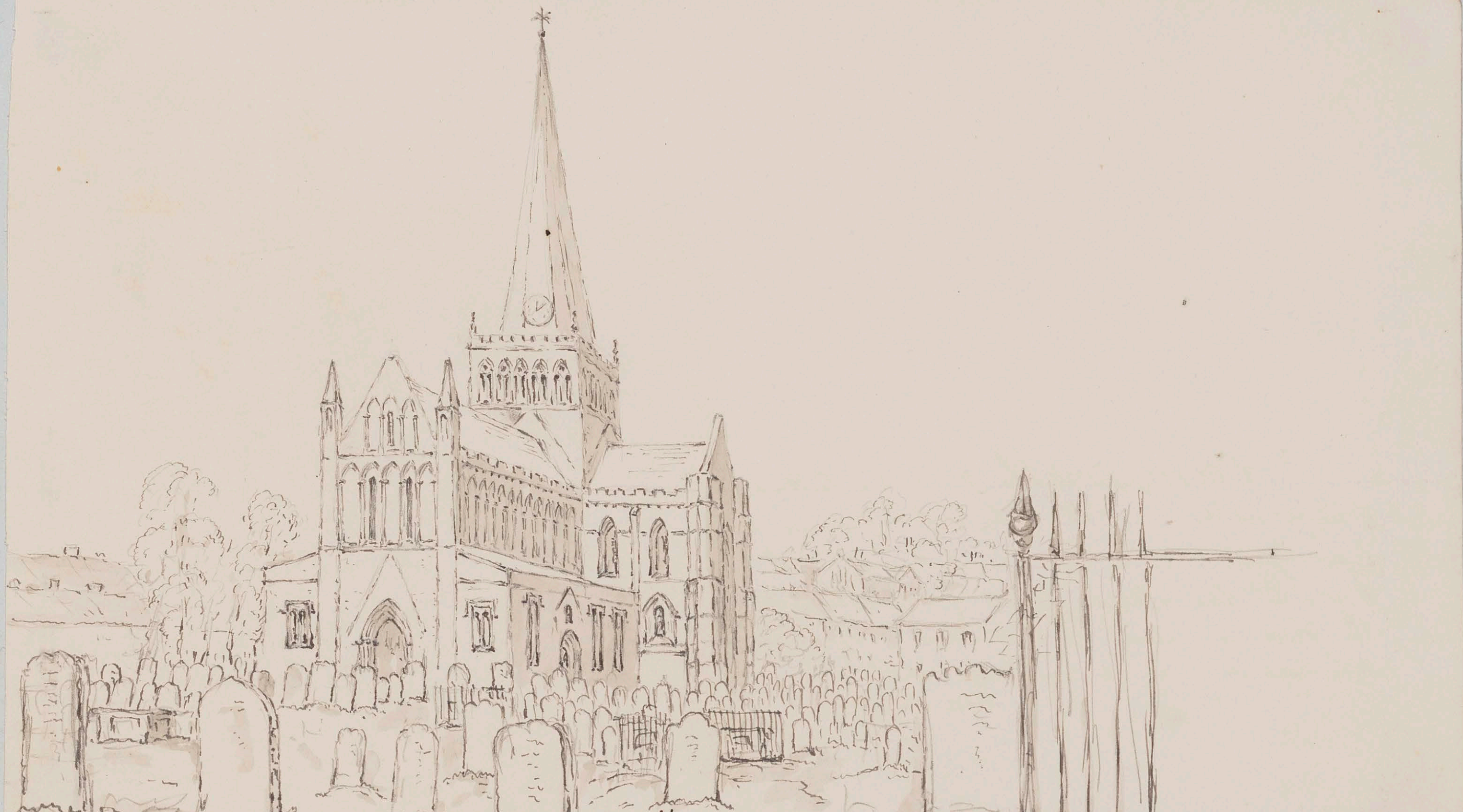
Ster. Aug. 18. 1855.



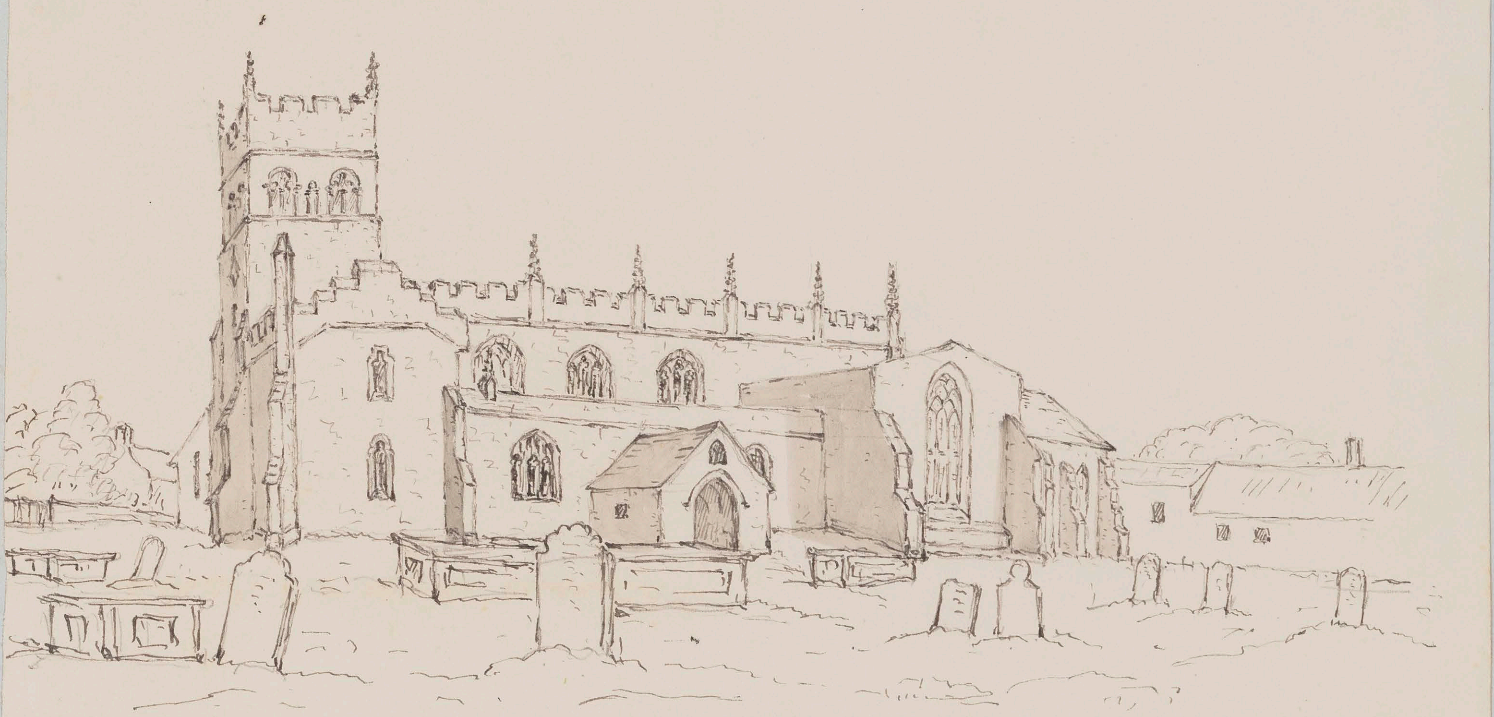
Lower part of the Tower Campsall Church
Augst 18. 1855.



Owston Church near Doncaster Sept. 9. 1851.



Darlington Sep. 19. 1853.



Campsall Church - Yorkshire
Aug. 18. 1855.

Catterick "is in the north riding of Yorkshire 5½ miles south east of Richmond, on the river Swale. The Church is a large structure built in the reign of Henry 5th." - Parliamentary Gazetteer

Catterick is supposed by Camden & others to be the Roman Cataractonium or Cataracton. Beaut. of Engl. & Wales.

Many Coins & Roman remains have been found in the neighbourhood, & near to Catterick Bridge on the road to Brough Hall there is now exposed to view part of a Roman Wall. 1851. Sep. 12.

First Post-Master buried.

On a flat stone in Catterick Church Yard near the east end of the Church is an inscription a part only of which I could make out; but it is to the memory of "David Batie" the Kings first Post Master of Catterick who died in 1610 and also of David Batie his son who succeeded his father as Post Master and died in 1631.

An upright stone near the west end of the Church is to the memory of Thomas York who died Feby 22 1799 aged 72 having served the office of Clerk of the parish above 50 years.

Stone Coffins in the Church yard.

In the Church yard are two stone coffins lying exposed, the interiors roughly hewn to the shape of the human body and without lids.

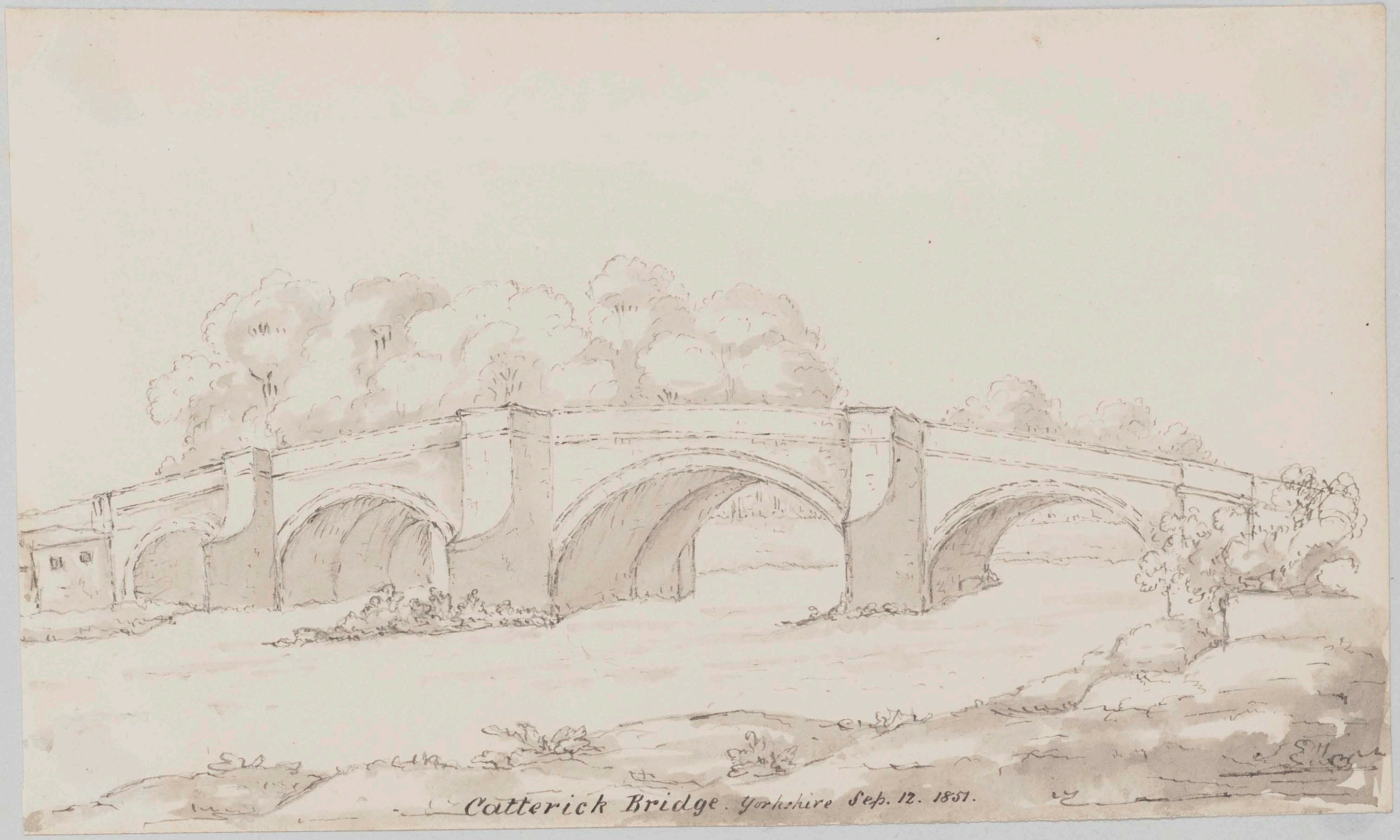
The Font appears to be an ancient one, but recently repaired & painted. It appears to be an octagon with various coats of arms painted on each pannel, but I could only see it through a window - Sept. 12. 1851.

Northallerton is in the north riding of Yorkshire 32 miles north north west of York it is situated in a delightful valley watered by the river Wiske; well built and consists chiefly of one broad street about half a mile long. The Church is a spacious edifice, supposed to have been erected about the 14th century. —— In the neighbourhood is Standard Hill so called from a celebrated battle fought here in 1138, between the English & Scotch. In order to animate them the Archbishop of York brought forth a consecrated standard from the convent of Beverley drawn on a four wheeled carriage; hence the name of the Battle of the Standard. Parliament. Gazetter.

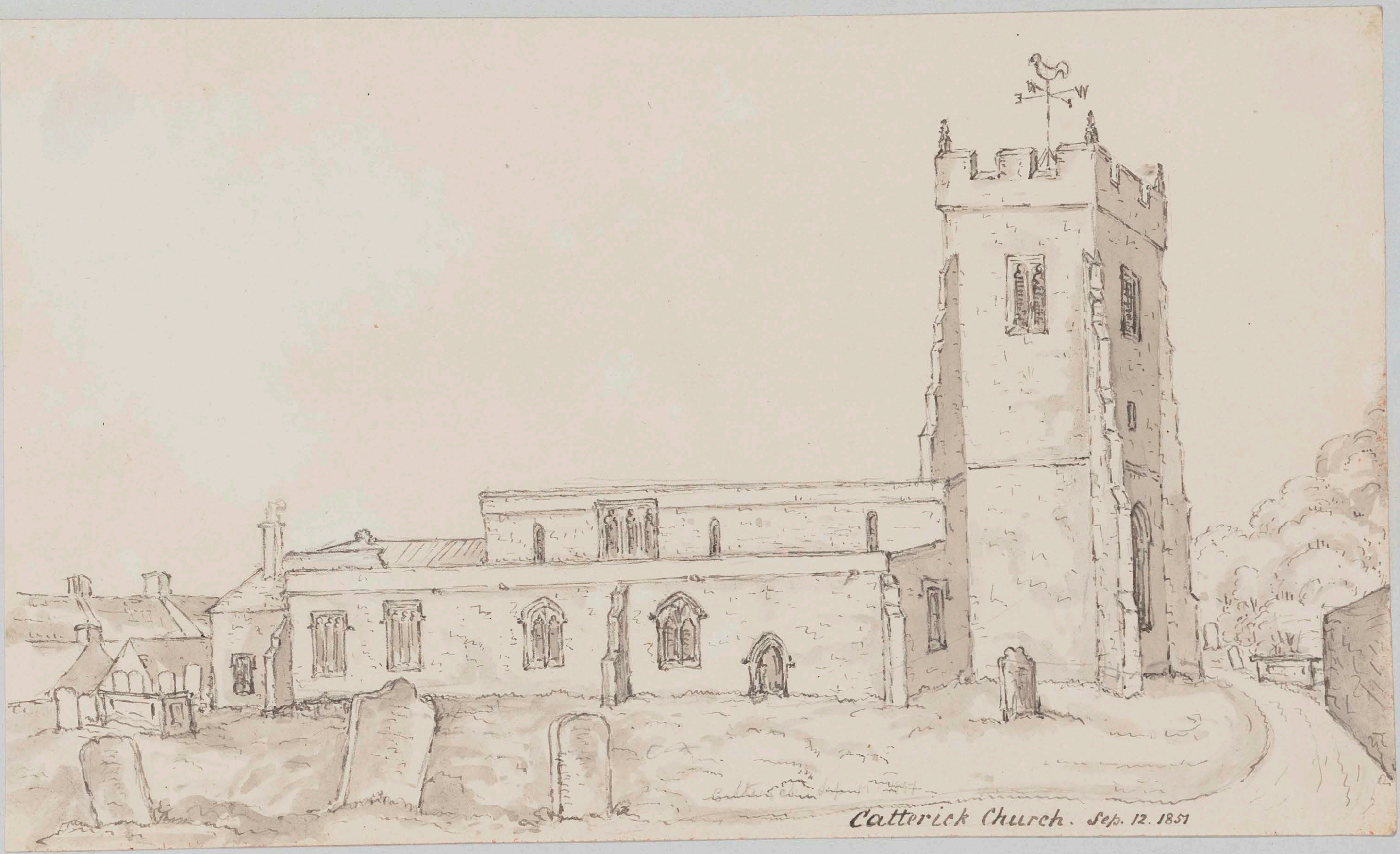
Standard Hill

Battle of the Standard in 1138.

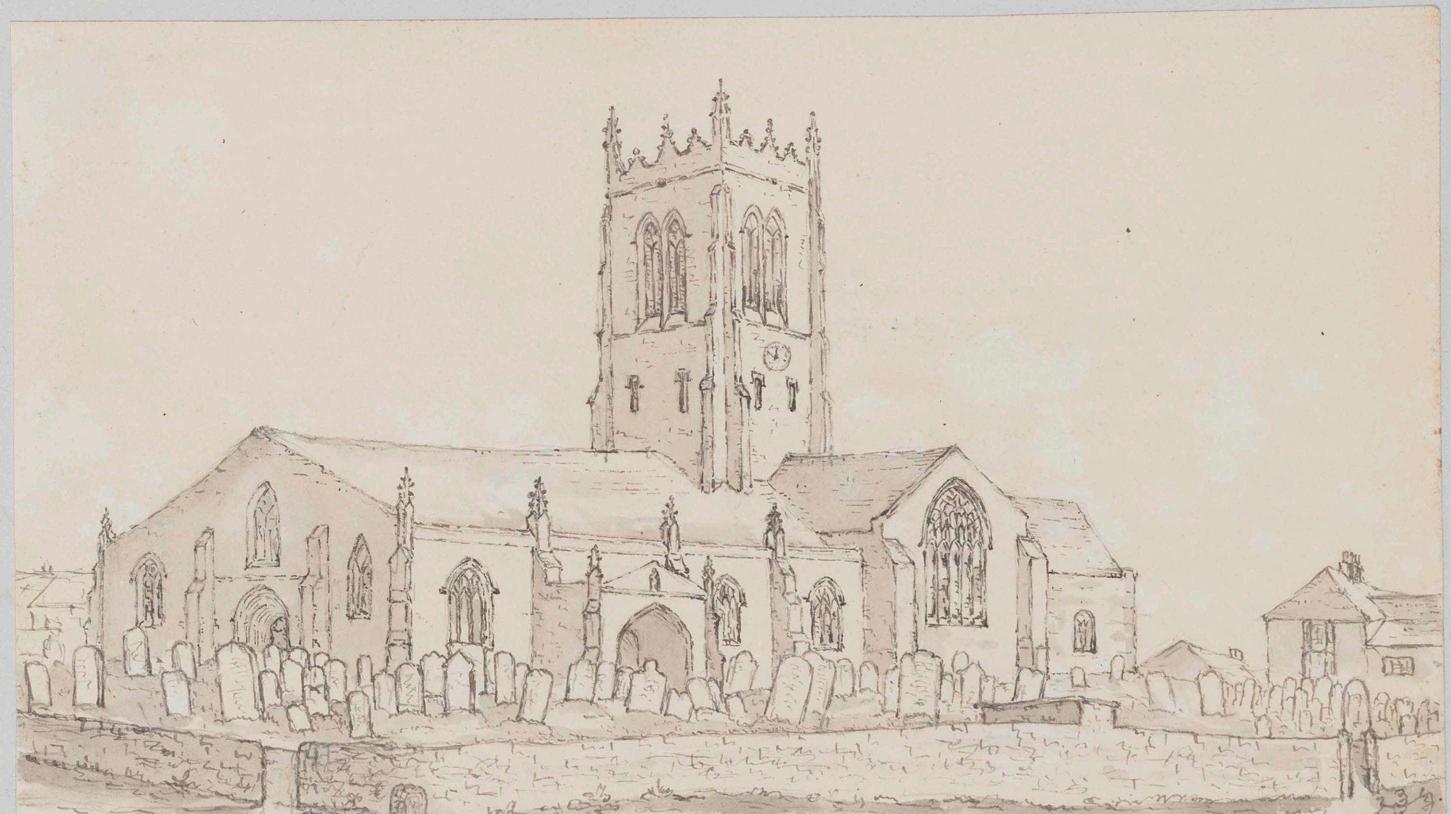
"David, King of Scotland, appeared at the head of an army in defence of his niece's title, & penetrating into Yorkshire, committed the most barbarous devastations on that country. The fury of his massacres & ravages enraged the northern nobility, who might otherwise have been inclined to join him; & William Earl of Albemarle, Robert de Ferrers, William Piercy, Robert de Brus, Roger Moubray, Ilbert Lacey, Walter l'Espec, powerful barons in those parts, assembled an army with which they encamped at North-Allerton, and awaited the arrival of the enemy. A great battle was here fought called the battle of the Standard, from a high crucifix, erected by the English on a waggon, and carried along with the army as a military ensign The king of Scotts was defeated, & he himself as well as his son Henry, narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the English. This success overawed the malcontents in England, & might have given some stability to Stephen's throne, had he not been so elated with prosperity as to engage in a controversy with the clergy, who were at that time an overmatch for any monarch" Hume Hist. of England



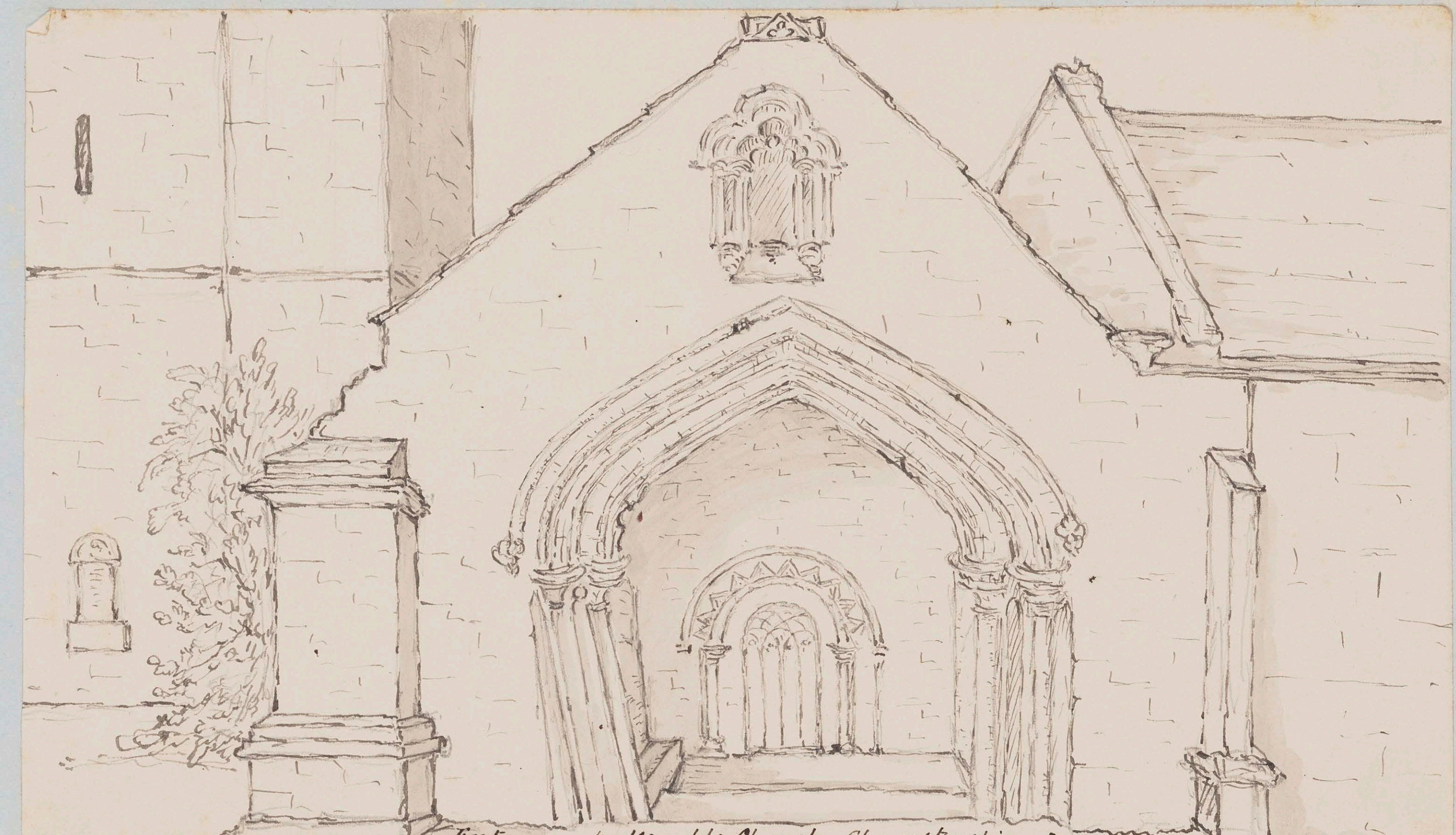
Catterick Bridge Yorkshire Sep. 12. 1851.



Catterick Church. Sep. 12. 1851

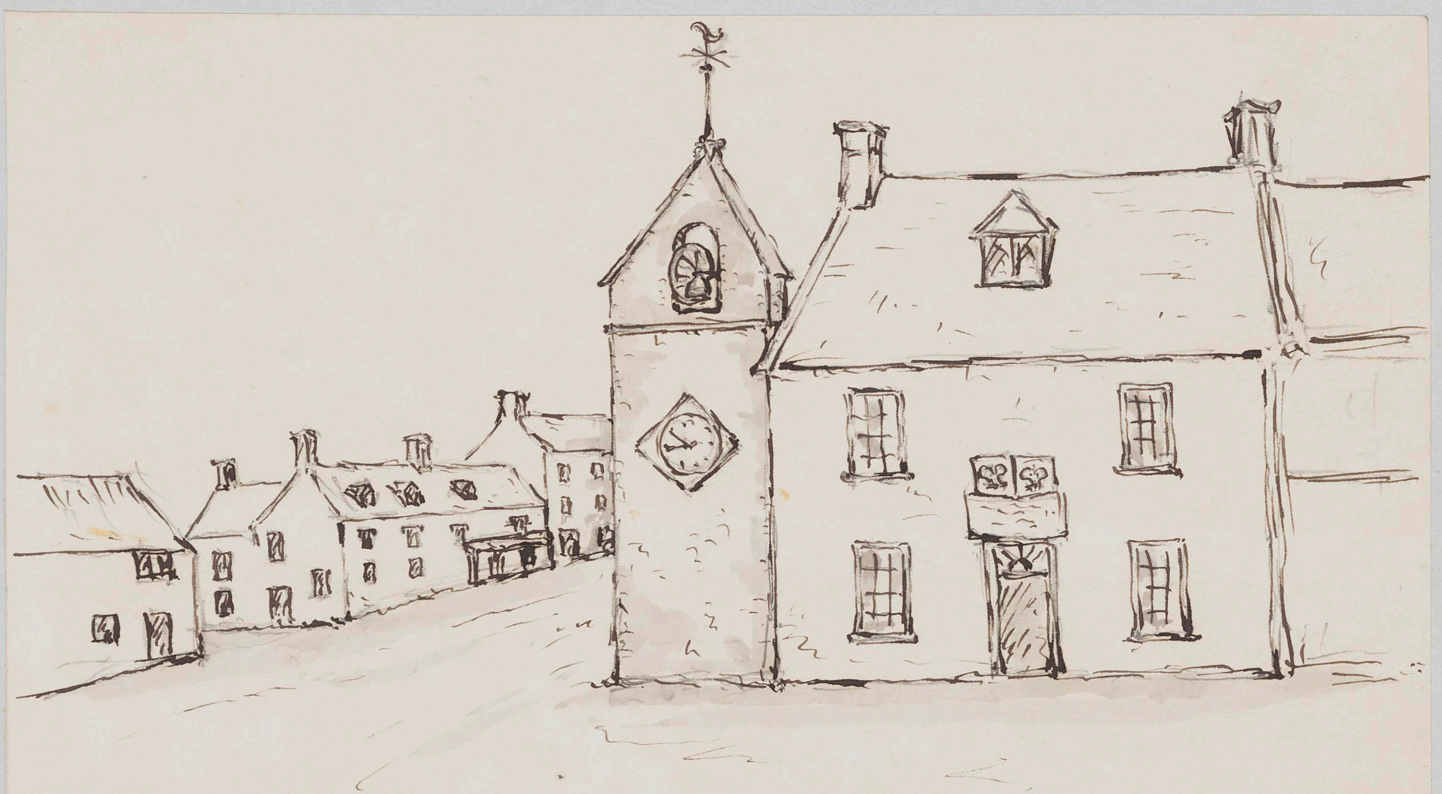


Northallerton Church. Sep. 12. 1851.



Entrance to Kemble Church · Gloucestershire June 28 1855

Kemble Church is built of stone with an ancient tower aspire. The entrance porch is evidently ancient but the door with the zig-zag mouldings has been recently restored and other portions of the building are modern. Close to the Church is an ancient house the residence of Robert Gordon Esq. . Ster June 28. 1855.

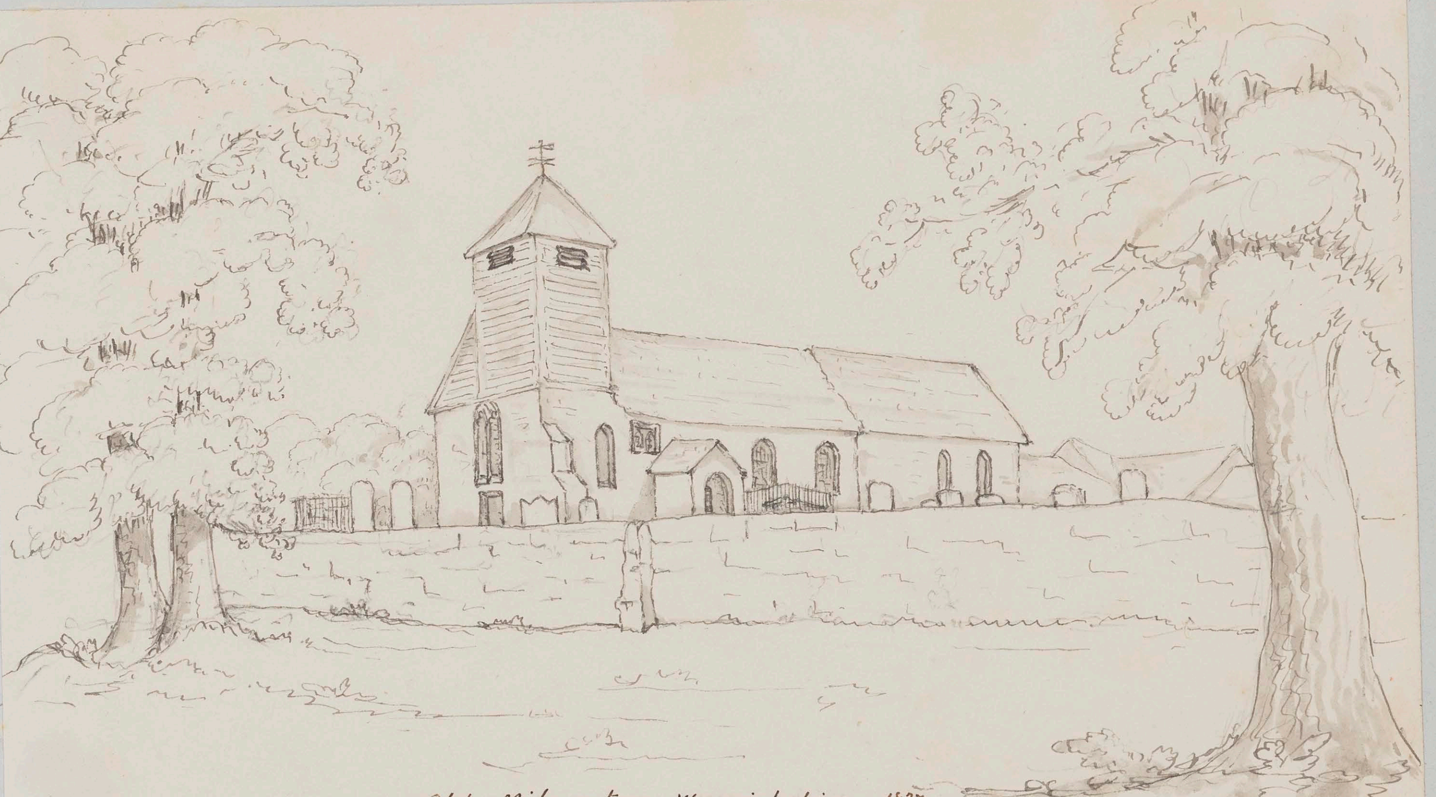


Moreton in the Marsh. Gloucestershire
from the Bedroom window called King Charles's Room - White Hart. Inn. . July 15. 1860.

Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Gloucestershire, is a town consisting prinsipally of one very wide street pleasantly situated in a valley on the Roman Fosse Way.

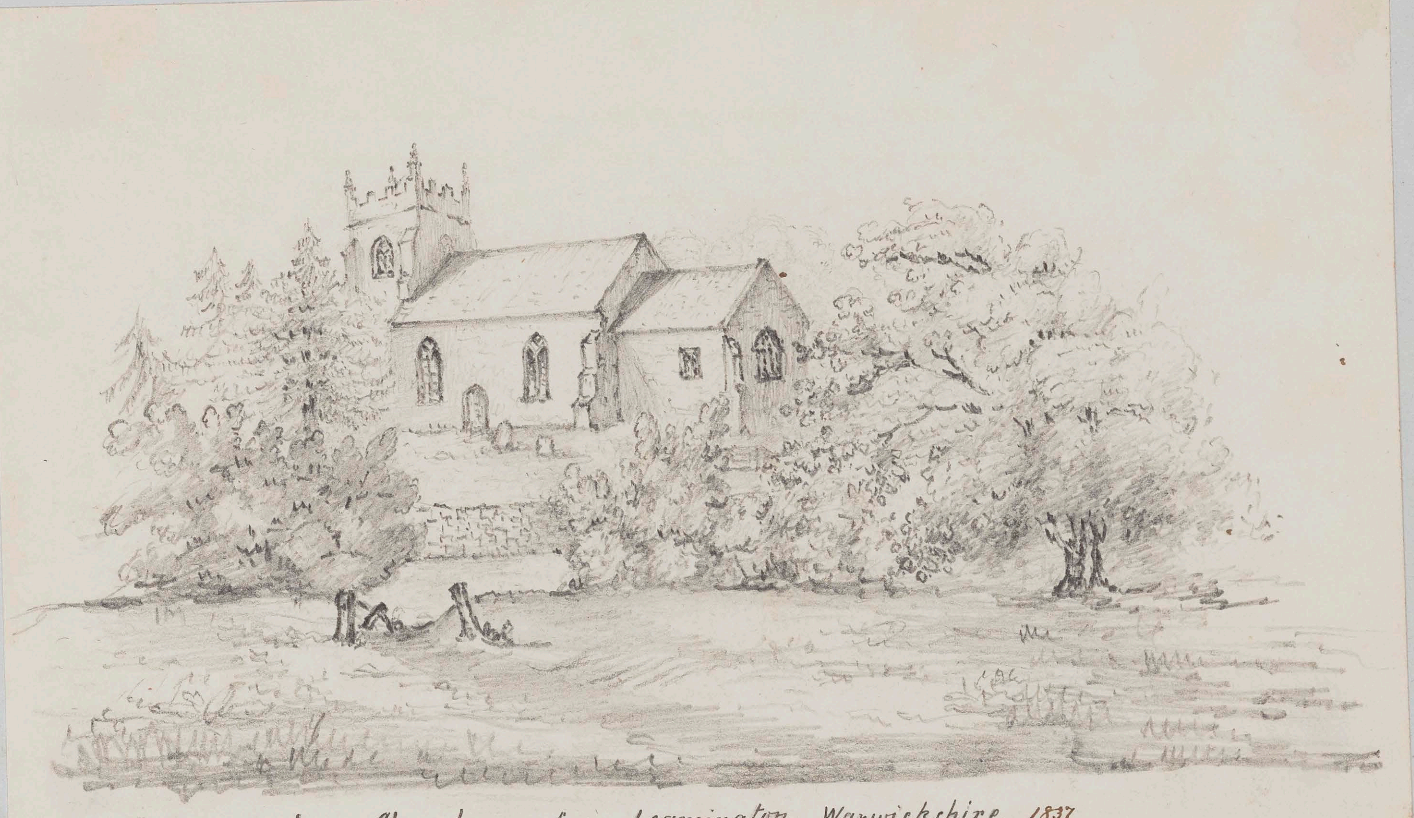
Charles 1st is said to have slept at the "White Hart" in this town and in the bed room called "King Charles's" where I slept July 18. 1860 is an embossed card with the following lines.

When friends were few and dangers near
King Charles found rest and safety here
King Charles 1st
slept at this Inn on his way
to Evesham Tuesday July 2d
1644

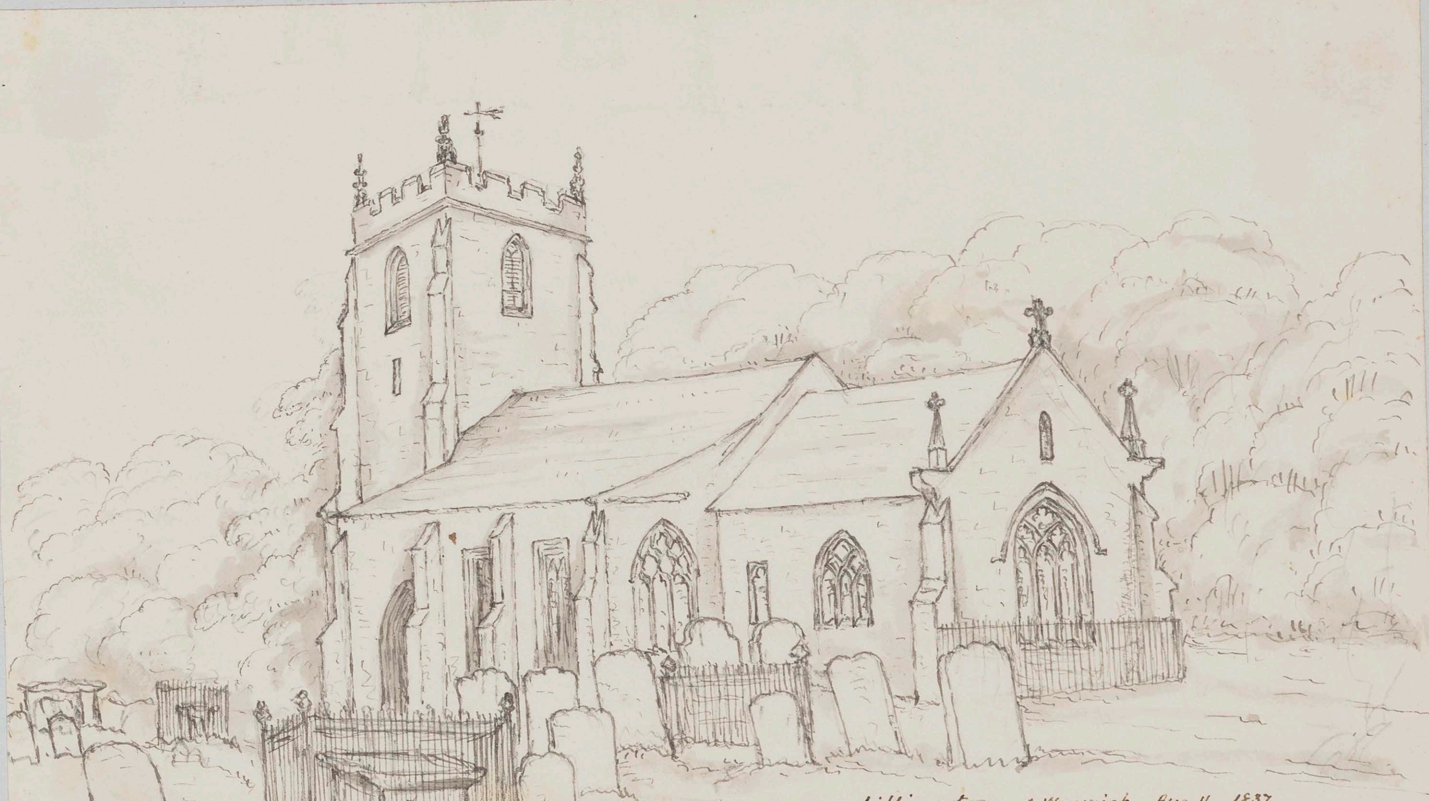


Old Milverton Warwickshire. 1837

Aug 16



Ashow Church 4m. from Leamington. Warwickshire. 1837



Lillington. nr Warwick. Aug. 16. 1837

Founded in the reign of Henry 1.

John of Gaunt erects Lancaster Buildings

Given by Q. Elizabeth to Dudley, Earl of Leicester

Again the property of the Crown - Charles 1.

Dismantled by the Officers of Cromwell's army

Kenilworth Castle was founded in the reign of Henry 1. by Geofrey de Clinton, a man of mean origin, who raised himself by his extraordinary talents to the high station of Chamberlain & Treasurer to the King, & afterwards of Lord Chief Justice of England; but soon after his decease it was transferred to the crown. Henry 3 granted it to Simon de Montford, the famous Earl of Leicester, by whom it was strengthened & enlarged, & who ungratefully turned against his royal master, & joind the discontented Barons of that turbulent age. In the thirteenth year of Henry 3 & after various transmissions, it fell into the hands of John of Gaunt, by whom, towards the latter end of the reign of Richard 2d was built that part of the Castle still called Lancasters' buildings. On his death, the Castle descended to his son, afterwards Henry 4. & from this time it continued in the possession of the Crown till the reign of Elizabeth who gave it to her favorite Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester. His son was deprived of it by a decree of the Star Chamber & it was given to Henry son of James 1st upon whose decease it became the property of Charles 1st. — Cromwell seized it & gave the whole manor to several of his officers who stripped & partly demolished the Castle, drained the lake, cut down the woods & destroyed the parks & chase; they divided the land into farms which they continued to hold till the Restoration. Charles 1st had granted it to Robert Carey, Earl of Monmouth & Charles 2d renewed it to the Earl's daughters. It is now the property of the Earl of Clarendon

Gate House

Cæsar's Tower

The Kitchens

Lancaster Buildings Great Hall.

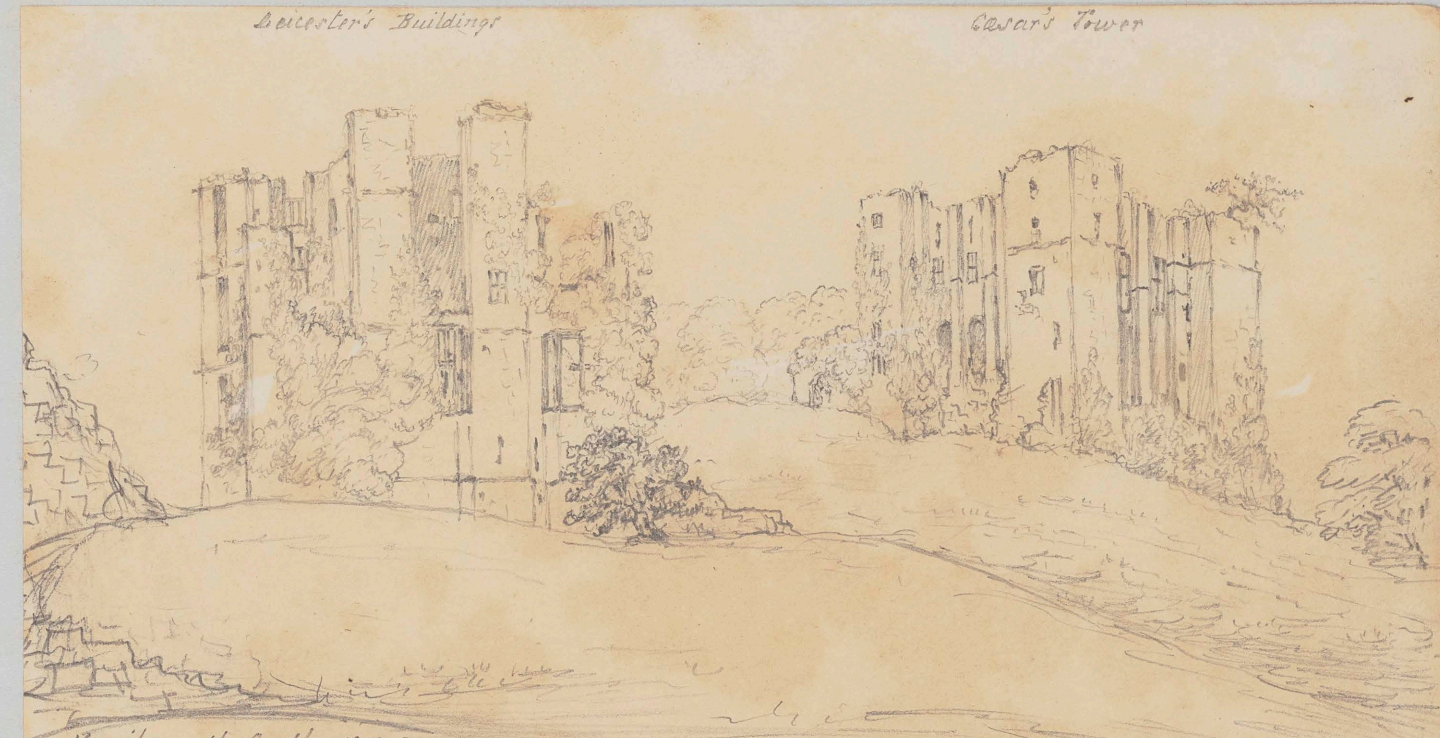
Leicester Buildings

You enter from the north, by the side of the great gate-house built by Lord Leicester; the wall & ditch formerly joined it, & you entered the castle under an arched way, between the four turrets; but on its being made an habitation, it was walled up, & formed into two large rooms. — The large pile of building (absurdly called Cæsar's Tower), is the strongest and most ancient part of the Castle, & served as a kind of fortress to it in times of danger. It seemingly consisted of one vast room on a floor, & a variety of closets formed in the walls, which in some places are 16 feet thick. — The three kitchens lie beyond it & reached nearly from Cæsar's Tower to Lancaster Buildings. — Lancaster Buildings contains the great hall a noble room 86 ft long & 45 feet wide. Underneath the hall was a room of the same dimensions, for the domestics & those numerous guests who were not entitled to a place at the upper table. Towards the south end of the hall, on the east side, there is a large bow window; & opposite to it a recess, that probably served as a kind of side-board; beyond which there is a small closet which the common people have named Queen Elizabeth's Dressing Room. On the south side of the inner court are the apartments consisting of the White Hall, the Presence Chamber, & the Privy Chamber of which nothing remains but fragments of the walls & a part of two large bow windows. These adjoin Leicester **Buildings**, which though the last erected, seem likely to be the first part that will totally fall to decay.

Q. Elizabeth's visit in 1575

The most memorable incident in the history of Kenilworth castle, is the royal entertainment given by the Earl of Leicester to his Queen. Elizabeth in July 1575 visited him in state, attended by 31 Barons besides her Ladies of the court, who with 400 servants were all lodged in the castle. The festival continued for 17 days at an expence estimated at £1000 a day.

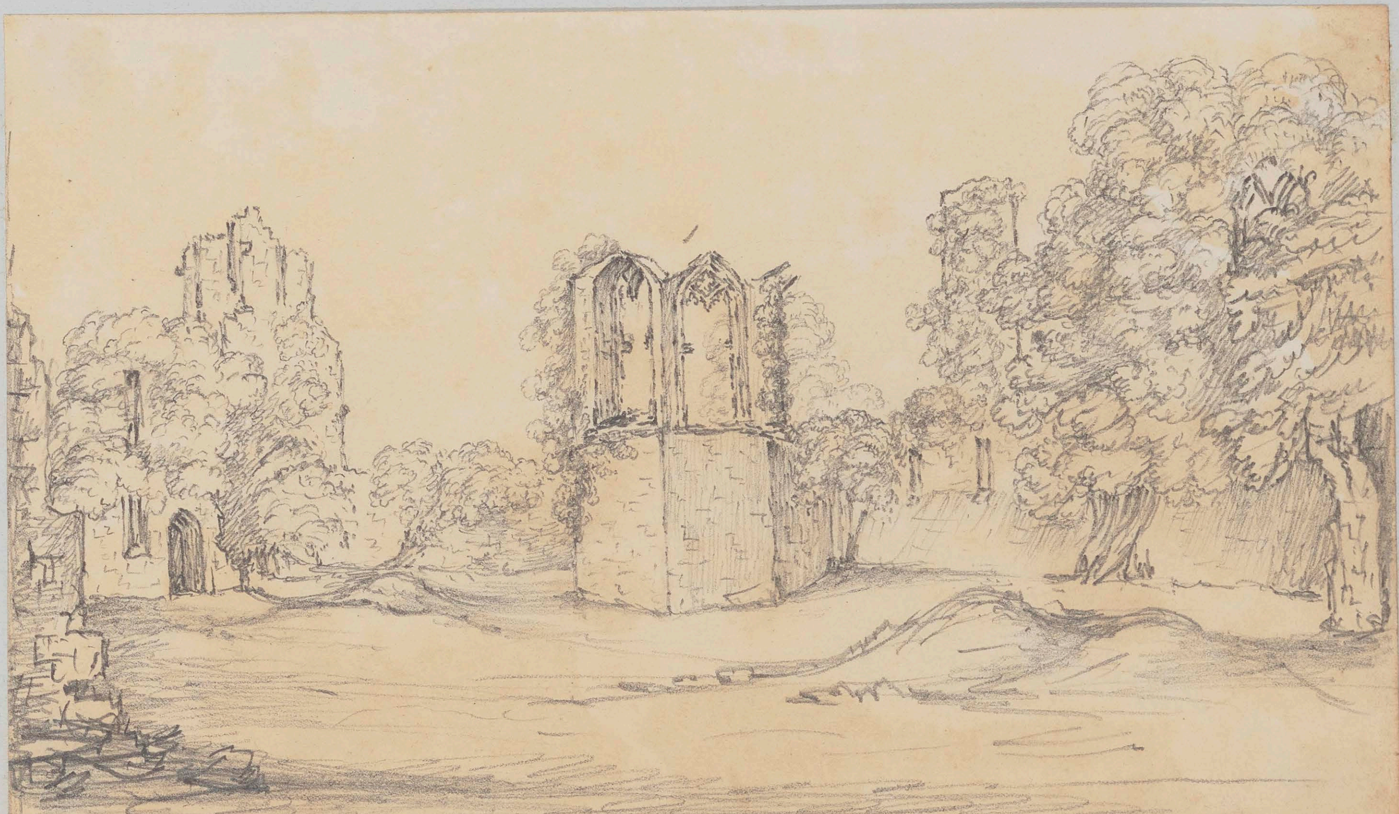
Guide to Kenilworth - Parliamentary Gazeteer - &c &c



Kenilworth Castle 1836

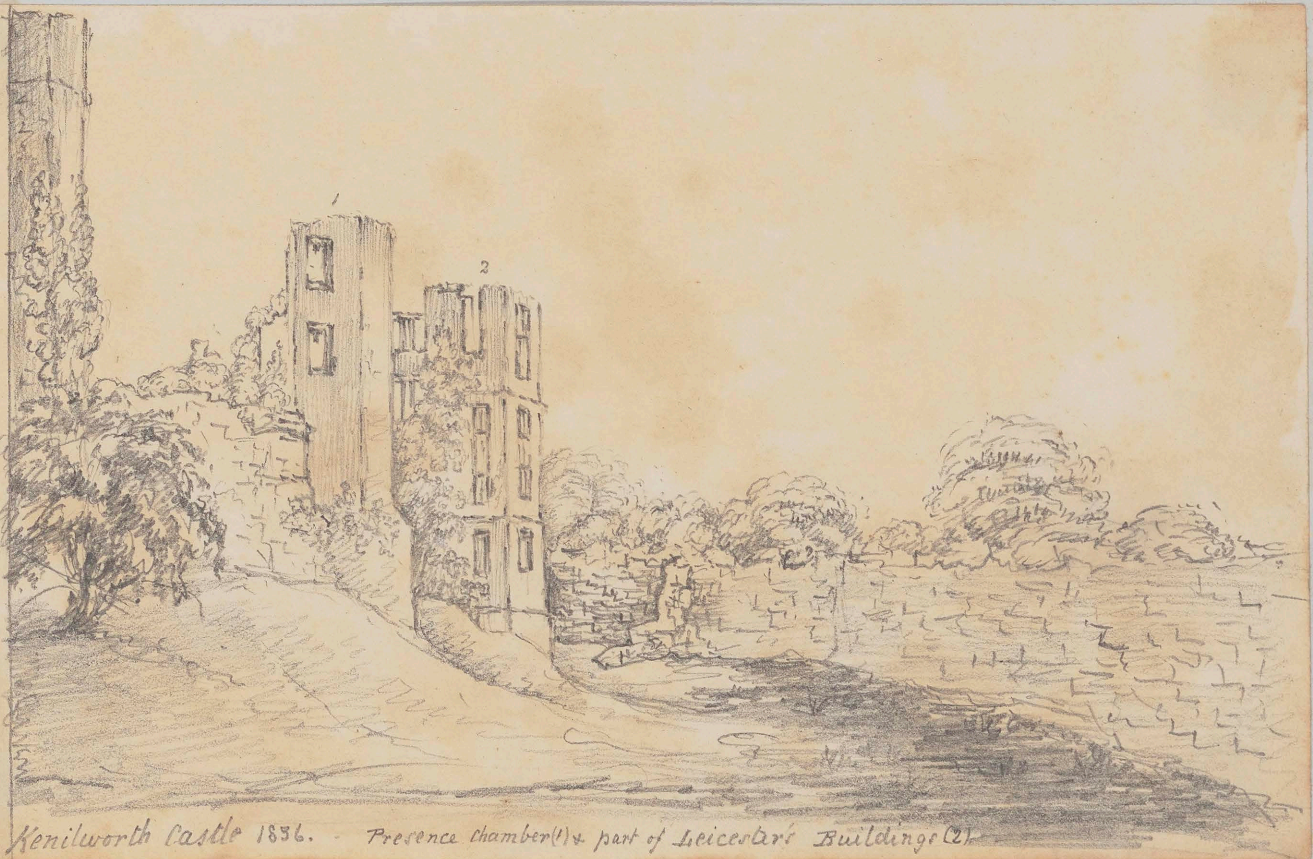
From the Base Court near Mortimers Tower.

Mortimers Tower communicated with the Tilt Yard at the farther extremity of which, stood the Gallery Tower, by which Queen Elizabeth made her entrance to Kenelworth & where she was received by the Gigantic Porter.

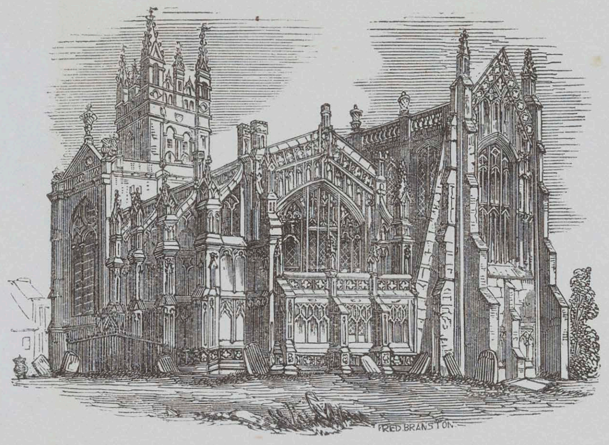


Kenelworth Castle 1836.

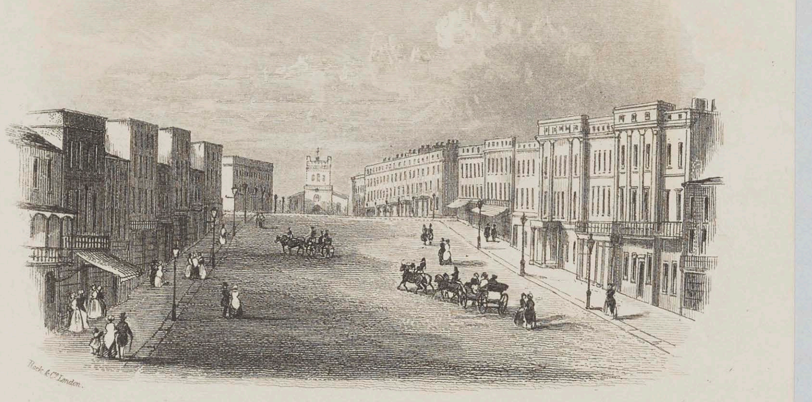
1. Bow Window in Great Hall - from the site of one of the Kitchens adjoining Cæsars Tower.



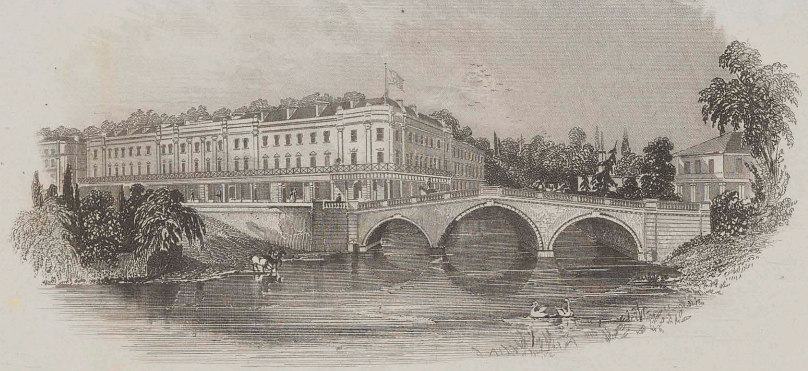
Kenilworth Castle 1836. Presence chamber (1) & part of Leicester's Buildings (2)



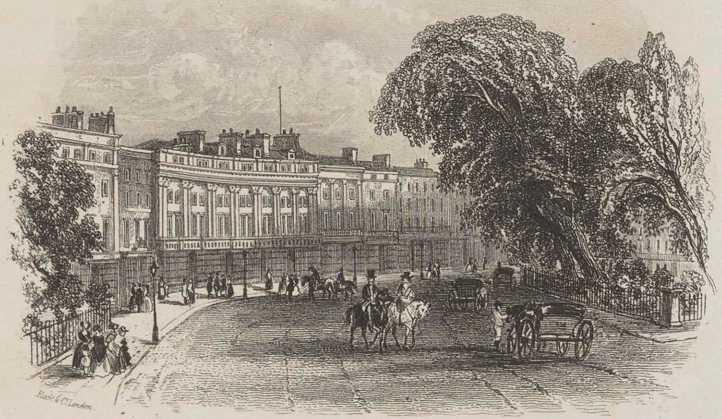
St. Mary's, Warwick, S. E.



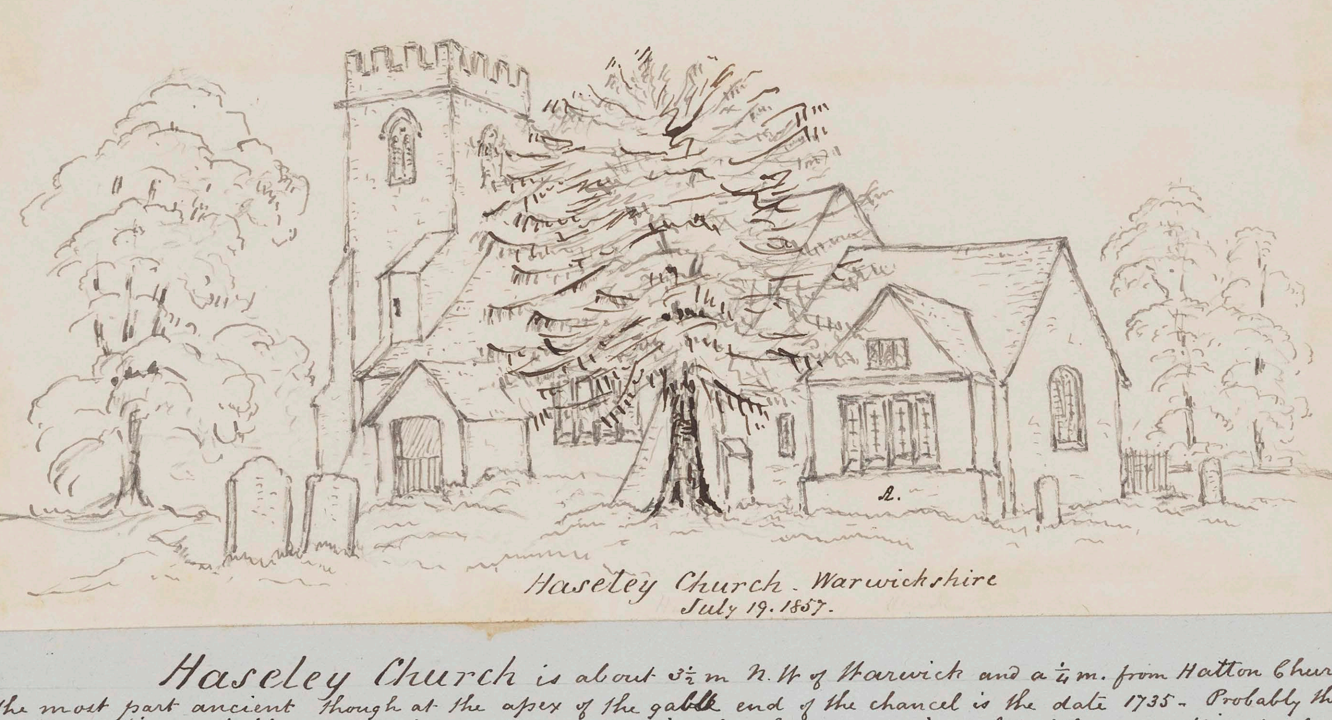
Higher Parade, Leamington



VICTORIA BRIDGE & TERRACE
Leamington.


Rock & Co. London.

Lower Parade, Leamington

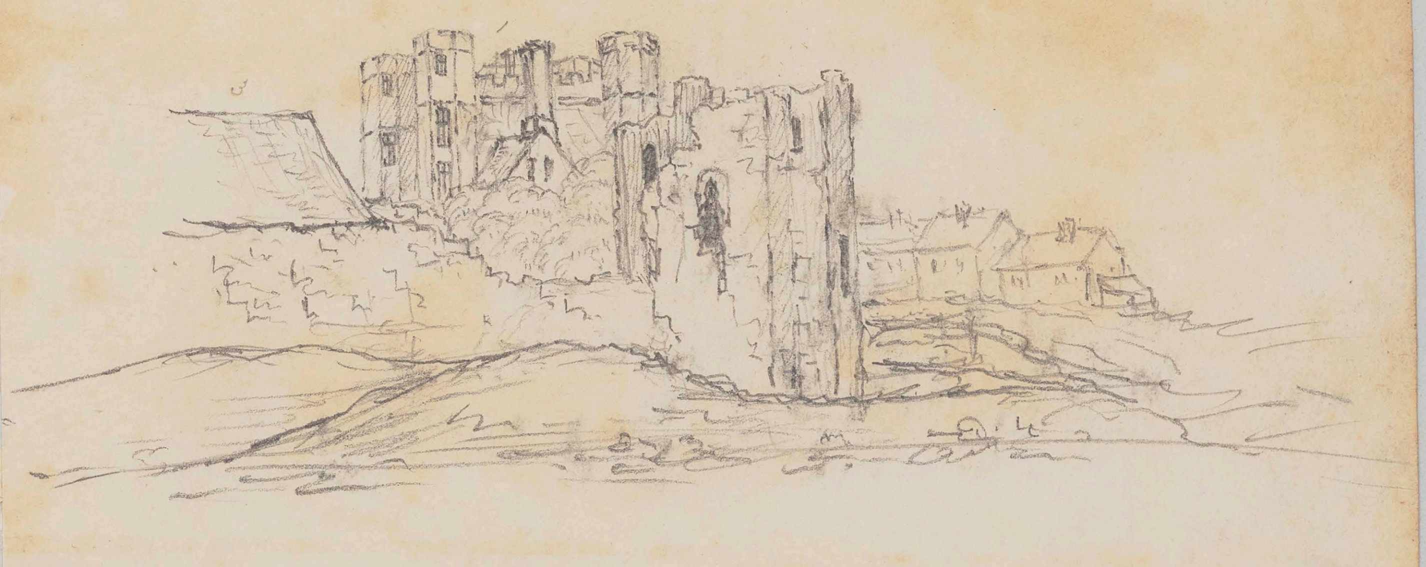


Haseley Church. Warwickshire
July 19. 1857.

Haseley Church is about 3½ m N.W of Warwick and a ¼ m. from Hatton Church. The building appears for the most part ancient though at the apex of the gable end of the chancel is the date 1735. Probably the year when the whole was repaired and this portion rebuilt as the window is a plain circular headed opening but with some stained glass.

In the S.E corner of the church is a small projecting portion having a square headed window with four lights (A in above sket In this stands an altar tomb with brasses let into the top; the effigies of a male & female with seven sons & daughters, coats of arms and inscriptions, which I could not read, only seeing the tomb through the window.

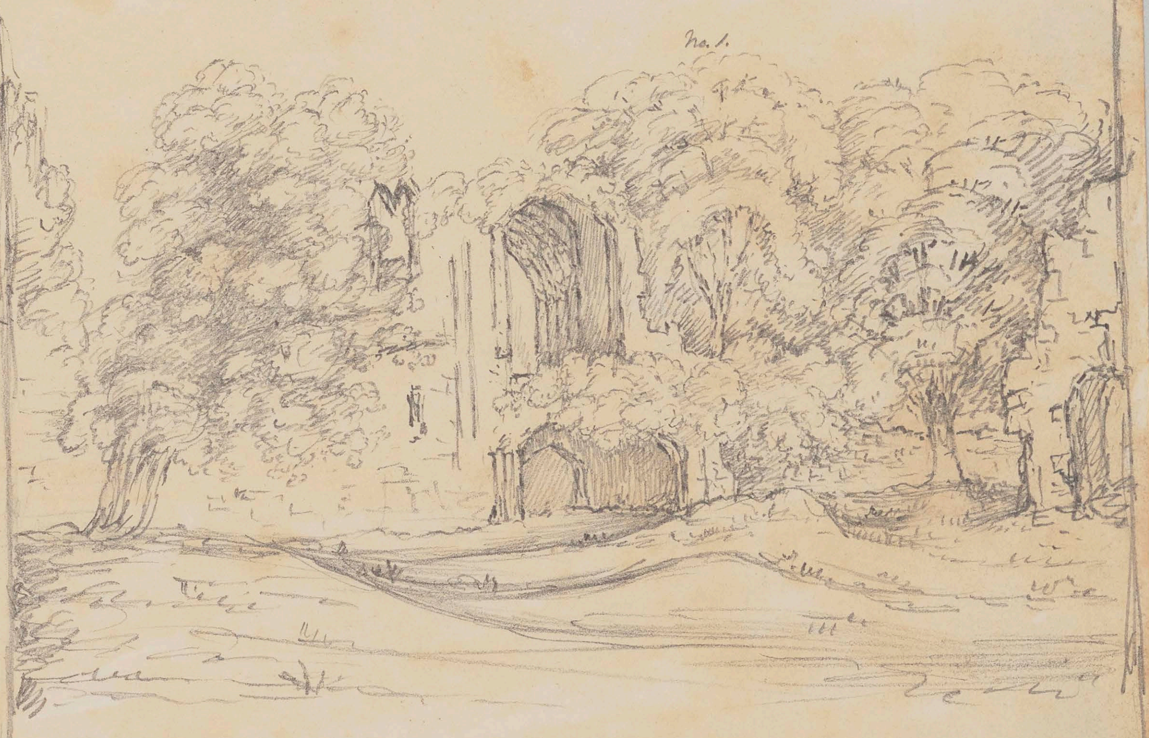
The Tower appears to be in its original state. The Porch is a modern excrescence. The whole church is built with irregular stones and has a red tiled roof. An old yew tree stands near the Church. No monuments or tombs appeared to be worth noticing with the exception of the one mentioned above. July 19. 1857



1. Great Gate House
2. Lun's Tower
3. Stables.

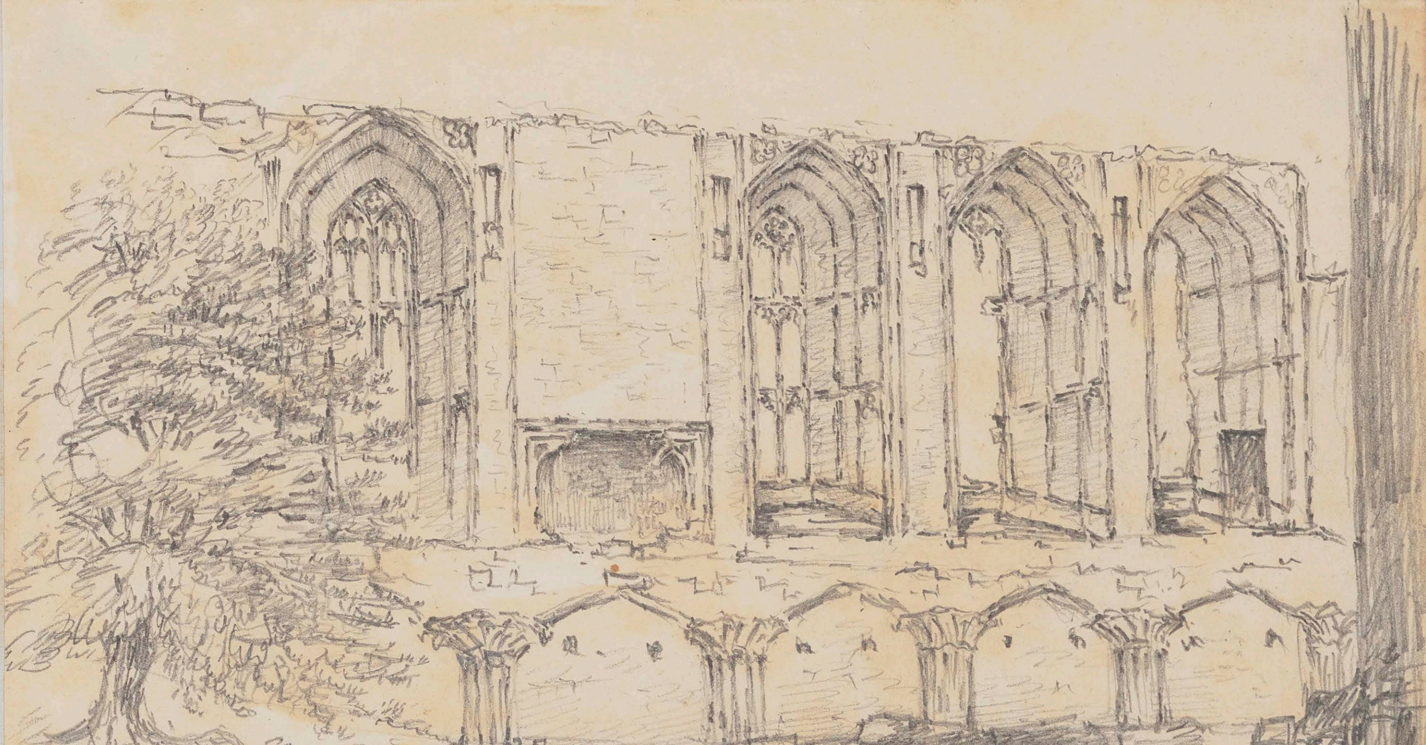
Kenelworth Castle 1836.

The Strong Tower (which was arched 3 stories the upper of which called Mervyn's Bower to which Amy Robsart was conducted on her arrival at Kenelworth with Wayland) stands behind the tree on the right of the entrance to the Hall — No. 1.



The upper Arch is the remains of the entrance to the Hall. —

Kenilworth Castle 1836.
Entrance to the Great Hall — from the Inner Court nr. Leicester's Buildings



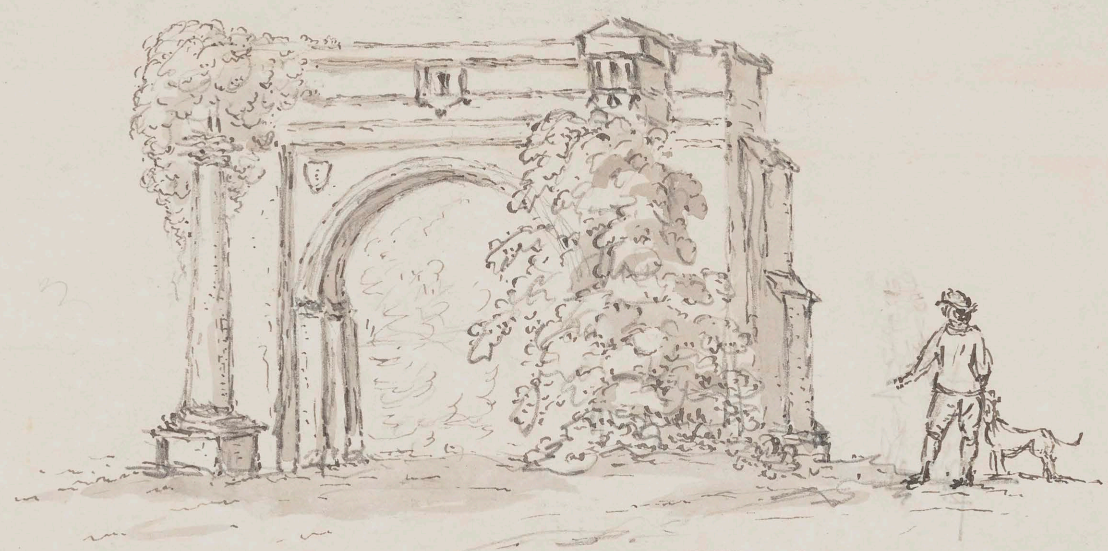
Hall · Kenilworth Castle 1836

Church

Kenilworth 5 miles north of Warwick. The church is an ancient building, with a square emballed tower and a spire. In the interior are several curious monuments. A most splendid window was erected in 1833-4 by Archdeacon Butler of Shrewsbury (afterwards Bishop of Lichfield). It consists of a series of armorial bearings of noble possessors of Kenilworth castle emblazoned on elegant shields, surmounted by their coronets, with their names commemorated beneath on highly ornamented panels — Parliament. Gazetteer.

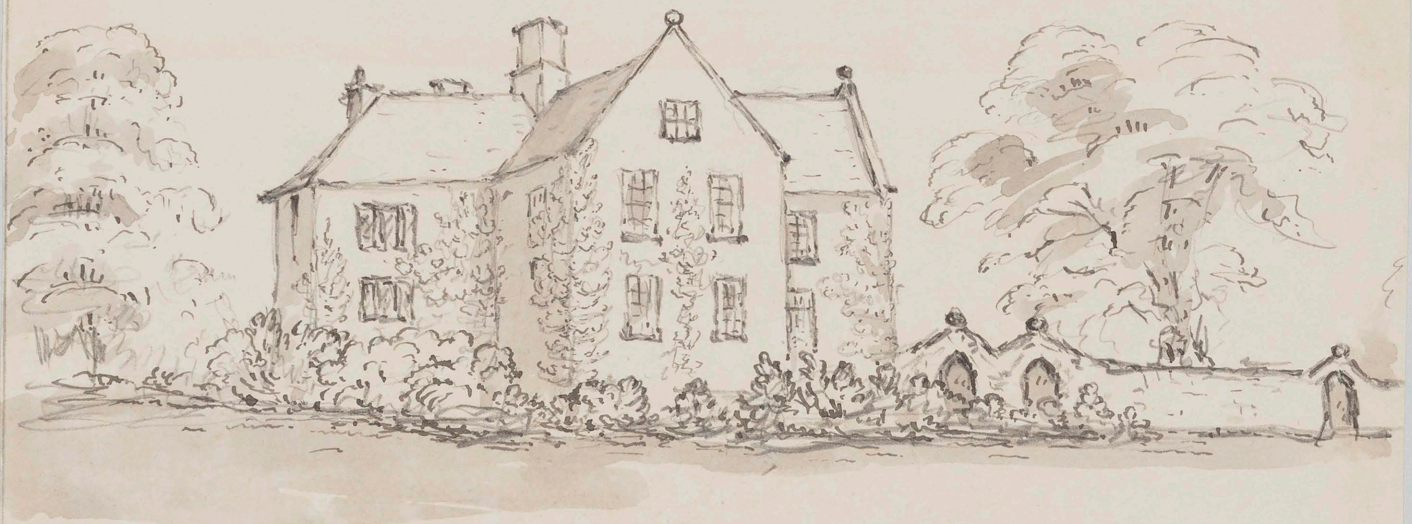
Monastery

"Here was anciently a monastery of regular cannons of the order of St. Augustine built & endowed to the honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary, by Geoffrey de Clinton, chamberlain & treasurer to Henry 1st. about A.D. 1122. It was at first a Priory but made an Abbey before the dissolution. A mutilated gateway & some fragments of external walls are all that now remain; but these even still display the grandeur of the ancient edifice. Parliam. Gazett.



Remains of a Gateway. Old Manor House of Harrowby. Aug. 24. 1862

Aug 24/62

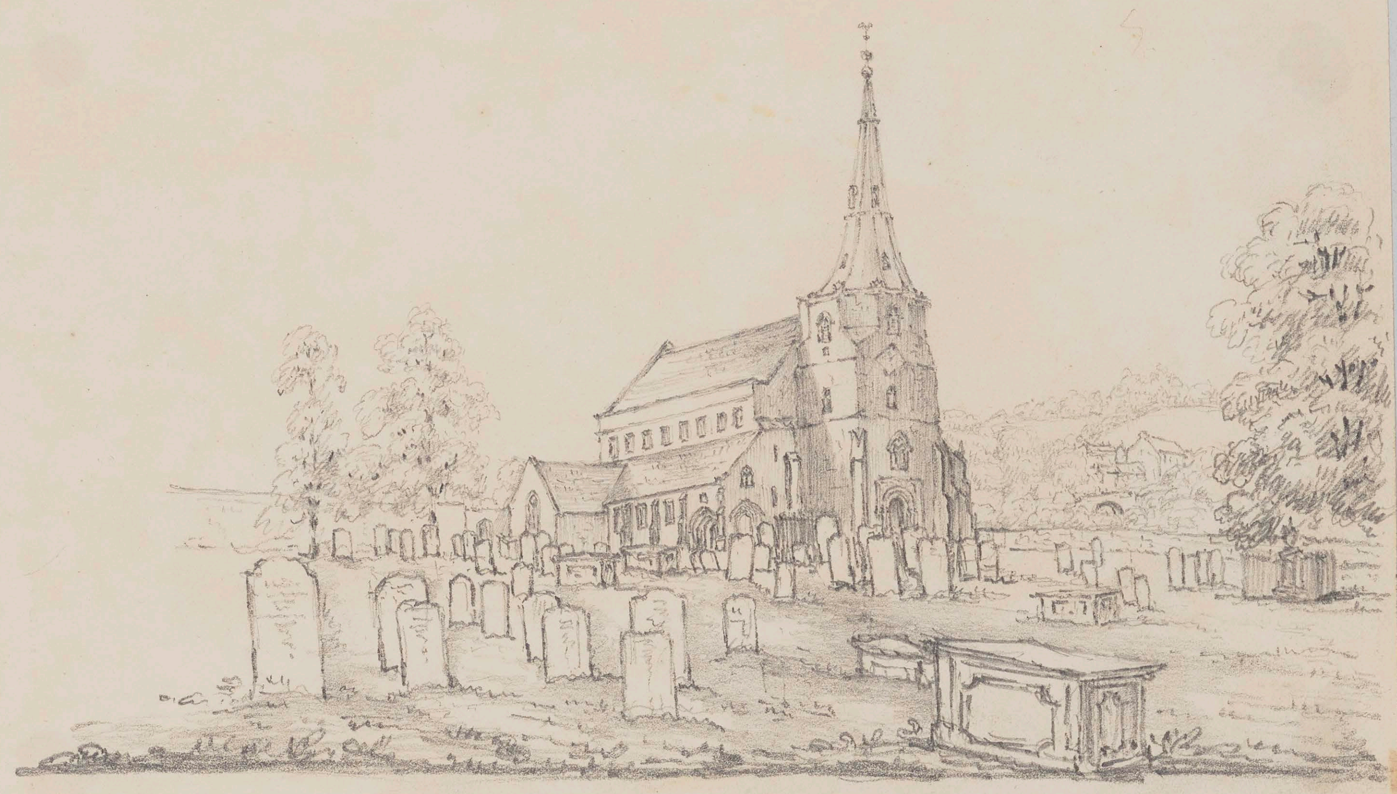


Manor House of Harrowby near Grantham. Lincolnshire. Aug. 24. 1862

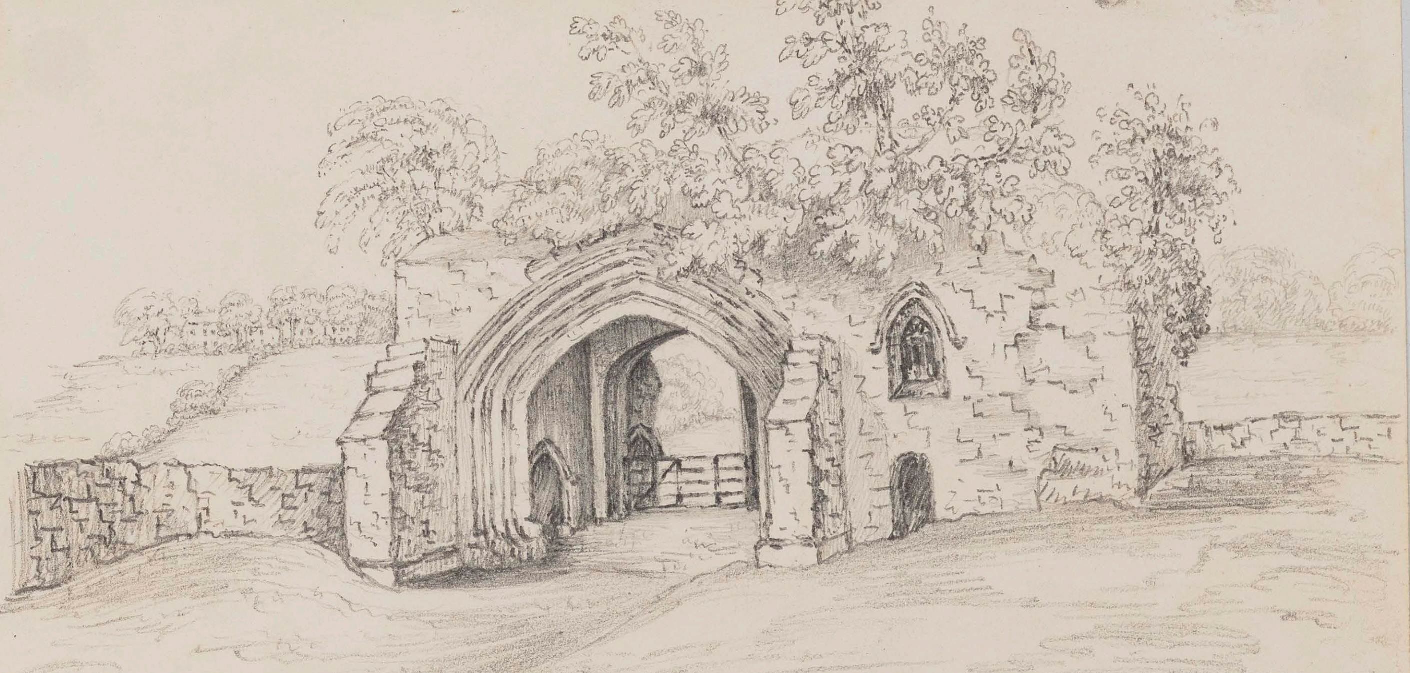
Aug 24/62

Harrowby a township in the parish of Grantham Lincolnshire. 2m west of Grantham Gives the titles of Baron and Earl to the family of Ryder.

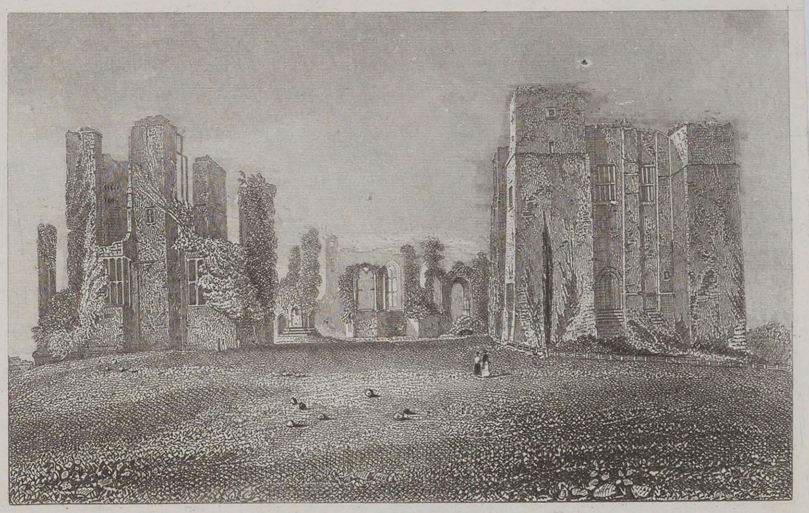
Near to Harrowby Manor House is the "Lady's Walk" - a green walk on the ridge of a hill shaded by a row of trees and much resorted to by the Granth town's people. I was there on a lovely Sunday evening, & the Church bells ringing. It is a beautiful spot. You look down upon the town. On you right Belton Hall (Lord Brownlow's) & above it in the distance Syston (Sir John Thorrold's). To the left in the far distance is Belvoir Castle and on the whole ridge of hills bounding the landscape are seen Church spires peeping into the sky.



Kenelworth Church 1837



Remains of the Monastery for Black Canons near Kenilworth Church.
1837



THE RUINS OF KENILWORTH CASTLE.

Granted by James 1st to Sir Fulke Greville

Present approach

Cæsar's Tower

Guy's Tower

State apartments

The doublet in which Lord Brooke was killed at the siege of Lichfield

The Warwick Vase

Warwick Castle is one of the most splendid Baronial residences in the kingdom it is most delightfully situated upon a perpendicular rock, forty feet above the river Avon whose waters flow at its base. There was formerly a stone bridge of 12 arches, across the river communicating with the castle: this is now gone to decay, although a dam constructed with masonry, which forms a cascade under the castle walls, still remains. It is not known with certainty at what period a castle was first built on this spot, but it is supposed to have been founded by Ethelfleda, daughter of King Alfred and Queen of Mercia in the tenth century. William the conqueror enlarged it & gave it to the custody of Henry de Newburgh, on whom he bestowed the Earldom of Warwick. During the wars of the Barons it was almost entirely demolished by Gifford governor of Kenilworth Castle, in 1263, but it was soon afterwards rebuilt. This castle was granted by James 1st to Sir Fulke Greville* afterwards Lord Brooke. Throughout the civil war it was in the hands of the Parliament & was defended against many attempts to take it by the royalists. In the reign of Charles 2d, Robert Earl of Brooke, embelished the whole building & fitted up the state apartments. The entire edifice consists of a series of walls, towers & other buildings connected together surrounding a large irregular court; it includes an area of about three acres. The present approach to the castle was formed early in the present century & forms a winding road from the entrance gate cut through the solid rock. After passing through this passage of about 100 yards the massive towers rise progressively to the sight. On the left is Cæsar's Tower concerning the date of which no trace remains, although it is still in the most perfect state of strength & repair. To the right is Guy's Tower 128 ft. high with walls 10 feet thick. It was built by Thomas Beauchamb, Earl of Warwick in the latter part of the 14th century. The moat now ~~a~~ green valley is crossed by a stone arch formerly the draw bridge; & the entrance is by double towers. The grand suite of apartments extends in a right line 333 feet, and are furnished in a chaste but magnificent manner. They contain many choice pictures and in the great hall is a rich & complete suit of steel armour and a helmet studded with brass, said to have been worne by Cromwell. There is also the doublet in which Lord Brooke was killed at the siege of Lichfield in 1643. — In the pleasure grounds is a building appropriated to the celebrated "Warwick Vase". It is a large antique vase of white marble found at the bottom of a lake not far from Adrian's Villa, near Tivoli about 12 or 14 miles from Rome. It is of a circular form placed on a square pedestal & calculated to hold 163 gallons.

Parliamentary Gazetteer. Guide to Warwick &c &c. S.C Hall's "Baronial Halls" Vol. 2. see a view of the Castle & short acct.

Fulk Greville Lord Brooke

Repairs the Castle

Stabbed by his servant.

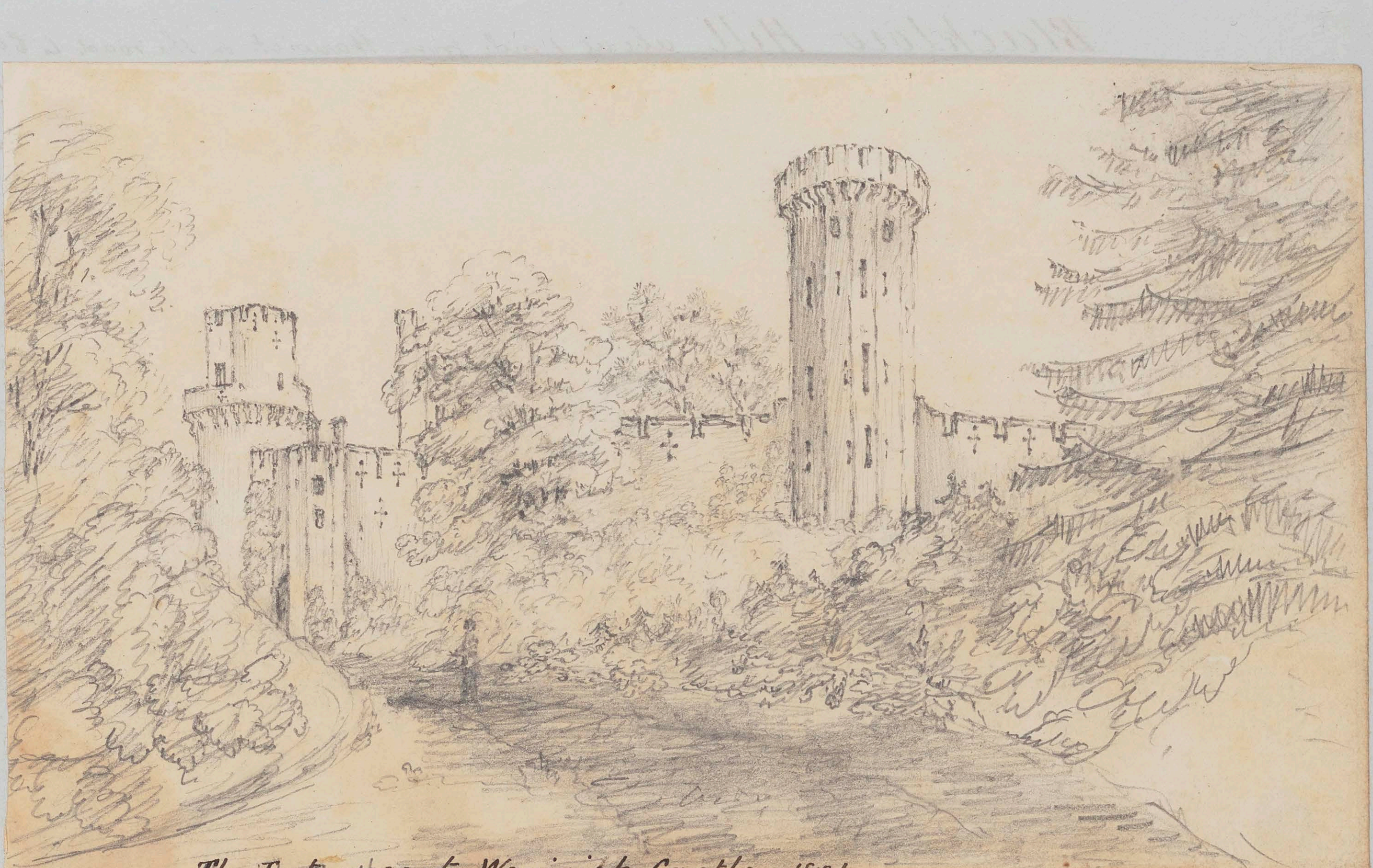
Tomb in St. Mary's Church Warwick

Succeeded by his first cousin's son, who declared against Charles & was shot at the siege of Lichfield

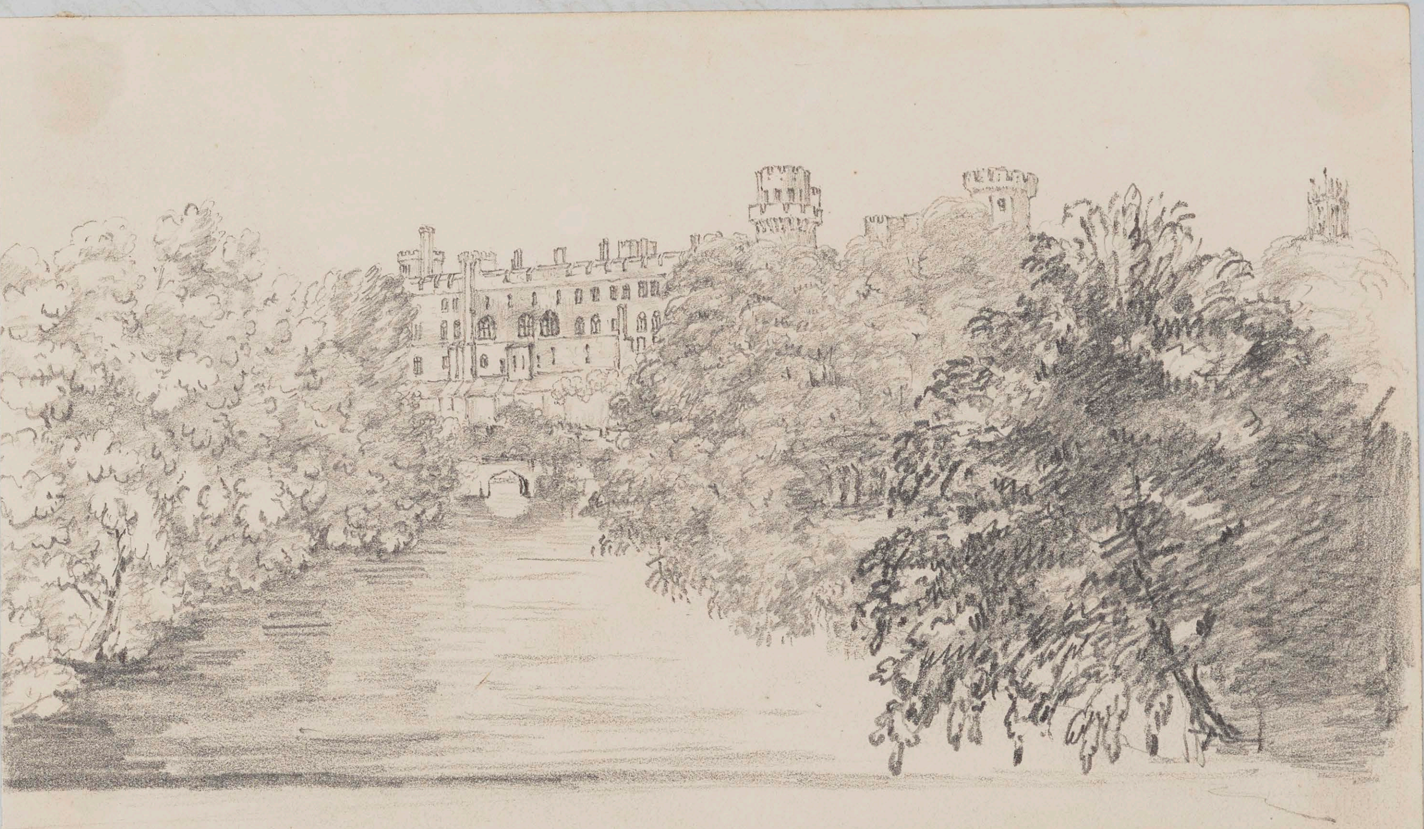
* Fulk Greville was born in 1554 and was one of the most accomplished men of the court of Elizabeth. In 1597 he received the order of knighthood. At the coronation of James 1. he was made Knight of the Bath & shortly afterwards appointed chancellor of the Exchequer & privy counsellor. In 2 James he obtained a grant of Warwick castle which was then in a ruinous state (the stronger parts being used as a county gaol), & at the enormous expense of 20,000£ restored it. In 18. James he was created Lord Brooke. He was stabbed by his servant (who afterwards destroyed himself) Sept. 1. & he died Sep 30 1628 in his 75 year. & was buried on the north side of the choir of St. Mary's beneath a tomb prepared by himself, round the verge of which runs this inscription "Fulk Grevill, servant to Queene Elizabeth, Conceller to King James, and friend to Sir Philip Sidney; Trophæum peccati.". Dying without issue he was succeeded by his first cousin's son Robert Greville who was one of the first to declare against Charles 1st. He was appointed commander in chief of the counties of Stafford & Warwick by the Parliament and was killed by a shot in the right eye on the 1st of March 1643, while forcing the position held by Lord ~~Lichf~~ Chesterfield at Lichfield. - Guide to Warwick Castle.

Inscription on a house at Lichfield

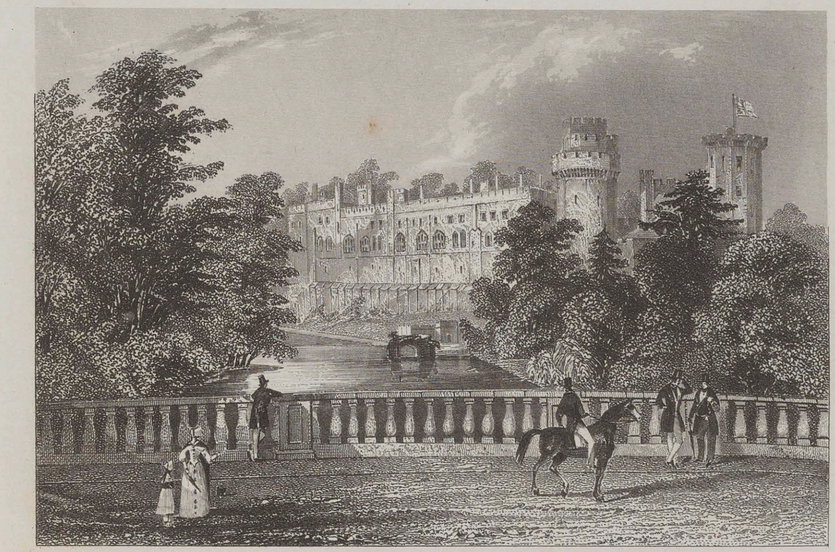
On the front of a house in Lichfield near to the Cathedral is the following inscription "March 2 1643 Lord Brooke a General of the Parliament Forces preparing to beseige ye close of Lichfield then garisoned for King Charles 1st received his death wound on the spot beneath this inscription by a shot in the Forehead from Mr Dyott a gentleman who had placed himself on the battlements of the great steeple to anoy the besiegers".



The Entrance to Warwick Castle 1836

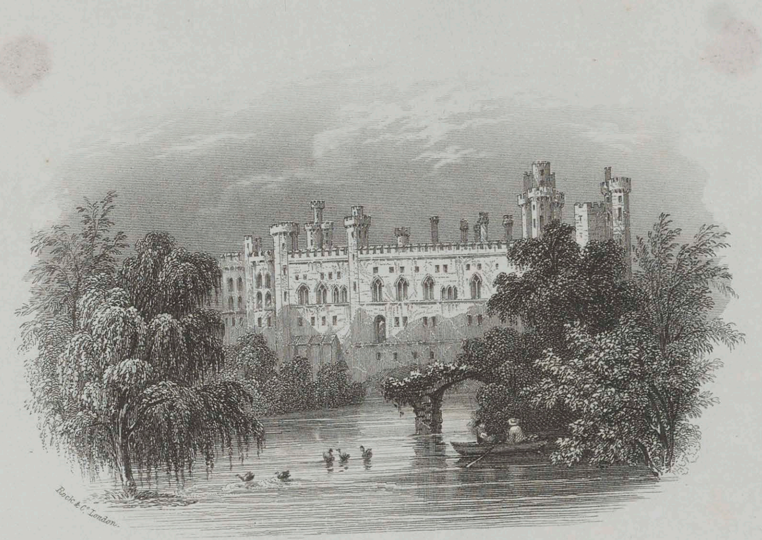


Warwick Castle from the Bridge 1837



WARWICK CASTLE.

The Seat of the Rt. Honble. the Earl of Warwick.


Rock & Co. London.

Warwick Castle

Piers Gaveston beheaded. 1312.

Blacklow Hill about 1 mile from Warwick on the road to Coventry & close to Guy's Cliff is celebrated as the spot on which Piers Gaveston was beheaded. This unprincipled favorite of Edward 2d and the object of especial enmity to the great barons who were in opposition to the crown having impudently returned from his banishment was forcibly seized & borne to Warwick Castle. The Earl of Warwick who entertained an invincible hatred against Gaveston for having fixed upon him the epithet of "the black hound of Arden" in conjunction with the Earls of Hereford, Lancaster & Arundel held a consultation about their prisoner & his fate was soon decided. He was dragged to Blacklow Hill where he was beheaded. — A few years since Mr Greathead the proprietor of Guy's Cliff erected the monument on the hill with the following inscription — "In the hollow of this rock was beheaded on the 1st day of July 1312 by Barons lawless as himself Piers Gaveston Earl of Cornwall the Minion of a hateful King In life and death a miserable instance of Misrule". Parliamentary Gazetteer. Guide to Leamington &c &c.

Inscription on the monument

Leicester's Hospital founded by Robert Dudley Earl of Leicester Queen Elizabeth's favorite for the use of a master & 12 aged brethren preferring such as had been wounded or disabled in the service of their country. The hospital building is in the form of a quadrangle, one side of which contains the great hall, another the master's house, & the two others are occupied by the rest of the brethren who have separate apartments. The costume of the almsmen is a blue gown with the arms of the founder, the bear & ragged staff, on the left shoulder. Divine service is performed by the master daily in the chapel of St. James, annexed to and forming part of the hospital, except when there is service in the parish church of St. Mary's.

Parliamentary Gazetteer.

Guy's Cliff is about 1 mile from Warwick on the road to Coventry. Here is a cave said to have been the retreat of the celebrated Guy Earl of Warwick for some years before his death. Near the cave is a range of cells with rudely arched cloisters hewn in the rock; & adjoining are two ancient stone basins into which a crystil stream constantly flows, called Guy's well. On the cliff are the remains of a chapel founded by Richard de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick It has a richly groined roof and is in good preservation. On the rock on which the chapel abuts, is a colossal statue of Guy in armour, considerably mutilated. John Rous the antiquary resided here as a chantry-priest. On the hill stands a mansion of modern architecture erected by B. Greathead Esq. - Parliamentary Gazetteer.

Guy Earl of Warwick

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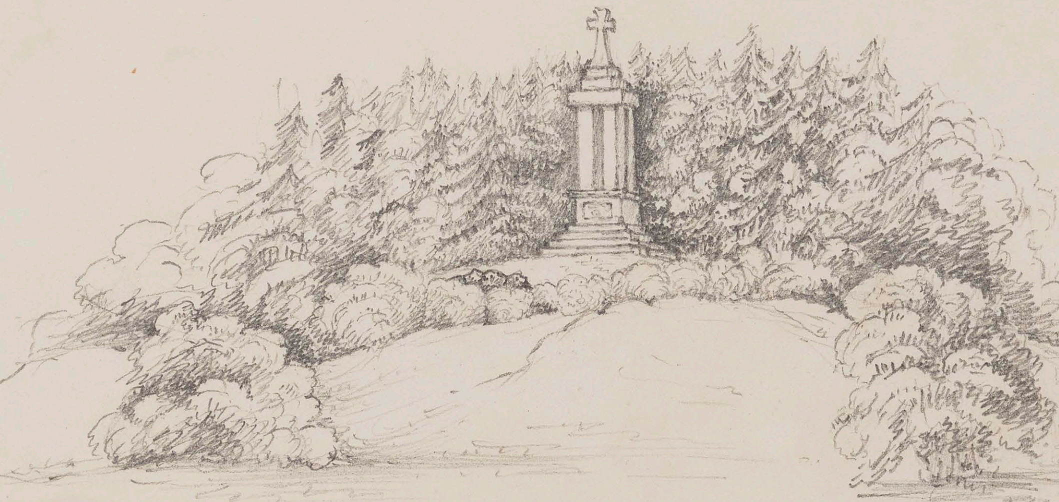
Kills the Boar, Cow &c

Colbrand the Danish Giant

Guides to Leamington & Warwick Castle



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Monument on Blacklow Hill near Warwick
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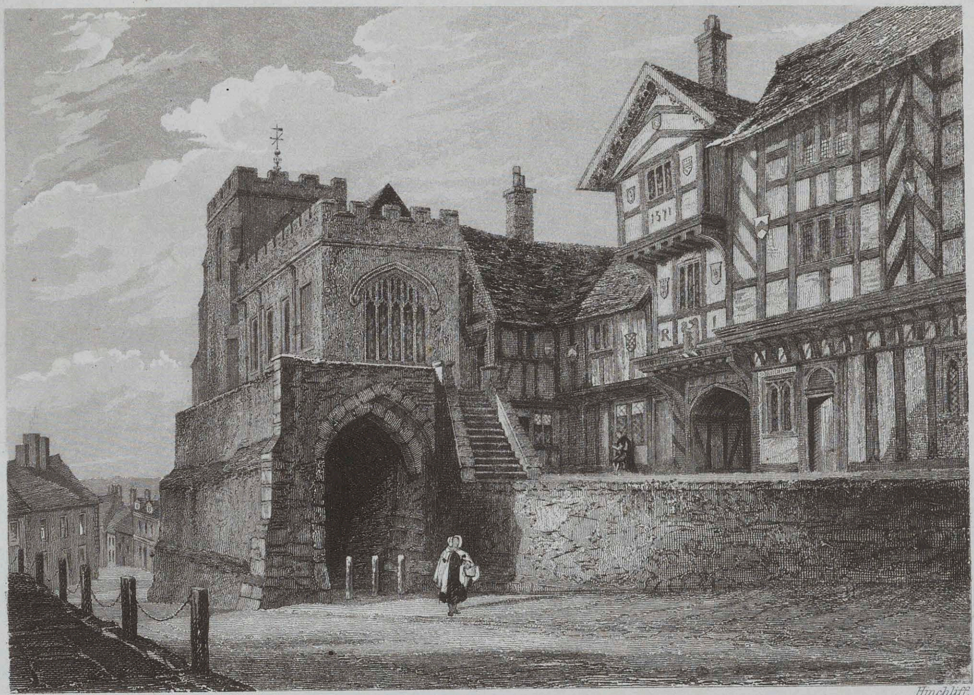
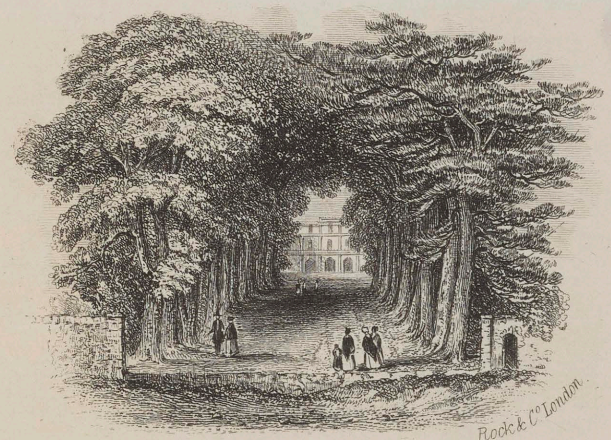


A. E. Everitt. Hinchliff.

THE HOSPITAL OF ROBERT EARL OF LEYCESTER IN WARWICK.

Pub.d by Henry T. Cooke, High St, Warwick.

1848.

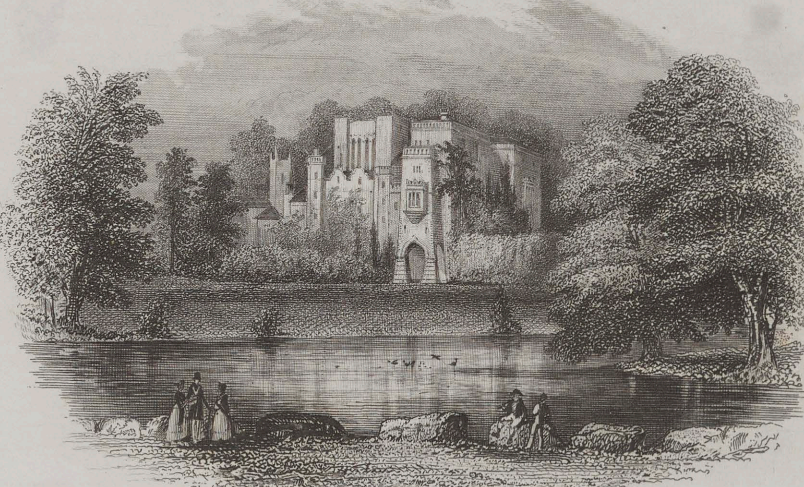


Rock & Co. London.

Guy's Cliff, Warwick

(from the wood)

1848



GUY'S CLIFF
The Seat of the Hon.ble C. B. Percy.

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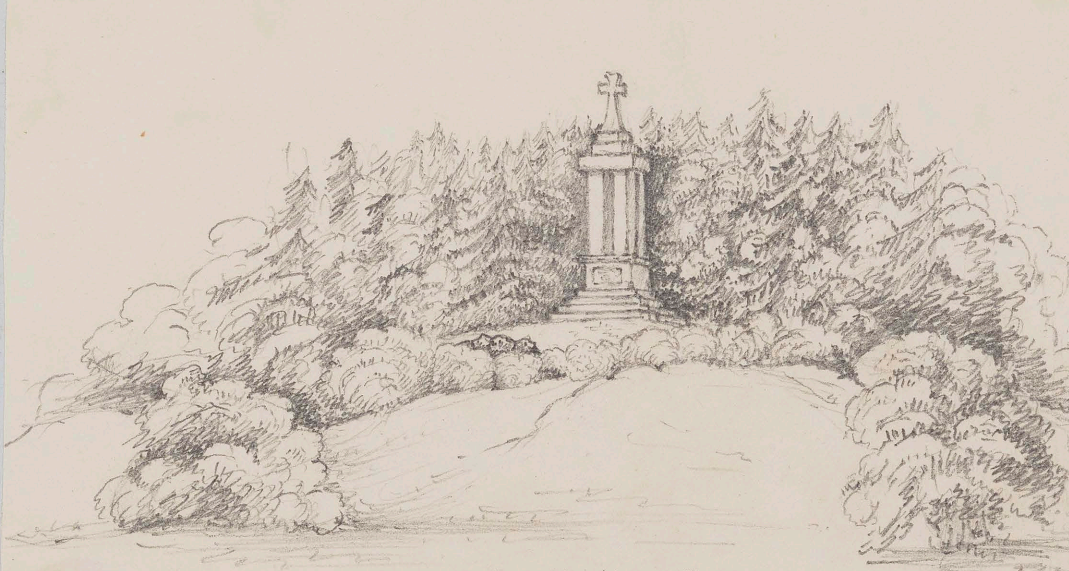
Guides to Leamington & Warwick Castle



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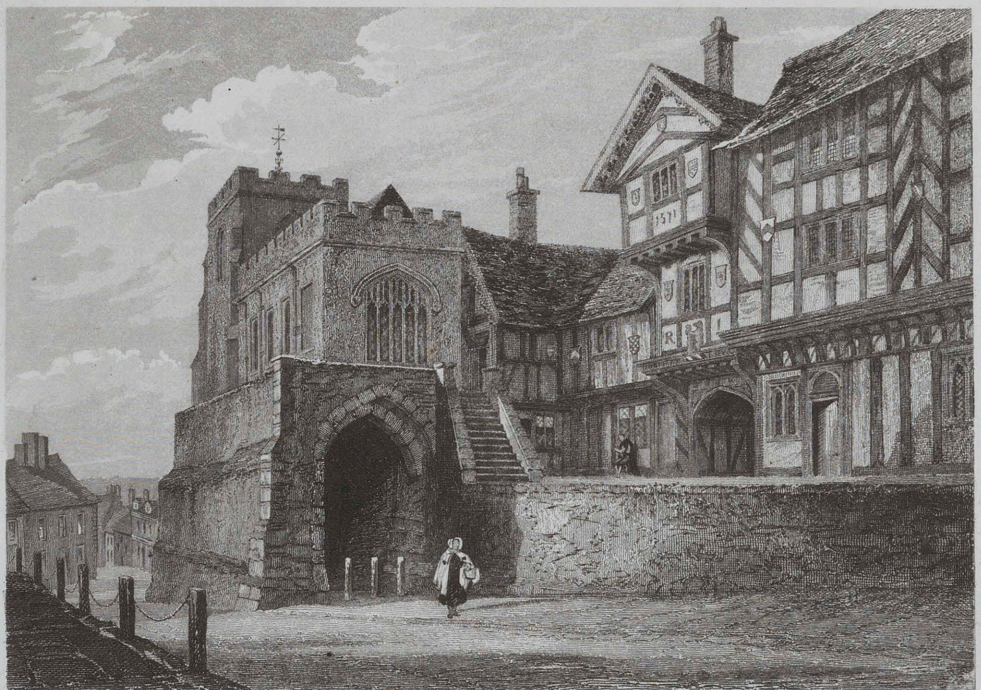

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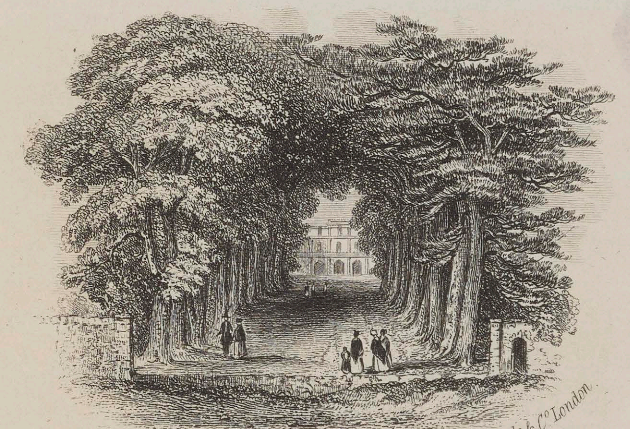

Rock & Co. London

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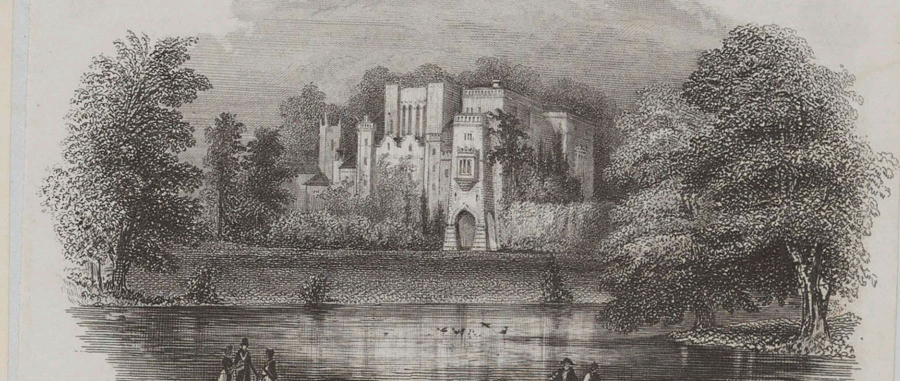
1848



GUY'S CLIFF

The Seat of the Honble. C.B. Percy.

1848.

Bridges

Stratford-upon-Avon

8m. S.W. of Warwick on the river Avon which is here crossed by two bridges. That on the entrance by the London road consists of 14 arches, is of Stone & built by Sir Hugh Clopton in the reign of Henry 7. It was widened in 1814.

Church

The church is a spacious structure standing on the margin of the river, surrounded by lofty & ancient elms, & approached through a long avenue of lime trees. There are many monuments in the church but by far the most interesting are the gravestone & monument of Shakespere. The chancel a fine portion of the fabric, was erected late in the 15th. century by Dr. Thomas Balshall, warden of the college of Stratford. On each side are five large & uniform windows, formerly ornamented with painted glass. Shakespere lies on the north side of the chancel beneath a stone on which is this inscription said to have been written by himself though Knight (Biography p. 535) and some others doubt it.

Shakespere's Monument and inscriptions

Good Frend For Jesus Sake Forbeare
To Digg The Dust Encloased Heare;
Blese Be Ye Man Yt Spares Thes Stones,
And Curst Be He Yt. moves My Bones.

On the north wall of the chancel a few paces from the resting place of his body is placed his monument with the following inscription.

"Judicis Pylium, genio Socratem, arte Maronem
Terra tegit, populus mœret, Olympus habet.

Stay passenger, why goest thou by so fast
Read if thou canst, whom envious death hath plast
Within this monument, Shakespeare, with whome
Quick nature died; whose name doth deck ys tombe
Far more then cost; sieh all yt. he hath writt
Leaves living art but page to serve his witt
Obiit Ano. Doi 1616 Ætatis 53. Die. 23. Ap."

Shakespere's Wife.

Between the grave of Shakespeare and the wall on which is placed his monument, lie the remains of his wife. a brass plate let into the flat stone bears the following inscription.

Heere lyeth interred the bodye of Anne, wife of Mr. William Shakespeare, who
deptd, this life the 6th day of August, 1623, being of the age of 67 yeares.
Ubera, tu mater, tu lac vitamq. dedisti
Væ mihi: pro tanto munere saxa dabo!
Quam mallem, amoveat lapidem, bonus Angel' ore'
Exeat ut Christi Corpus, imago tua?
Sed nil vota valent, venias cito Christe resurget,
Clausa licet tumulo mater, et astra petet."

New Place

The house in which Shakespeare is supposed to have been born still remains. The house in which he died called New Place was built by Sir Hugh Clopton who also built the bridge. Having been sold out of the family it was purchased by Shakespeare of William Underhill Esq. Shakespere left it by his will to his daughter Mrs. Hall. She died in 1649 & it is probable she resided here when Queen Henrietta Maria in 1643 came to Stratford with 3000 foot & 1500 horse & took up her abode in New Place for three weeks, from whence she proceeded to the plain of Kineton, under Edgehill to meet the King & from thence with him to Oxford.. Mrs. Halls only daughter, married to Sir Thomas Barnard, dying without issue, New Place was sold in 1675 & was ultimately repurchased by the Clopton family. Sir Hugh Clopton who resided there in the middle of the eighteenth century repaired the house & built a modern front to it. In 1753 it was sold to the Revd. Francis Gastrell. In 1756 he cut down Shakespere's Mulberry Tree because he would not be at the trouble of showing it to visitors and in 1757 he pulled down the house and retired to Lichfield on account of some disagreement with the inhabitants of Stratford.

Mulberry Tree cut down & the house pulled down

Parliamentary Gazetteer - Knight's Shakespere - Beauties of England & Wales &c &c &c.

See various sketches of Stratford Church in Knight's Shakespere "Biography" pp. 27. 28. 116. 495 & 520.

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In the reign of James 1. Whitehall, being in a ruinous state was begun to be rebuilt &
The building which at present bears the name of the Banquetting house was begun in 1619 from a design of Inigo Jones & was finished in two years & cost 17000£.
The Banquetting house, however was but a small part of a vast plan left unexecuted by reason of the unhappy times which succeeded.

George 1. converted the interior into a Chapel Royal.
The ceiling is the chief attraction of the building It is divided into nine compartments and painted by Reubens. The subject being the Apotheosis of James 1st. It is painted on canvas & has been more than once repaired.

Charles 1st having been brought to Whitehall was "on the day of his murder conducted along the galleries and the Banquetting House through a passage broken on purpose in the wall to the scaffold. This passage still remains, at the north end of the room, & is at present a door to a small additional building in Scotland Yard" Beauties of England & Wales

The Chapel is very plainly fitted up with pews but the ceiling is very striking the compartments being divided by deep massive projections much ornamented & gilt. The painting very beautiful but now getting too dark to distinguish the details, unless perhaps on a very bright day. It was dull when I was there – There is a very good organ & the service is well performed, but not much chanting or singing.

In the vestibule hangs a portrait of Charles 1. a plan & elevation of the proposed palace of which this forms a part and a copy of the painted ceiling Sunday Jan. 7. 1855.

workmen packed up their tools & departed. For some

Shakspeare's Monument,
Stratford upon Avon

1848

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Oxford - New College built by Wykham Bishop of Winchester. In the Chapel is preserved the Crozier of Wykham - It is locked in a case close to the altar.

The Hall is 78 feet by 35. it was wainscoted by Wareham. Here is a painting of the Nativity said to be worth 2000 guineas but I could not learn by whom painted - There are several portraits in the Hall & amongst them Wykham the founder. Wareham Bishop of 1504 to 1532 Waynfleet of Winchester 1447-1486 Ken, Bath & Wells - Howley Archbishop of Canterbury & others.

The motto of the College is "Manners maketh Man".

The Cloister has an oaken roof. The remains of the old altar piece after having been thrown about for some years and much mutilated has been fixed in the wall in the cloister but so little remains of it as not to be very interesting. I did not observe any monument of interest here. Bodies are still occasionally interred here.

July 12. 1855.

Lincoln Cathedral – In the morning prayer Chapel stands an ancient font with a large square top supported by four pillars. There is an Altar Tomb of Catherine Swinford wife of John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster & their daughter which formerly had brasses inlaid but now gone. There are a vast number of Stones in various parts of the church from which brasses have been removed but not one is now to be seen in the building

In the Cloister square is a tessellated pavement some feet below the surface which appears to have been a Roman Bath.

The Altar piece was painted by a Prebend about the year 1800 the person who ~~shewd~~ shewed me round could tell nothing more.

The church was ~~repaired~~ repaired in 1783.

Sep 18. 1854 v

Leicester

The Cemetery is situated on the south of the town on an eminence from which a beautiful view of Leicester & the surrounding country is obtained.

The Roman Mile Stone formerly set up in Belgrave Gate was removed in 1844 to the Museum of the Literary & Philosophical Society. It is 38 inches high & 63½ in circumference.

The Blue Boar Inn in which K. Richard slept previous to the battle of Bosworth was taken down in 1836 & several neat houses built on its site. There is a Blue Boar now in South Street near to the site of the Castle Sep 10 1854

~~St Nicholas Church & the Jury Wall~~ adjoining should be seen

Birmingham. The roof of the North Western Railway Station in New Street is a segment of a circle composed of Iron & glass, the span of which is 212 feet. Aug. 31. 1852

Sherborne Dorset. The Church is a magnificent pile of building which from its ornamental architecture & magnitude more resembles a Cathedral than a Parochial Church. It contains specimens of different kinds of architecture: in the porch & transept of the south side, & at the lower part of the west end and north side are some semi-circular arches, with zig-zag mouldings characteristic of the Norman era but the greater part of the edifice displays the style of architecture which prevailed in the reign of Henry 6th when most of the Church was rebuilt after a fire which destroyed the greater part – "The interior of the edifice is light lofty and spacious having the roof supported by numerous groins, springing from the side aisles. At the intersection of the tracery work are a number of shields, bearing different arms, with roses, portcullises & other cut devices – The Church is now undergoing repair (or rather the greater part is finished) & all the devices on the roof and walls restored & highly coloured. Oct 15. 1852, v.

In the south transept is a window filled with beautiful stained glass representing the Saints, Apostles &c & presented by the present Earl Digby. – Here is a very superb Monument of various kinds of marble erected to the memory of John Earl of Bristol who died in 1698. He is represented standing the size of life, and on either side his two wives ~~with~~ also standing. The inscription was written by Dr Hough, Bishop of Worcester.

Near this also is a tablet to the memory of a son & daughter of William Lord Digby with the following lines by Pope.

Go fair example of untainted youth
&c &c &c &c

see Beauties of England & Wales vol 4 p. 505

In a small chapel connecting with this part of the transept is a niche in the wall with a shelf similar to what I have observed in some other places.

In another chapel west of the transept is a stone tomb supporting a canopy under which lies the effigies of a male & female. There is no inscription or date but I was told it was a Fitzjames.

In this chapel also on the floor is a very ancient effigy.

There are some other tablets to the memory of the Mildmays & others but none of particular interest

The decorations of the Church are very beautiful & if completed will be very gorgeous. – Beaut. of Engl. – W. O v. Oct 15. 1852

Pack Monday Fair

A fair is held here in the beginning of October called Pack Monday Fair. Tradition assigns it to have been instituted on the completion of the Church when the workmen packed up their tools & departed. For some weeks previous to the Fair it is the custom of the boys of the town to go round the neighbourhood in the evening blowing horns & on the Sunday evening previous to the commencement of the Fair as soon as the clock strikes twelve the boys & men commence parading through the streets blowing horns beating drums & any other discordant instruments they can meet with

Sherborne Castle or Lodge the seat of the Earl of Digby is a singular structure both in external appearance & internal arrangements Its ground plan resembles the roman **H**. with hexagonal towers at the four corners & two others on each side of the centre of the principal front The centre part was built by Sir Walter Raleigh & two wings were added by the Earl of Bristol soon after the restoration – The house contains several interesting ~~portrait~~ ~~chiefly family one~~ pictures : Perhaps the most interesting is the celebrated Procession of Queen Elizabeth ascribed by Vertue to Marc Gerrard her Majesty's painter. Elizabeth is represented in an open sedan, borne by eight principal Noblemen, who carried her from London to Hunsdon House in Hertfordshire, on a visit to Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon.

There are full length portraits of the Earls of Bedford & Bristol in one painting – One of Dogget the Commedian – A small portrait of Sir Walter Raleigh & many portraits of the Digby family. A celebrated picture of Sir Kenelme Digby which is in the Library I could not see at this time. There is a small ~~closet~~ room in one of the towers in which tradition says Sir W. Raleigh being jealous of his wife had her locked up. On the door is a very curious brass lock with an inscription stating it was made at Birmingham. ~~There is a man in relief~~ which The lock is now out of order but it had certain springs by which it it is said it could not be ~~l~~ unlocked without detection

Oct. 18 1854

Milton-Abbas or Abbey Milton Dorset is 6 m south west by west of Blandford. The present mansion from design by Sir W. Chambers occupies a part of the site of the Benedictine Abbey said to have been built by King Athelstan about the year 940 – The Abbey Church ~~is~~ is a beautiful structure close to the mansion. It is supposed to have been built in the reign of Edwd 3^d on the site of another church which had been destroyed by lightning in 1309. It consists of a transepts & choir with side aisles. The nave or part west from the tower, was either never finished or destroyed at the dissolution. The tower is square & low rising from the intersection of the body with the transept. The interior is kept beautifully clean and neat. The choir is fitted up with stalls like a cathedral but ~~not~~ very plain. Beneath the Organ gallery at the back of the stalls are four paintings two of them very ancient on pannel, one apparently represents a monk presenting a model of a steeple of a church to his superior. The alter is of veined marble and behind it is a stone screen peculiarly rich, & ornamented with a number of niches having very florid canopies, & tabernacles. There are no figures in the niches – On the cornice is the following inscription – – See Beauties of Engl. & Wales. In the south transepts is an elegant octagonal Font made of Cades Artificial Stone in 1796 near to this against the wall is a model of what I was told was that of the proposed spire to the church but it was never carried out. In the north transept is a very handsome marble monument representing the figures of Lady Caroline Milton & her husband Joseph Damer Baron Milton lying on a couch in the dress of the time (date 1775) In the north aisle is a stone monument ~~of~~ to Lady Banks date March 7 – 170 3/4. She is represented in a recumbent posture, with ~~&~~ one hand holding a book & the other resting on a skull. Near to this is an old monument of Purbeck Marble on the back of which are several brass plates representing a man kneeling at a desk shields with arms engraved & & the following inscription. See Beauties of England & Wales vol. 4 p 486 (Sir John Tregonwell Knight 1565)

Oct. 20 1854 v.

July 11. 1853

Wykham Park about 2 miles from Banbury. The site of an ancient residence but now all new. The Kitchen Garden new. 1 acre within the walls. 3 Vineries 1 Peach house & a small Greenhouse forming the centre; together rather more than 100 feet long. At the back sheds &c all very complete. In the Melon ground two small houses for forcing flowers & growing cucumbers, several pits &c Between 2 & 3 acres of Kitchen Garden in Slips &c &c and 3 or 4 acres of Pleasure Grounds.

~~Barnard Castle Church. The following inscription is on the Tower - "This Tower was raised 35ft. & spire 24 feet was erected in the year 1774. Churchwardens Tim Hullock" & some other names~~

~~There is no spire now to the Church~~ ~~Sep 23 - 1854 v.~~

At Haugh End in the Township of Sowerby - Parish of Halifax Yorkshire was born Dr John Tillotson in the year 1630 created Archbishop of Canterbury by William 3d in 1691 & died in 1694 Buried in the Church of St Lawrence Jury London, where he had formerly been Lecturer and delivered his celebrated Sermons. His Father was a clothier & the house in which he was born is the property of W. H. Rawson Esq & occupied by his Gardener In one of the rooms there is still a great deal of oak carving on the roof & cornices but much has been removed - Over the fire place is an entablature with a casting in metal, but in low relief, of a battle - I was told the battle of Cressy but could not gain anything relating to the history of it. In the room occurs the date 1630. Sep. 1854 v.

Acton-Burnell – Shropshire 7½ m South of Shrewsbury –

The Church is very near to the remains of the old Castle & doubtless ancient. It consists of a nave chancel & transepts. – In the Chancel is ~~an~~ Piscina with two basins which project from the wall & are supported by heads. – (see sketch).

The Font stands in a pew near the entrance at the west end of the Church & is apparently ancient & of the same style as the window in the south wall of the Chancel see sketch.

In the south transept is an arched recess in the wall with a stone shelf & immediately under the window near it is an arch ornamented with foliage & a recess ~~off~~ in the wall apparently a tomb, but no remains of figure or inscription is now seen. see sketch This portion of the Church has been much ornamented and traces of painting on the walls are still visible.

The North ~~transept~~ contains all the principal tombs. The most ancient is an alter tomb with a brass representing a knight in armour & surrounded by a border on which is an inscription see sketch) It is that of . Burnell & apparently of the 14th century – (dated MCCCLXXXV° (? 1385) –

There is a large marble monument with a male & female lying on their backs side by side under a circular canopy & at the back of the arch in which they lay are nine small female figures facing & looking over the bodies of their parents. – It is a large and much ornamented tomb and amongst other inscriptions is inscribed "Hic jacet Corpus Richardi Lee Armigeri qui obit 27 Die Maii Anno Domini 1591"

There is another to the memory of a "Lee" dated 1632 – This consists of a male & female kneeling on the opposite sides of a desk on which are placed books & below them are ~~smaller~~ small figures of 5 female & 1 male also kneeling in a row.

There are tablets also to the memorys of the Smythes & in one corner of this part of the church stands a stone coffin without a lid.

There are many remains of painted tiles in the pavement of the Church & all bear evident marks of the church being formerly elegantly fitted up

Oct. 5. 1854 v.

Somerford nr Wolverhampton. Here is a quarry of Red Sandstone in which slabs are found with what is supposed to be innumerable impressions of the feet of Aquatic Birds. At Somerford Hall is preserved also a slab with impressions of a very large animal probably like a Lions foot. Aug. 31. 1854.

Eton Hall nr Chester a seat of the Marquis of Westminster has been much altered & the principal rooms most superbly painted ~~with~~ landscapes in pannels, guildings &c &c. There are a few pictures by West & others but none of particular interest. In the hall are some suits of old armour & two or three beautiful pieces of statuary. There are portraits of a great many Race Horses.

Aug. 31. 1855

Birkenhead. A portion of the Abbey or Priory is in the private residence of the Clergyman. There is a small crypt remaining tolerably perfect. A stone is preserved said to have been over the tomb of the last Abbot. There is an inscription round it & date? 1119.

Augt. 31. 1855

The Market Place is a large covered space with a light iron roof. In the centre promenade are two good fountains with basins of water

Sep. 11. 1847

Cirencester - The nave of the church is lofty & separated from the aisles by elegant clustered pillars supporting figures of Knights Ecclesiastics &c & from which spring pointed arches. The roof is of oak in pannels & much ornamented. There is some painted glass in the windows & in places on the walls are remains of paintings with which they have formerly been decorated.

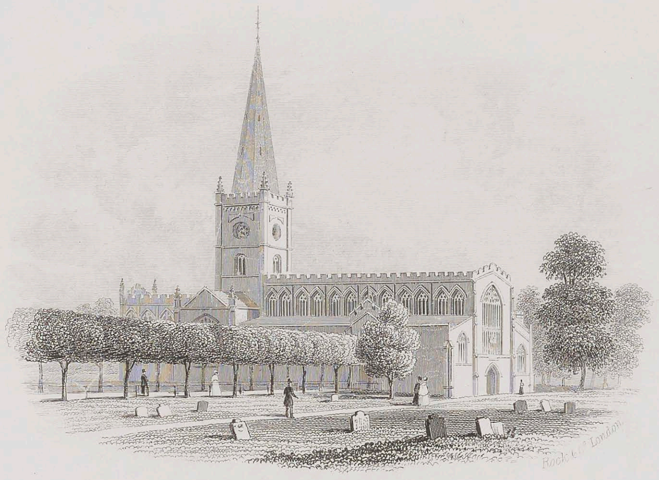
On the floor are many remains of ancient Brasses, some in good preservation but many much mutilated & worne away - One small Brass against a wall represents a three quarter figure with a pair of large shears engraved by his side The name Philip Marner 1587.

There are several old & interesting monuments One George Monox 1638 is a large monument with figures of himself & wife kneeling on either side of a tomb or altar & below in front of the basement the figures of two kneeling females.

Another Humphrey Bridges 1598 & Elizabeth his wife 1670. Two figures lying on their backs with their hands clasped before them - At the head & feet in compartments are their two sons kneeling & in front of the base of the tomb several children some kneeling & others standing.

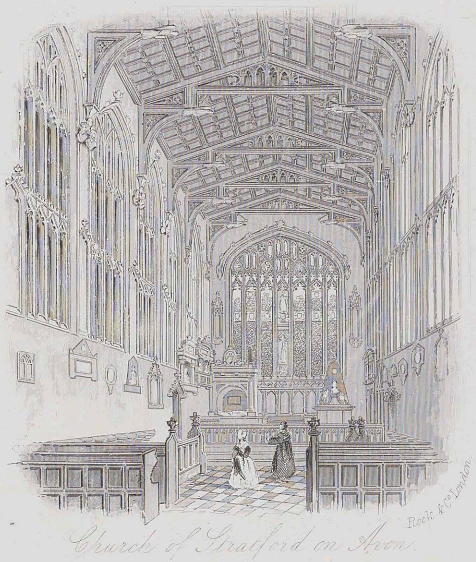
Another with a reclining figure of William Master 1660

June 28. 1855


Rock & Co London

Stratford upon Avon Church

1848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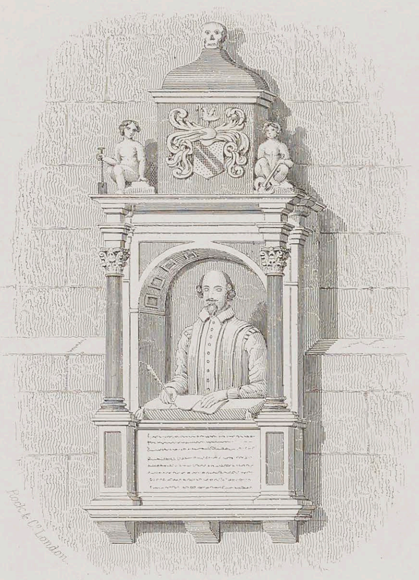
Church of Stratford on Avon
Chancel with Shakspeare's tomb

1848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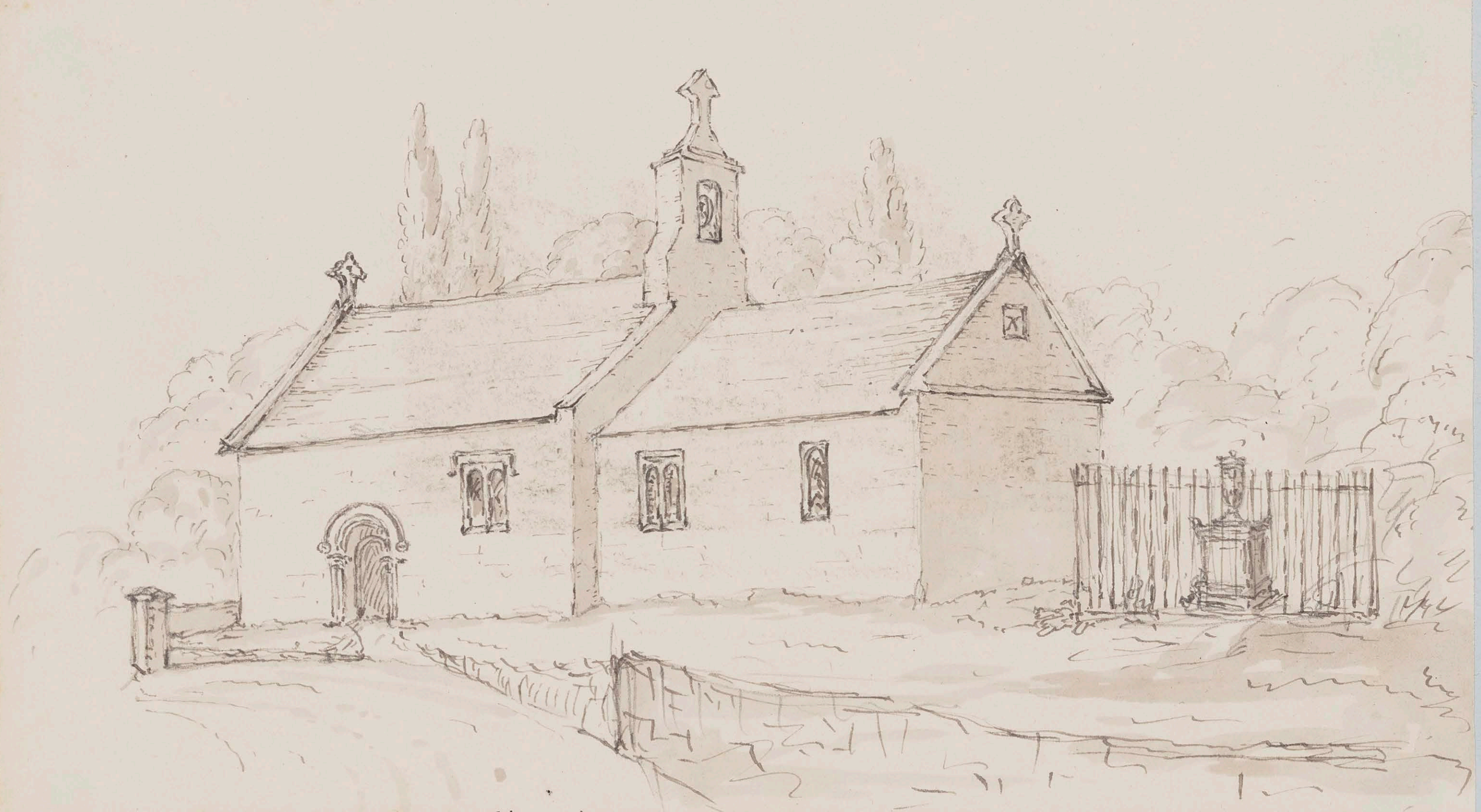
Shakspeare's Monument
Stratford upon Avon

1848

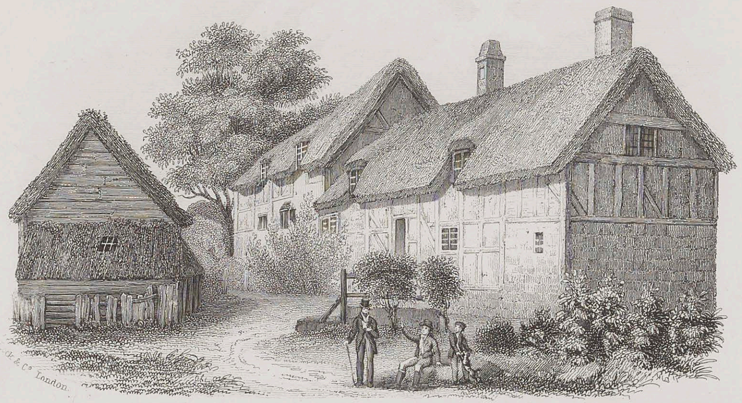


Daylesford Church - Worcestershire - July 12. 1855. The Tomb of Warren Hastings surrounded by the railings.

Daylesford in the county of Worcester surrounded by Gloucestershire $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. E. by S. of Stow on the wold. Ethelbald king of Mercia, gave this place A.D. 718 to one Begia, that a monastery might be built here. This was granted afterwards to the church of Worcester. But, in King Edward the Confessor's time the monks of Evesham obtained it, & kept it till the dissolution. Parliam. Gazett. Here was the residence of Warren Hastings who is buried in the Church Yard – An iron railing surrounds his tomb – A square pedestal supporting an urn on which is a label with "Warren Hastings" engraved. There is no other inscription or date. The Church is built of stone with a blue slate roof and apparently a modern structure. – Near to the Church Yard, great numbers of human bones are found when digging for sand. Iter. July 12. 1855

Odiham Church - Hants Nov. 1. 1856

Odiham Church is an ancient edifice. The tower is built of red bricks but the other walls partly of stone & partly of brick stuccoed over. The roof is of red tiles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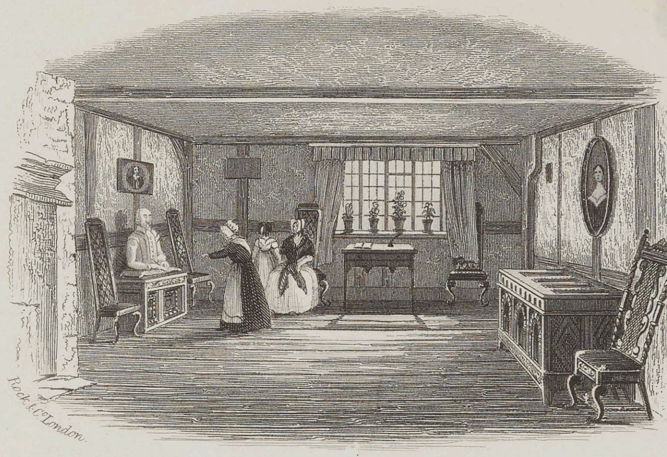
The Residence of Ann Hathaway

SHAKSPEARE'S WIFE

SHOTTERY near STRATFORD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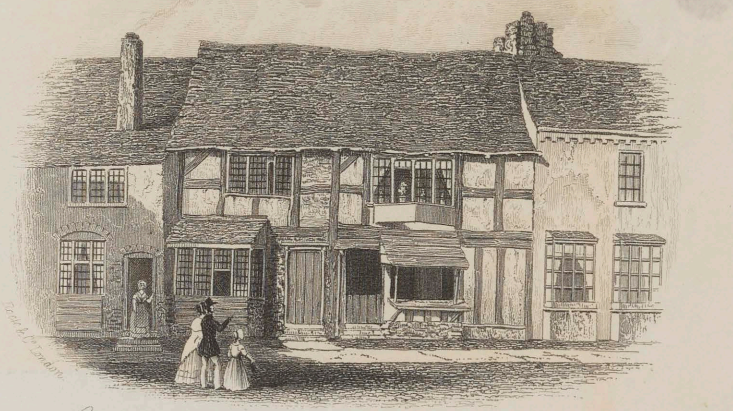
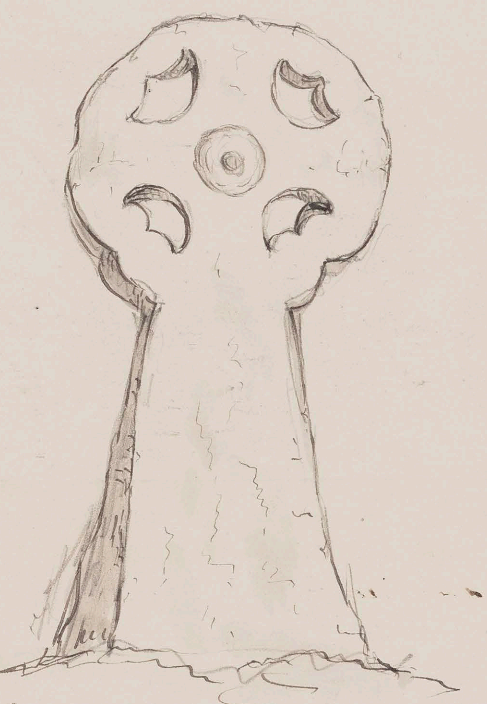
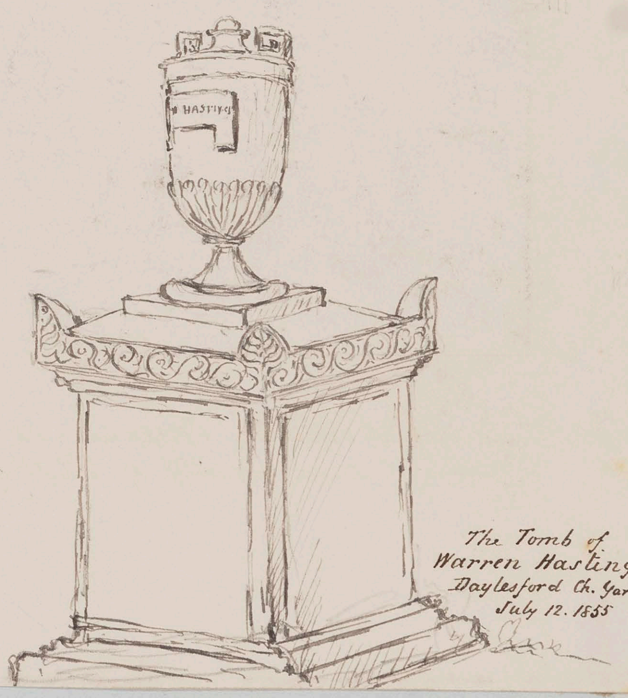
Room in which the immortal Shakspeare was born.
Stratford on Avon.
Sept. 1848.


Rock & Co London.

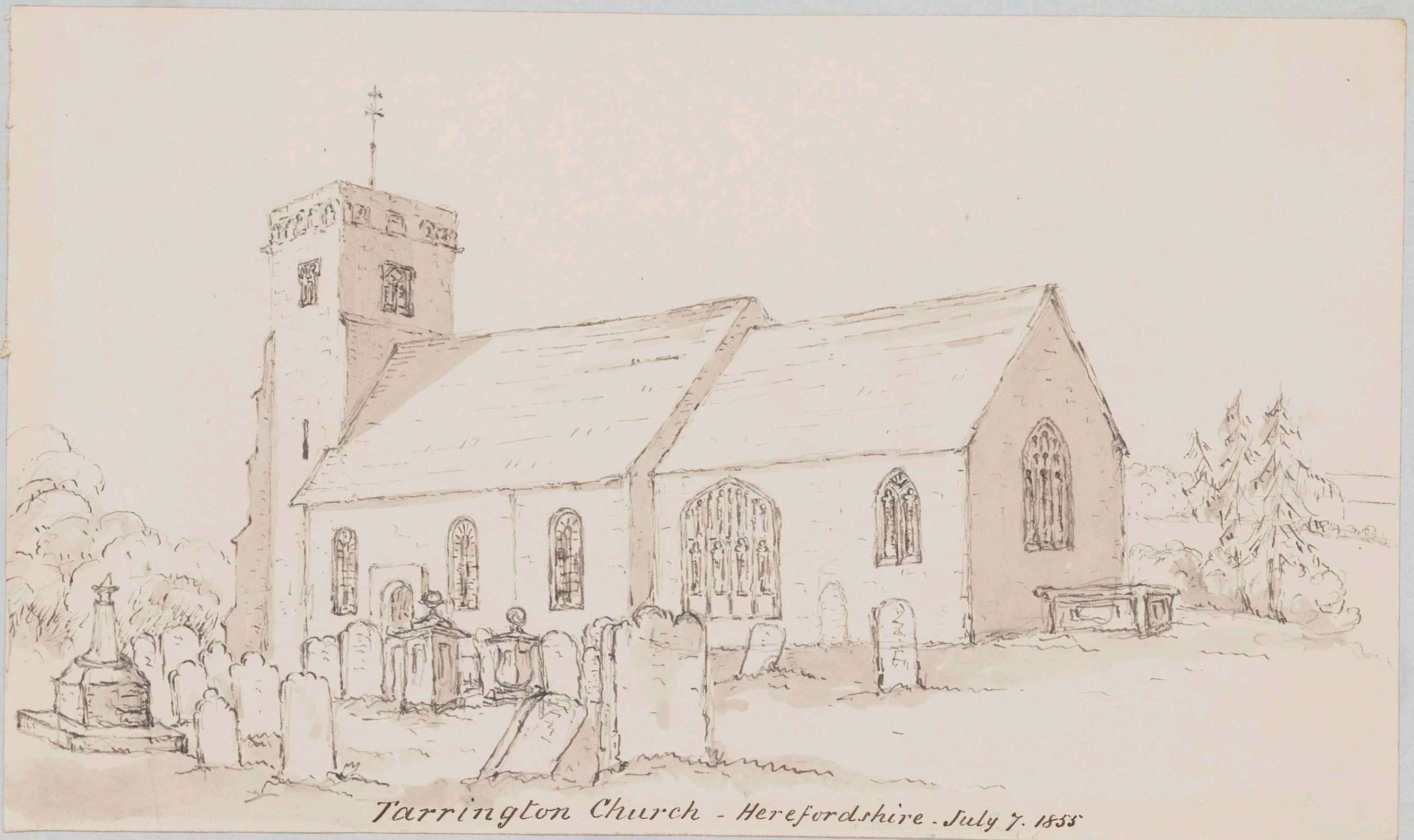
House in which the immortal Shakspeare was born.
Stratford on Avon.
Sept. 1848.



Ancient Cross formerly in the Church Yard
of Tatenhill ? Now in the grounds of Rolleston
Hall near Burton on Trent - Sep 8. 1854



The Tomb of
Warren Hastings
Daylesford Ch. Yard
July 12. 1855



Tarrington Church - Herefordshire - July 7. 1855

Tarrington is 6½ m. W.N.W of Ledbury - The church stands on a hill at a short distance from the Ledbury & Hereford road. The Tower & Chancel are ancient but both have been repaired in a patchy way. The body of the church is modern with the exception of the door way, which is circular and has belonged to an older structure. The walls of this part of the building are concrete and white washed. The Tower is of wrought stone, the chancel of rough. In the Church yard is a small portion of an old cross on which is now placed a Sun Dial.

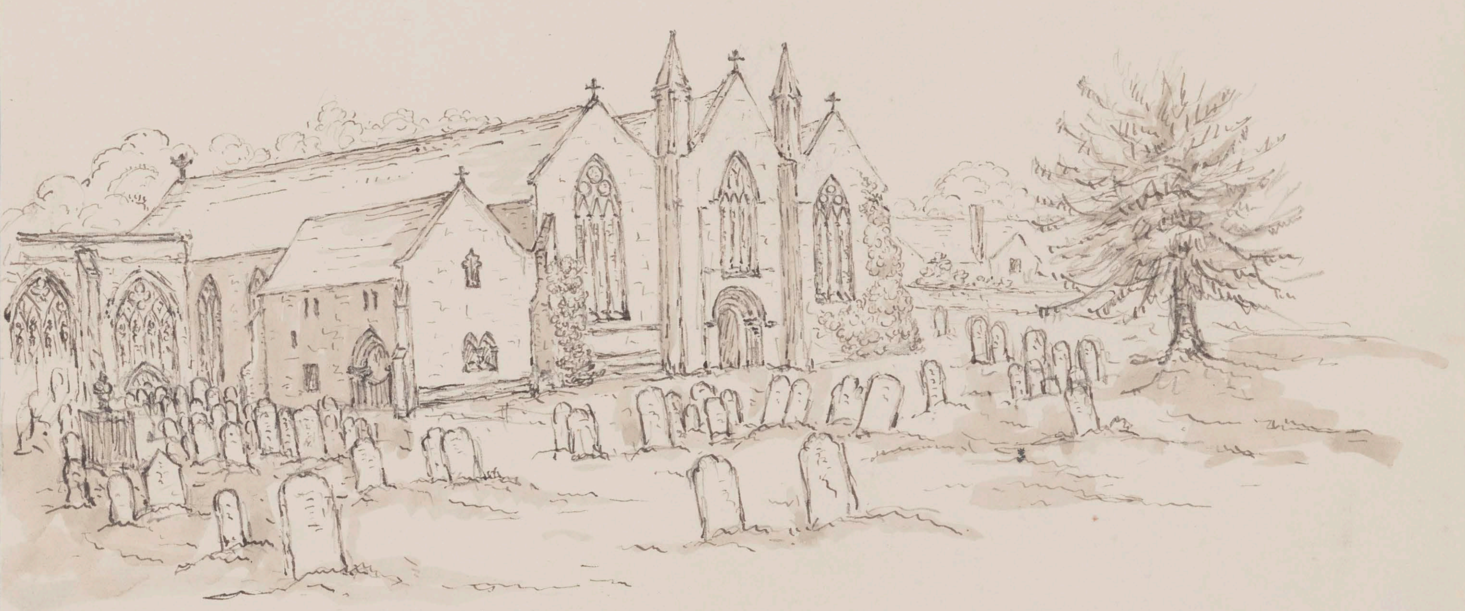
Iter. July 7. 1855

Sketches P. 202. 218 & 223

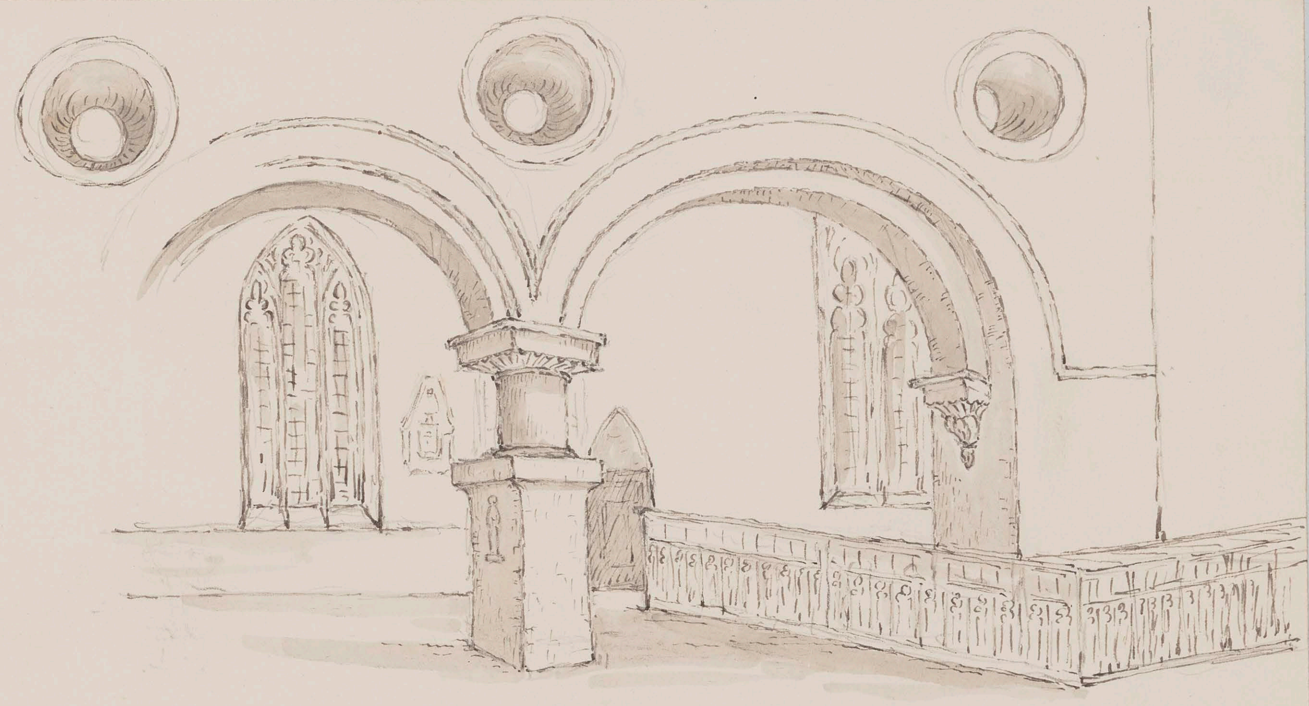
Ledbury Church is a large building of Saxon origin but has undergone many alterations at different periods. Bishop Trevenant made it collegiate about the year 1401. establishing here a master or Deacon, & eight secular Priests, besides Clerks & other servants: the College was dissolved in the first of Edward 6th. This structure consists of a nave, chancel & side aisles; a Chapel on the north side dedicated to St Catherine & a detached tower with a beautifully proportioned stone spire. The west front has a saxon doorway & a portion of the chancel is separated from the side aisle by short massive pillars from which spring semicircular arches. The nave has octagon pillars with pointed arches. "The ~~tower~~ upper part of the tower has been rebuilt; the spire was probably raised at the same time." The Chapel dedicated to St Catherine they now call the Baptistry though it is not known that it was ever used as such. The Font now stands at the east end of the south aisle. The Altar piece is a painting of the Last Supper by Thomas Ballard a native of Ledbury & a self taught artist - date 1824 On the table is a plate & modern glass tumbler to each person, the latter about ⅓ full of wine. Bread & other things are also on the table. - In the south aisle are several monuments of the Biddulph family

Hoskyns Vicar of Ledbury 1638

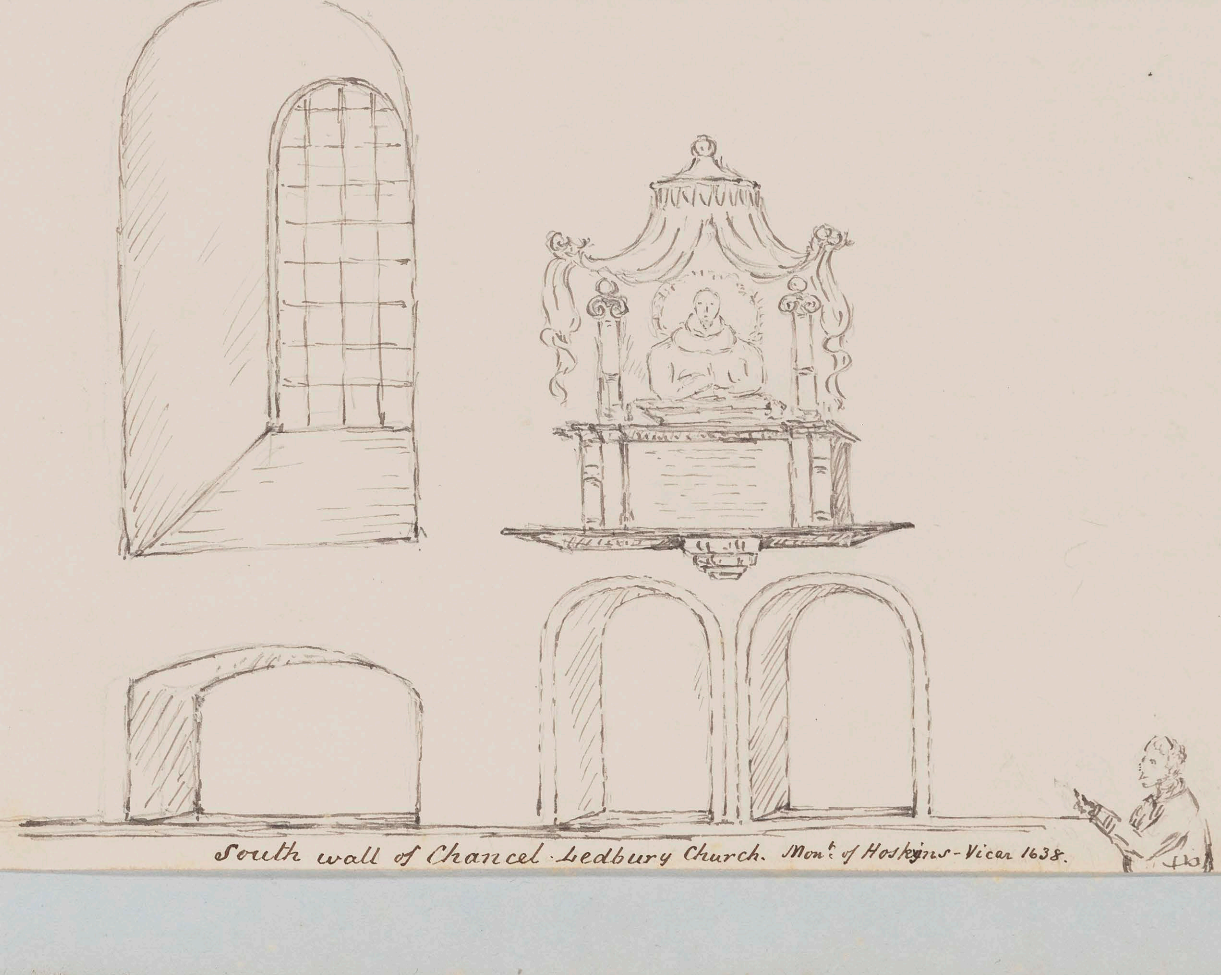
On the south wall of the chancel is the monument of a former vicar of Ledbury named Hoskyns who died in 1638. He is represented in his robes with a cusheon before him as if preaching. Underneath in the wall are two round headed niches or recesses about 4 feet from the ground & nearer to the communion table another wider, but not so high. — On the opposite wall in a similar attitude is the figure of Thornton Dean of Worcester who died in 1629. Here is also a large marble monument to Edward Skynner of Ledbury who died in 1631 aged 87 & Elizabeth his wife who died in 1628 aged 83. They are represented kneeling under a canopy supported by pillars and on the front of the tomb are their ten children kneeling (5 sons & 5 daughters) — Near to this is the outline of a W'man cut in a stone in the same way as if it had been brass. Name E. Caspar 1596. In the chancel also is a modern white marble tomb, beautifully executed with a child lying partially covered with slight drapery & at the head two Angels, one of which holds a crown - Against one of the Norman pillars is a small brass, full length of Thomas Caple 1490 and on an opposite pillar one somewhat similar of John Hayward 1614. In the north aisle is the defaced effigies of a lady, unknown, lying on an altar tomb, ~~much~~ richly ornamented with arches & shields; & having the broken remains of a canopy, on which are other shields bearing three lions passant - There are a few fragments only of painted glass of which the windows appear to have been formerly filled - Iter July 8. 1855



N.W. view of Ledbury Church Herefordshire July 8. 1855.



Part of the Chancel Ledbury Church
July 8. 1855.



South wall of Chancel Ledbury Church. Mont. of Hoskyns - Vicar 1638.

July 8.
1855.

St. Mary's Church - Stafford - A large and ancient building in the form of a cross & consists of a nave two side aisles, a transept & a chancel of three aisles. The transept is 100 feet long & about 25ft. in breadth. In the centre of this part of the church rises the tower which is of an octagon shape - A number of ancient & modern monuments occupy different portions of the church. When the Church was built is not exactly known. Its original foundation no doubt took place at a very early period. It has since however been almost entirely rebuilt, but some marks of the most ancient structure are still visible - Beauties of England & Wales.

Since the sketch was made in 1834 the Church has again undergone a thorough repair.

Izaak Walton
born at Stafford
in 1593.

Buried in Winchester
Cathedral

Izaak Walton, the 'Father of Angling' was born at Stafford Augt. 9. 1593. Resided some time in Fleet Street, two doors west of Chancery Lane (See sketch in Walton Angler ed. 1844). Afterwards removed to Chancery Lane a few door from Fleet Street and finally died at the house of his son in law Dr. Wm. Hawkins (a prebendary of Winchester Cathedral) on the 15th of Decr. 1683 and lies buried in Winchester Cathedral. - Penny Cyclopaedia.

Built by William 1st

Dismantled by the
parliamentarians

Present structure
commenced in 1810

Stafford Castle. The remains of the castle of the celebrated Barons of Stafford crowns a bold, well wooded conical eminence about 1½ m S.W of the town of Stafford. The ancient castle was built by William the conqueror, repaired & enlarged in the reign of Edward 3d, & dismantled by the parliamentarians during the civil war. It was finally razed to give place to the present structure, commenced in 1810, but left off unfinished in 1815. The south front consists of three lofty stories, flanked by fine octagonal towers, but the other fronts are raised only to the first story.
Parliamentary Gazetteer.

When I visited the Castle in 1834. the following curiosities were preserved within its walls. Two curious paintings representing processions during the fetes at Kenilworth - A painting of Charles 2d on horseback Two massive four post bedsteads with solid wooden canopies all richly carved. Some old Armour. Some ancient needle work representing part of the history of our Savour. Several ancient high backed chairs. An altar piece in marble divided into compartments representing various parts of our Savour's history. A great deal of ancient carved wainscot said to have been brought from the Cathedrals of Gloucester & Lichfield - And a splendid Wardrobe in high preservation.

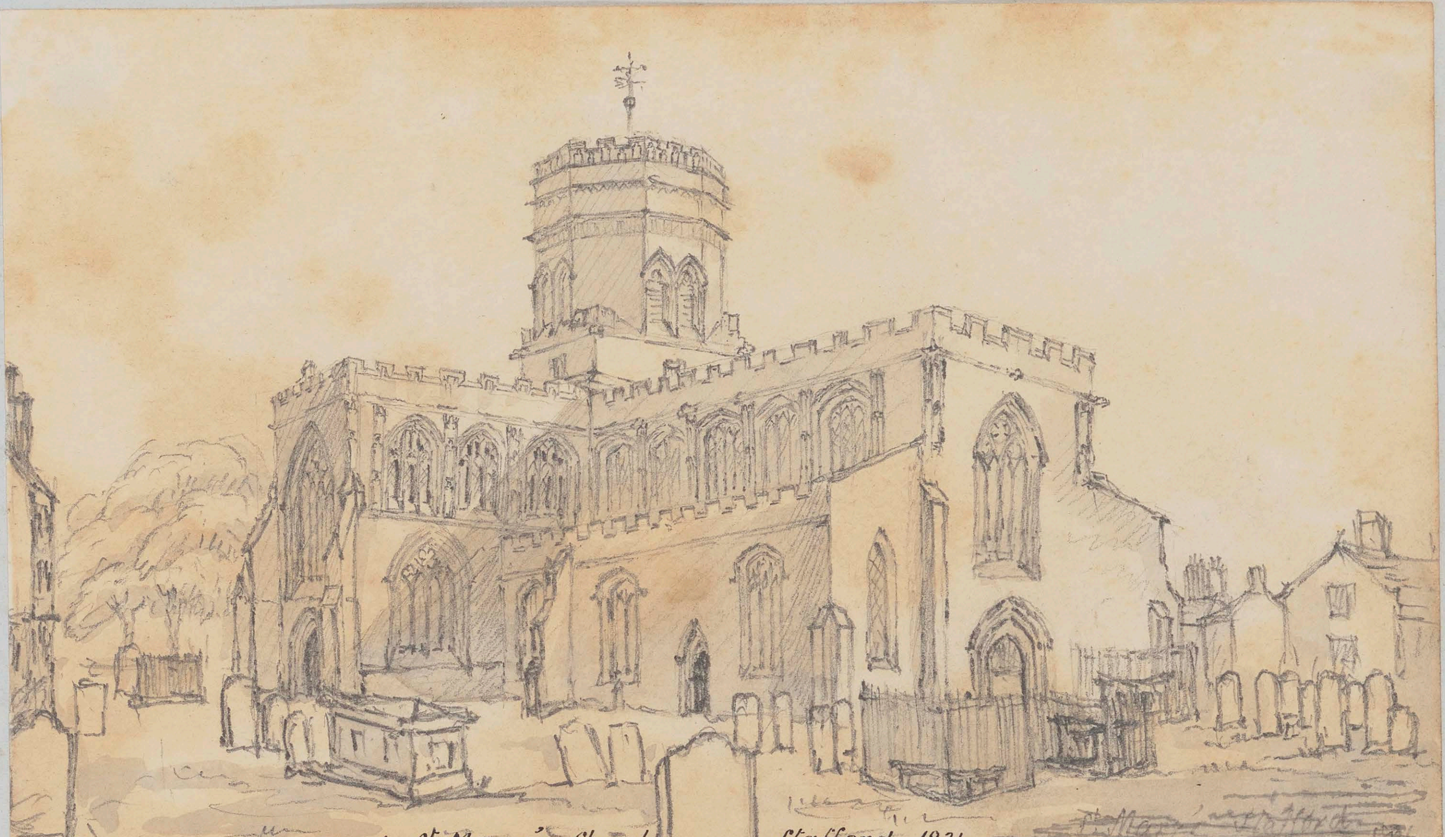
Another Castle formerly stood in Stafford or the neighbourhood but the site of it is not now known with certainty.

Castle Church 1. m. S.W. of Stafford. - In 1834 the following memorials amongst others were in the Church Yard.

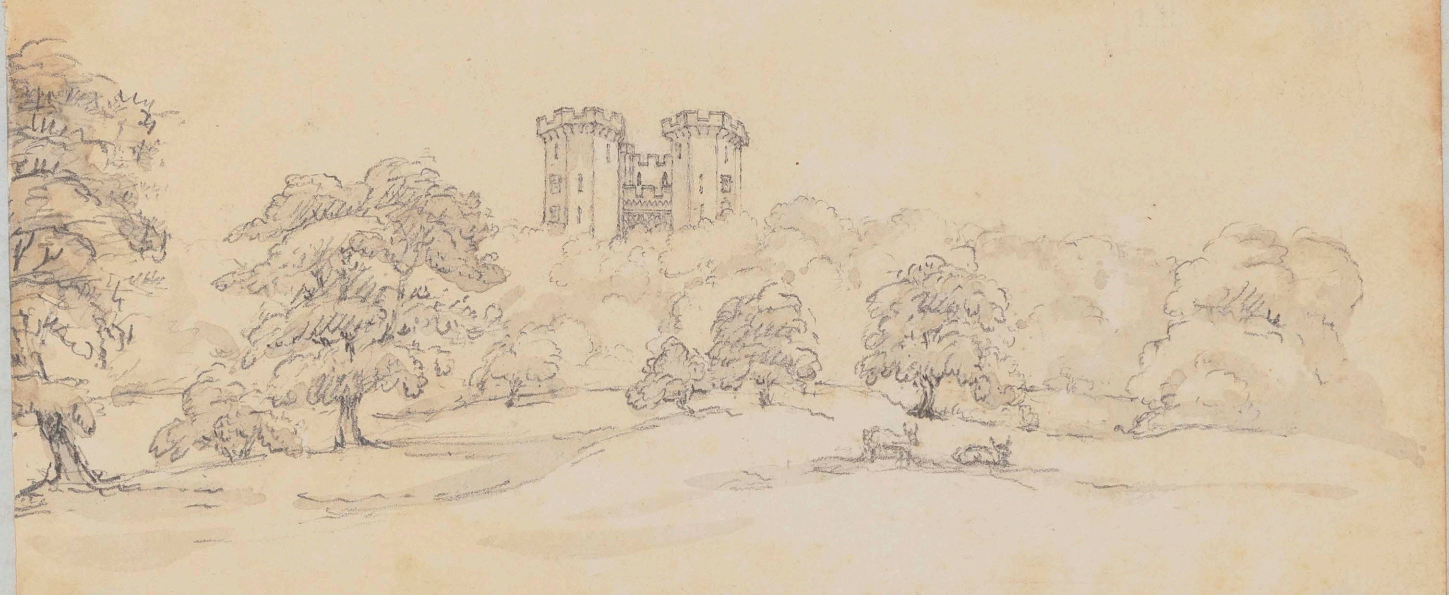
Sarah wife of I. Glover. died 1830
Oh fatal death that rob'd me of a wife
The greatest joy and comfort of my life
To husband friends & children none more sincere
Than her whose dear remains lies buried here.

Elizabeth wife of William Hill died 1815
Weep not for me my husband and children dear
I am not dead but sleeping here
Tho' sudden & awful was the time
When I was snatch'd from you just in my prime
My children dear be virtuous & good in each degree
As I hope in Heaven again you all to see.

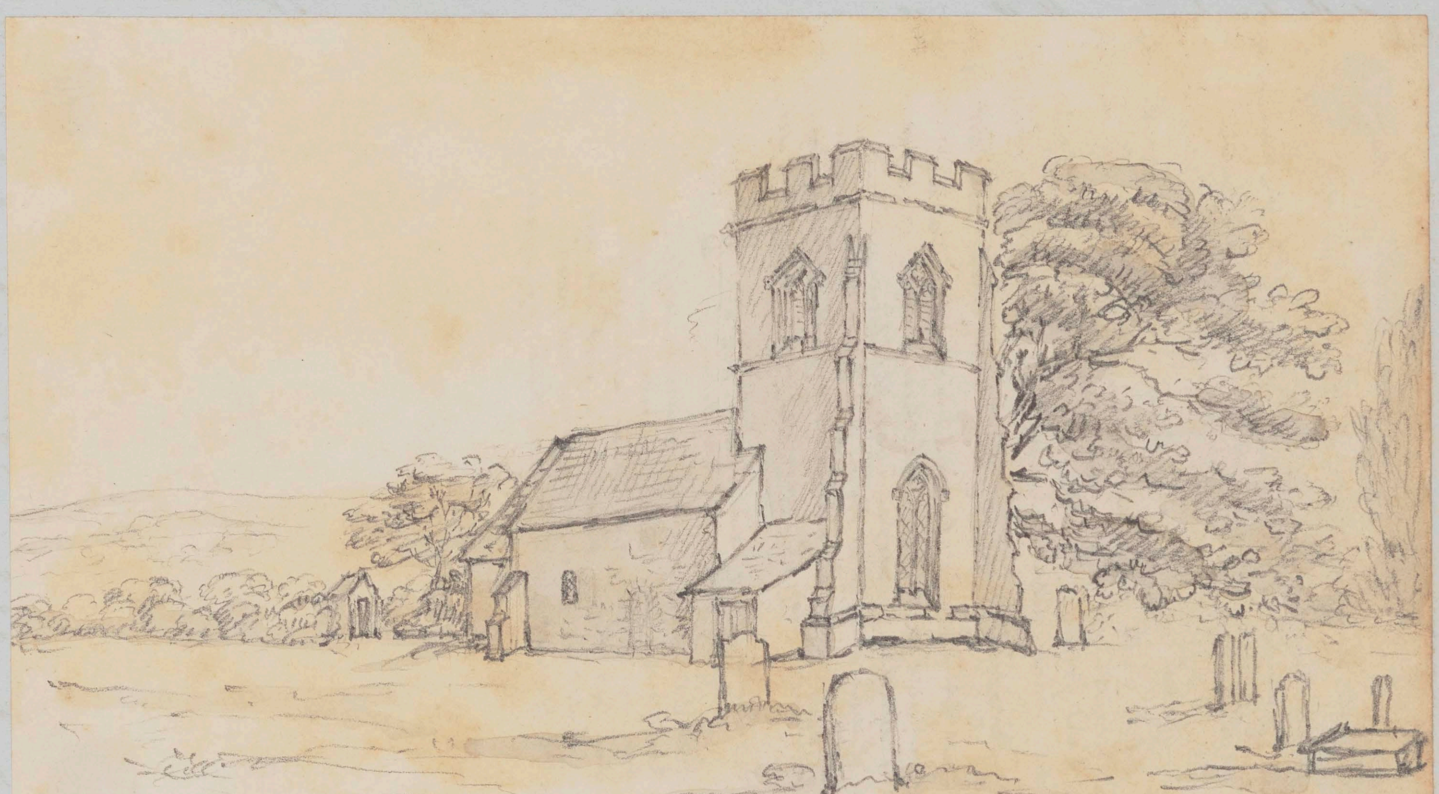
John Tagg died Mar 5. 1806. aged 70
Elizabeth Tagg — Nov. 11 — — 66
Here lies asleep both man and wife
Now joined in death as were in life
God by death did them assuage
And took them hence in a good old age
To rest in grave free from all pain
Till Christ shall raise them up again.



N.W. view of St. Mary's Church Stafford 1834. ~~St Mary's Stafford~~ 124



Stafford Castle 2m. S.W. of Stafford - From Castle Church Yard
1834



Castle Church. 1½ mile. S.W. of Stafford. 1834.

Tettenhall in the county of Stafford 2 miles west-north-west of Wolverhampton. The village is situated at the bottom and on the declivities of a lofty eminence. Tanner informs us that a collegiate church, & one of the king's free chapels, was founded here before the conquest, perhaps as early as King Edgar's reign. Here continued till the dissolution, a dean and four prebendaries. – Parliamen. Gazetteer.

Battle of Tettenhall.

A severe battle was fought in this neighbourhood, between the Danes and Edward the Elder at the commencement of the tenth century .. Beaut. of Engl. & Wales.

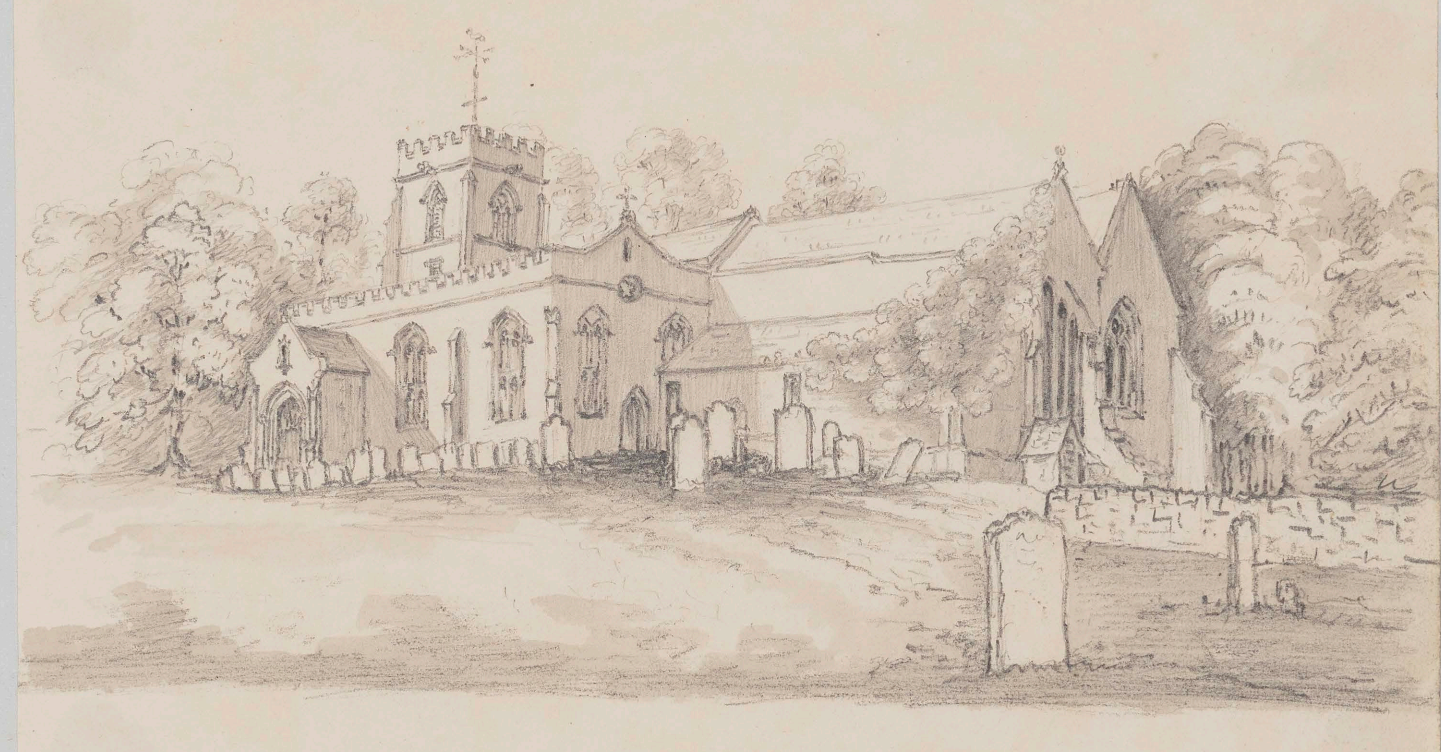
"In order to restore England to such a state of tranquility as it was then capable of attaining, nought was wanting but the sujection of the Northumbrians, who assisted by the scattered Danes in Mercia, continually infested the bowels of the kingdom. Edward in order to divert the force of these enemies, prepared a fleet to attack them by sea; hoping that when his ships appeared on their coasts, they must at least remain at home and provide for their defence. But the Northumbrians were less anxious to secure their own property, than greedy to commit spoil on their enemy; and concluding that the chief strength of the English was embarked on board the fleet, they thought the opportunity favorable, and entered Edward's dominions with all their forces. The king who was prepared against this event, attacked them on their return at Tettenhall, in the county of Stafford, put them to rout, recovered all the booty and pursued them with great slaughter into their own country" ———— – Hume. Hist of Engl.

Shiffnal Church is a large cruciform building of stone with a tiled roof. The tower is in the centre and supported by four massive corner piers and pointed arches. On the north side of the chancel are some round headed windows with Norman or Saxon mouldings. The roof of the chancel & nave is of carved oak but the latter was obscured some years since by a plaister ceiling which it is now proposed to remove. The interior has been altered and added to at various times. There is no stained glass and no decorations whatever. It however contains some handsome and interesting tombs. In a recess in the north wall of the chancel is a figure in clerical habit lying on his back with hands joined on his breast and an inscription denoting it to be "Thomas Forster Prior of Wombridge Warde of Tongue and Vicar of Idsall 1526" – On this side also is a mural monument of the date 1694 to a Child of Kinlett. It consists of a quarter length of a lady in a circular niche surmounted by a canopy the lady's head leaning on one side and supported by her hand – There is also a tablet to Sir Humphrey Briggs who died in 1651 & other branches of the family. Within the communion rails is a handsome tomb of white marble with their effigies lying side by side of Humphrey Briggs of Haughton Esqr. who died April 8. 1626 and Ann his wife — Against the south wall within the communion rails is another marble altar tomb to the memory of "Oliver Briggs of Ernestry Park Esqre. Nov. 20th. 1596" with his effigy lying on his back — There is a mural monument to Magdalin Briggs 1698 with her bust in a circular niche.. There are various tablets in other parts of the Church to the memory of Brooks, Moultrie, Slaney, Botfield and other residents of the parish. And several ancient stones are in the pavement but the inscriptions are not legible — On a stone tablet against one of the inner walls is the following inscription

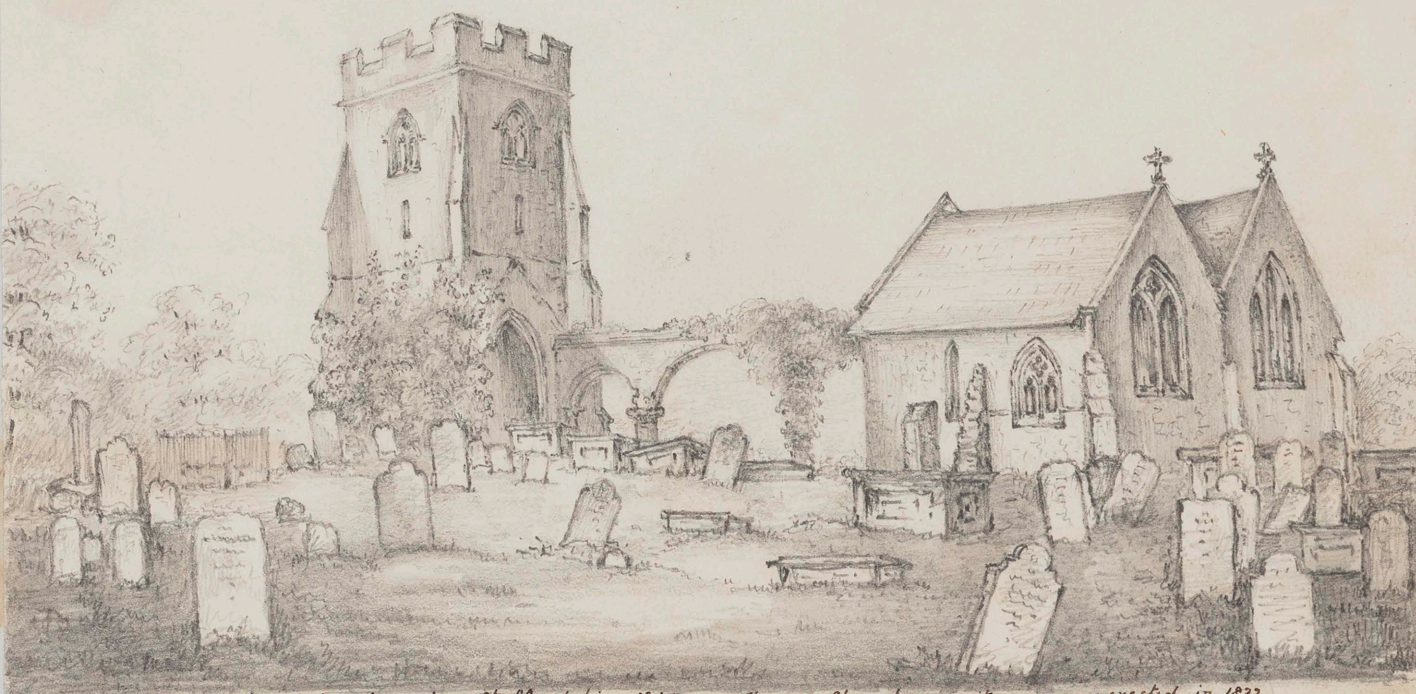
> "William Wakeley was baptized at Idsall otherwise Shiffnal May 1. 1590
> and buried at Adbaston Nov 28. 1714. His age was 124 years and upwards.
> He lived in the reign of 8 Kings & Queens.
>
> August 7. 1776 Mary the wife of Joseph Yates of Lizard Common within this
> Parish was buried aged 127 years. She walked to London just after the fire
> in 1666 was harty and strong 120 years & married a third husband at 92."

The town of Shiffnal is small & one portion of it composed of miserable thatched dwellings. It is said the old town stood nearer to the Church & was burnt down.

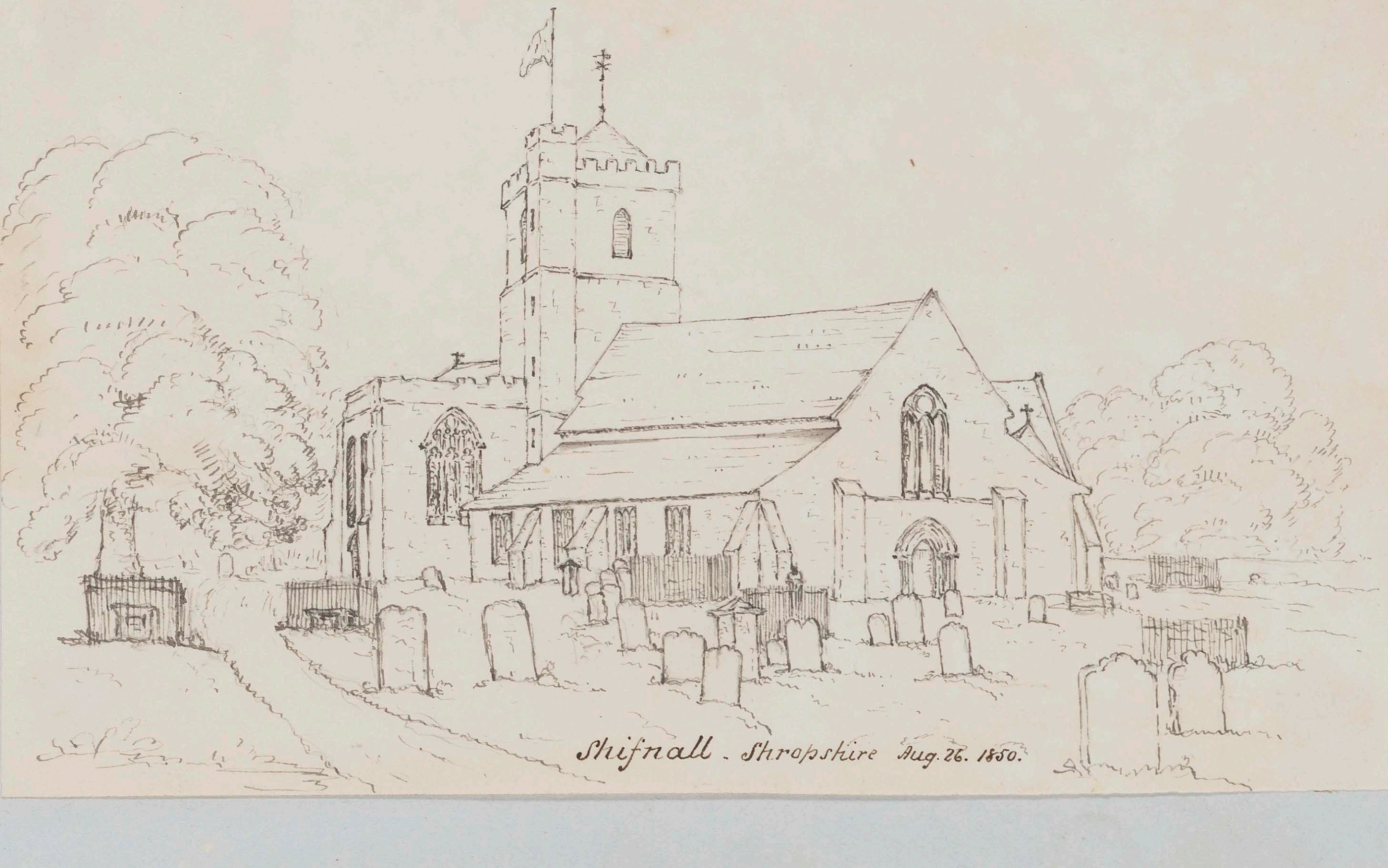
Near the Church & close to the Railway is a Chalybeat Spring formerly of some celebrity. It has lately been enclosed and neat Baths erected by Mr Michael Power.



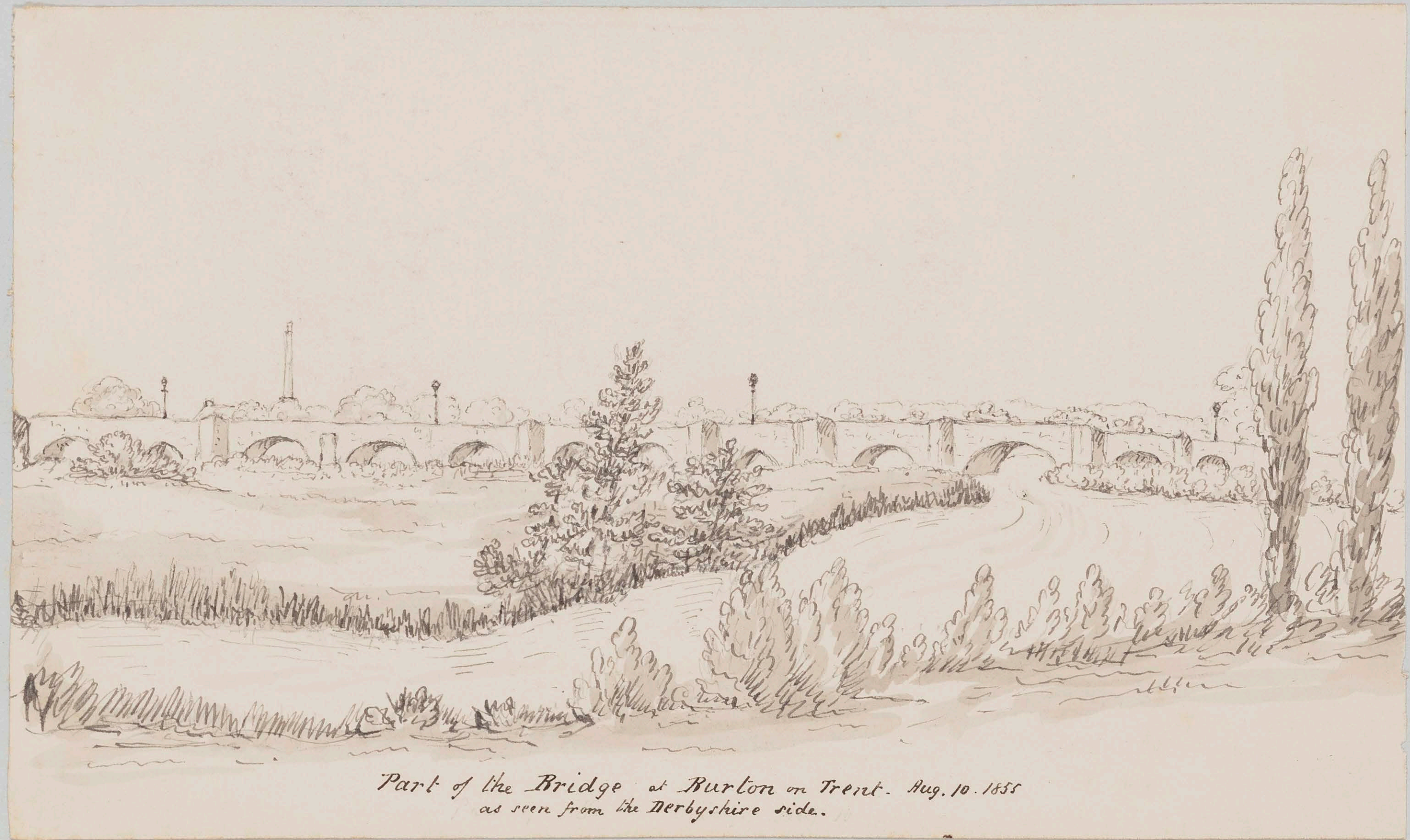
Tettenhall Church nr Wolverhampton 1837.



Rudgeley Old Church - Staffordshire 1840. . The new Church on a site near was erected in 1822



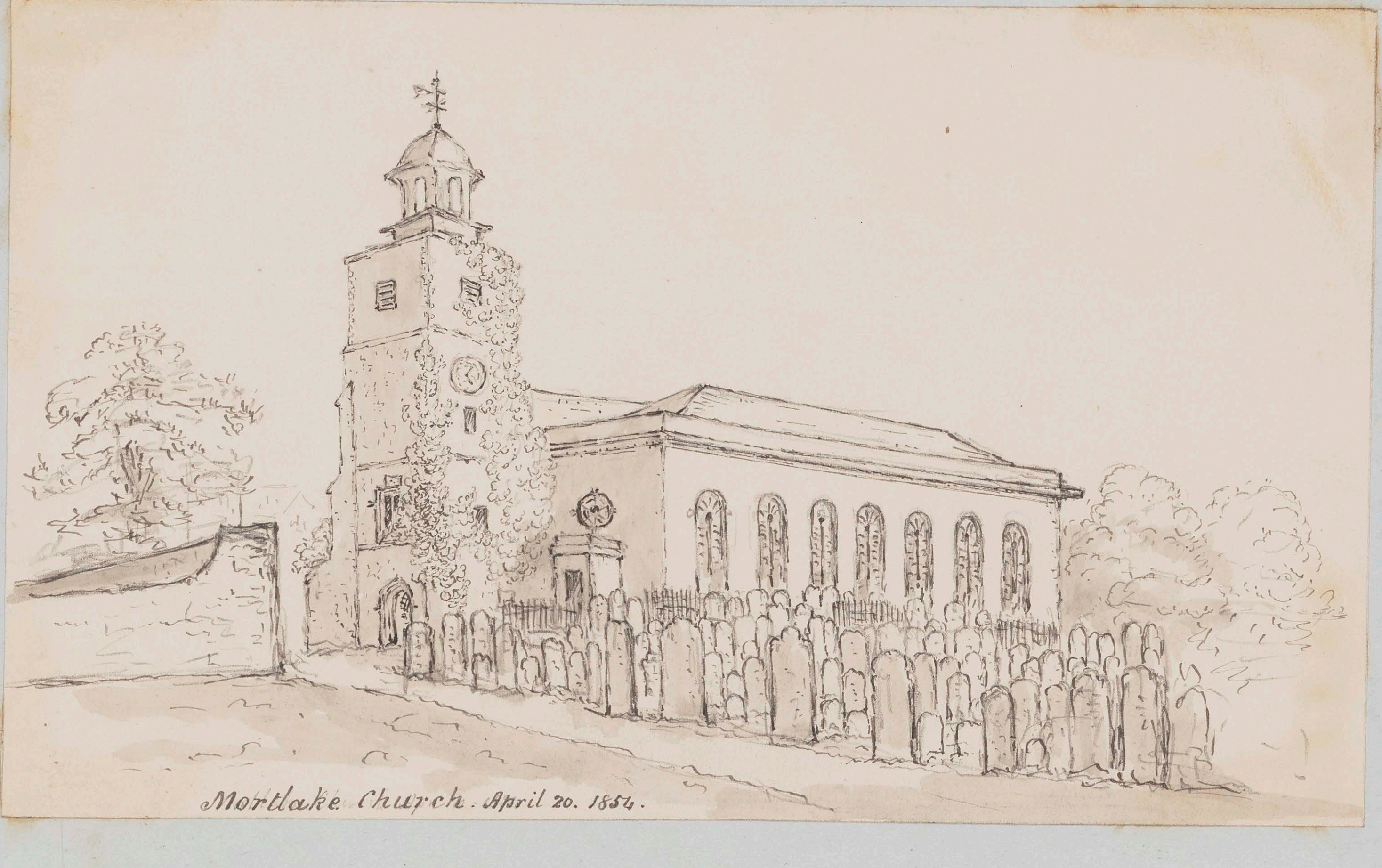
Shifnall - Shropshire Aug. 26. 1850.



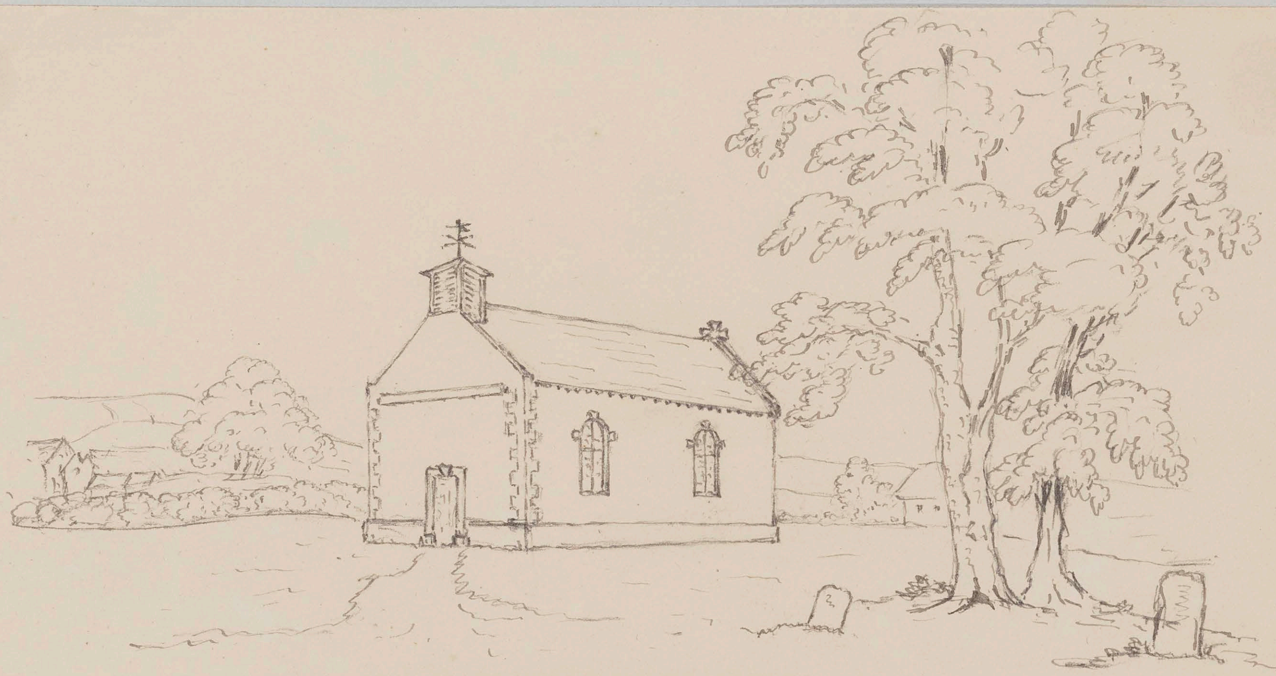
Part of the Bridge at Burton on Trent. Aug. 10. 1855
as seen from the Derbyshire side.

The Bridge at Burton-on-Trent is a long narrow structure built partly on a curve as if it has been added to at various times ~~then~~ as the river has widened or diverted its course. It consists of 36 arches, said to be 1545 feet long & about 15 feet wide. It is supposed to have been first erected before, or at least about the time of the Norman conquest. Towards the middle of it is the exact boundry of the two counties of Stafford & Derby. At one end formerly stood a chapel supposed to have been built by Edward 2d in memory of his victory over the rebel Earl of Lancaster, when mass was frequently celebrated in order to collect charities to defray the expences of repairs. A large warehouse now occupies the foundation on which it stood. The piers & arches of the Bridge are of various forms. Some of the arches are entirely blocked up and others are only visited by the water in time of floods. Beaut. of Engl. & Wales. & Iter. Aug. 10. 1855.

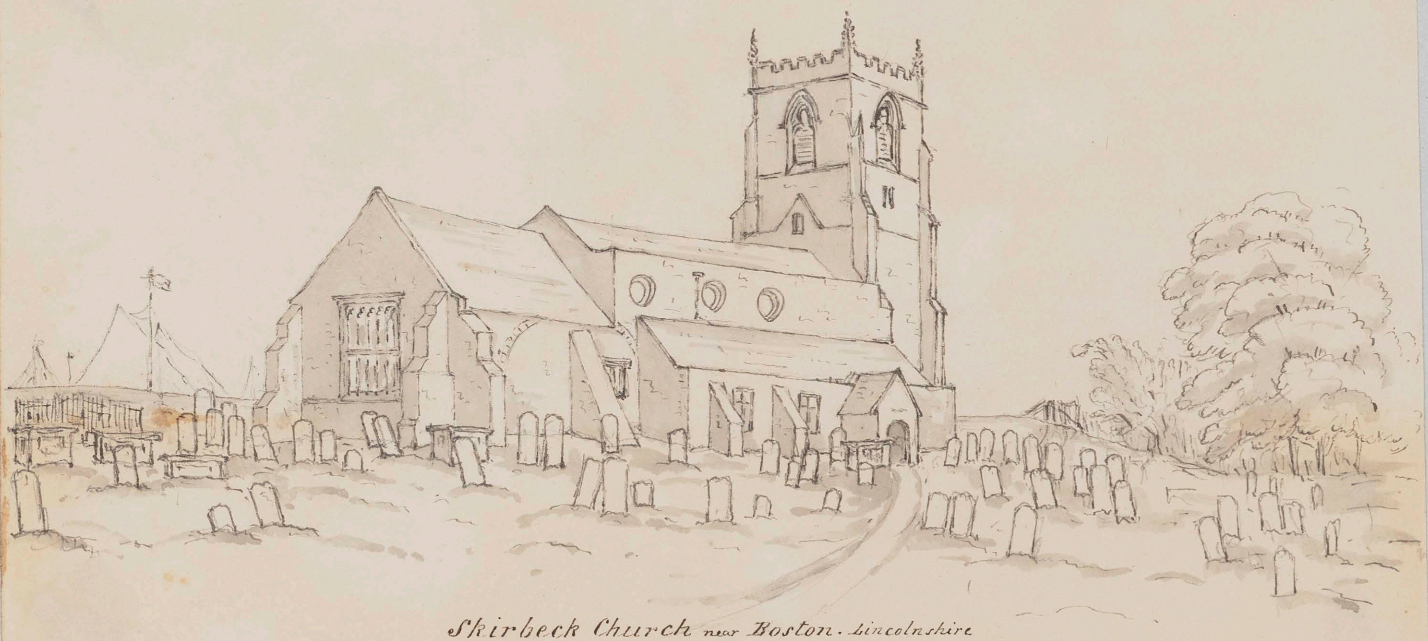
I only counted 33 arches & by pacing estimated the length about 1100 feet. Aug. 1855.



Mortlake Church. April 20. 1854.

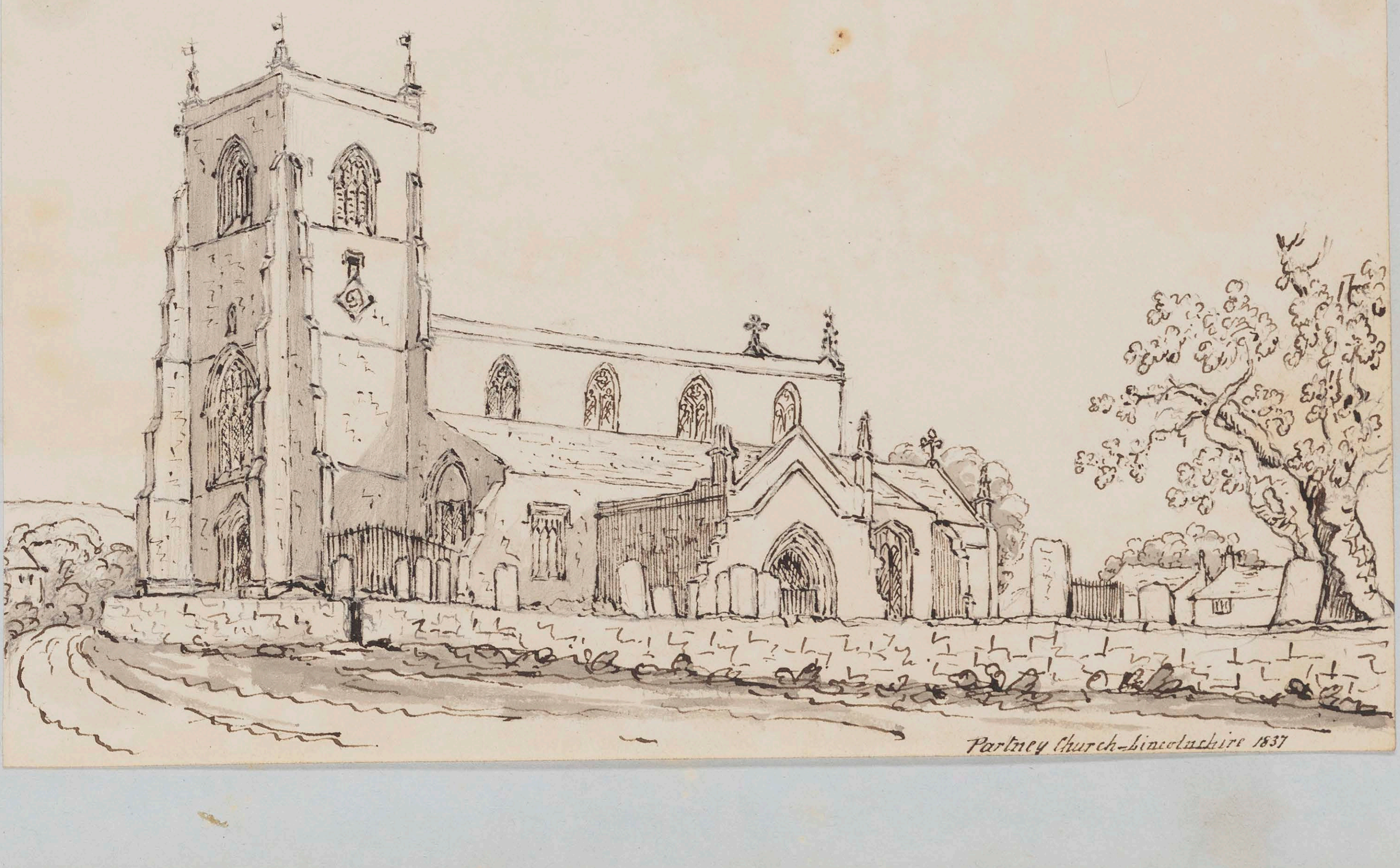


Aswardby Church, Lincolnshire.
1837.
Four miles N.W. from Spilsby.

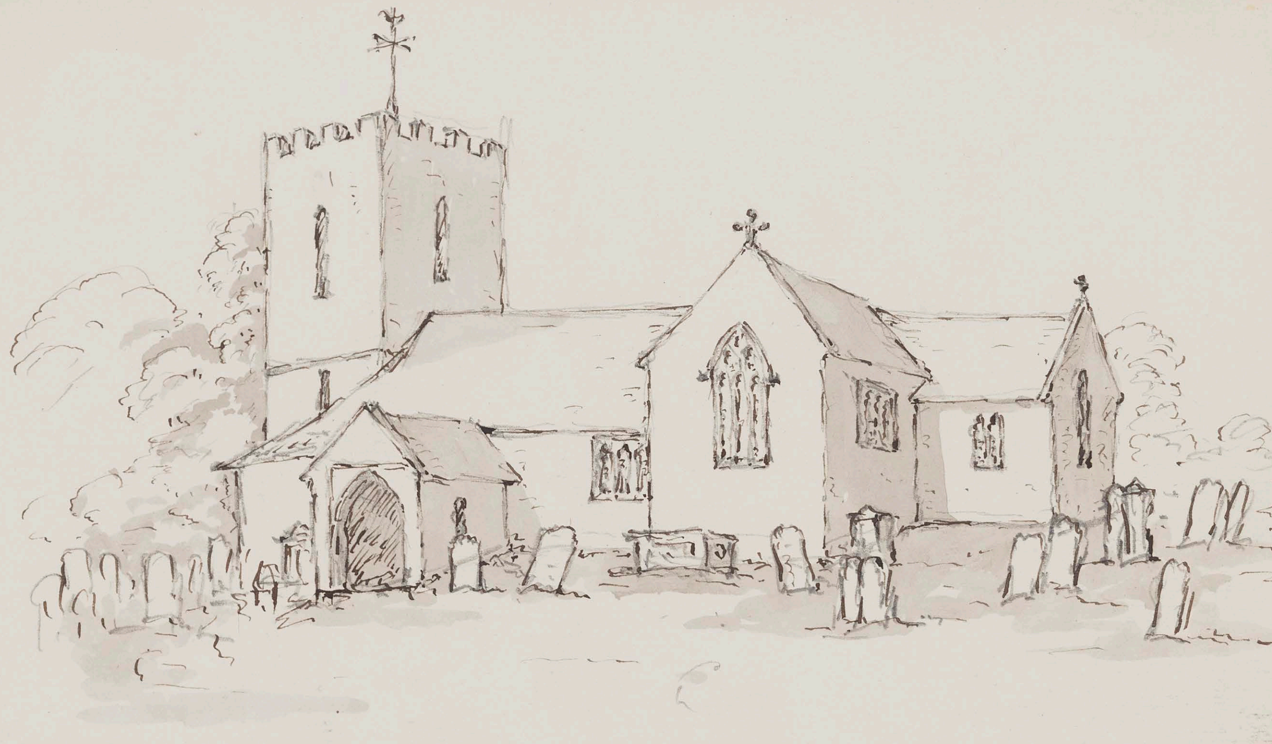


Skirbeck Church near Boston. Lincolnshire
1837.

Skirbeck



Partney Church – Lincolnshire 1837



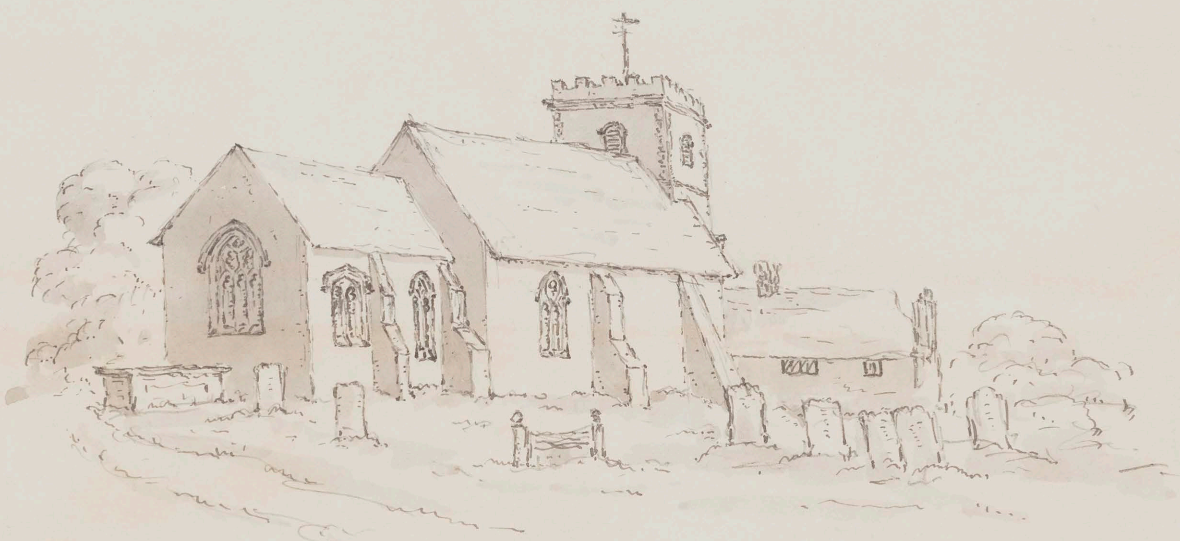
Byford Church - Herefordshire

7½ miles W. N. W. of Hereford on the north bank of the river Wye. The church is not much ornamented built of stone with a stone slate roof. July 9. 1860

Leverington about 2 miles north of Wisbech in Cambridgeshire.

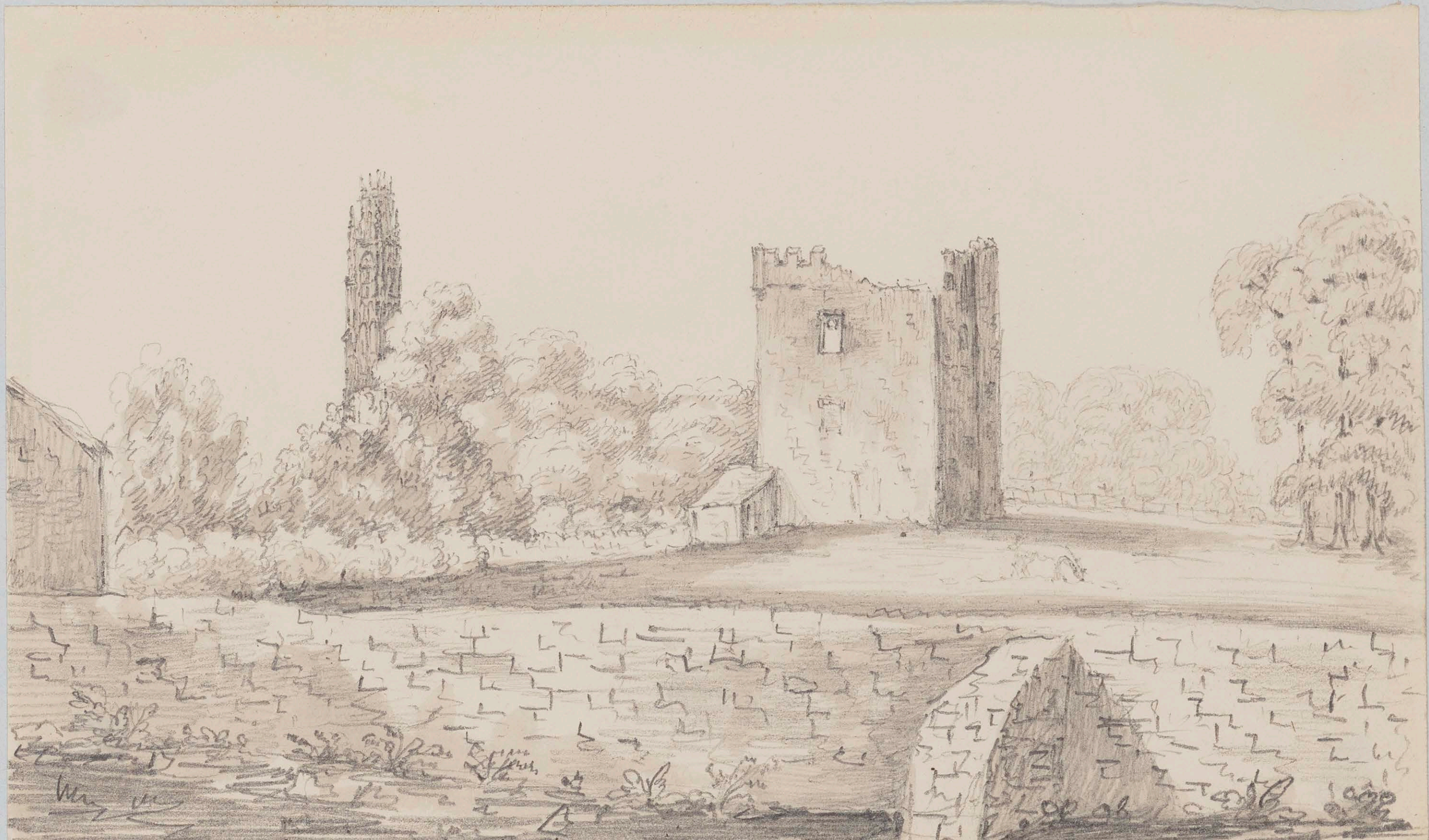
In the church are considerable remains of painted glass; and some rather antient monuments

Lysons Mag. Brit.

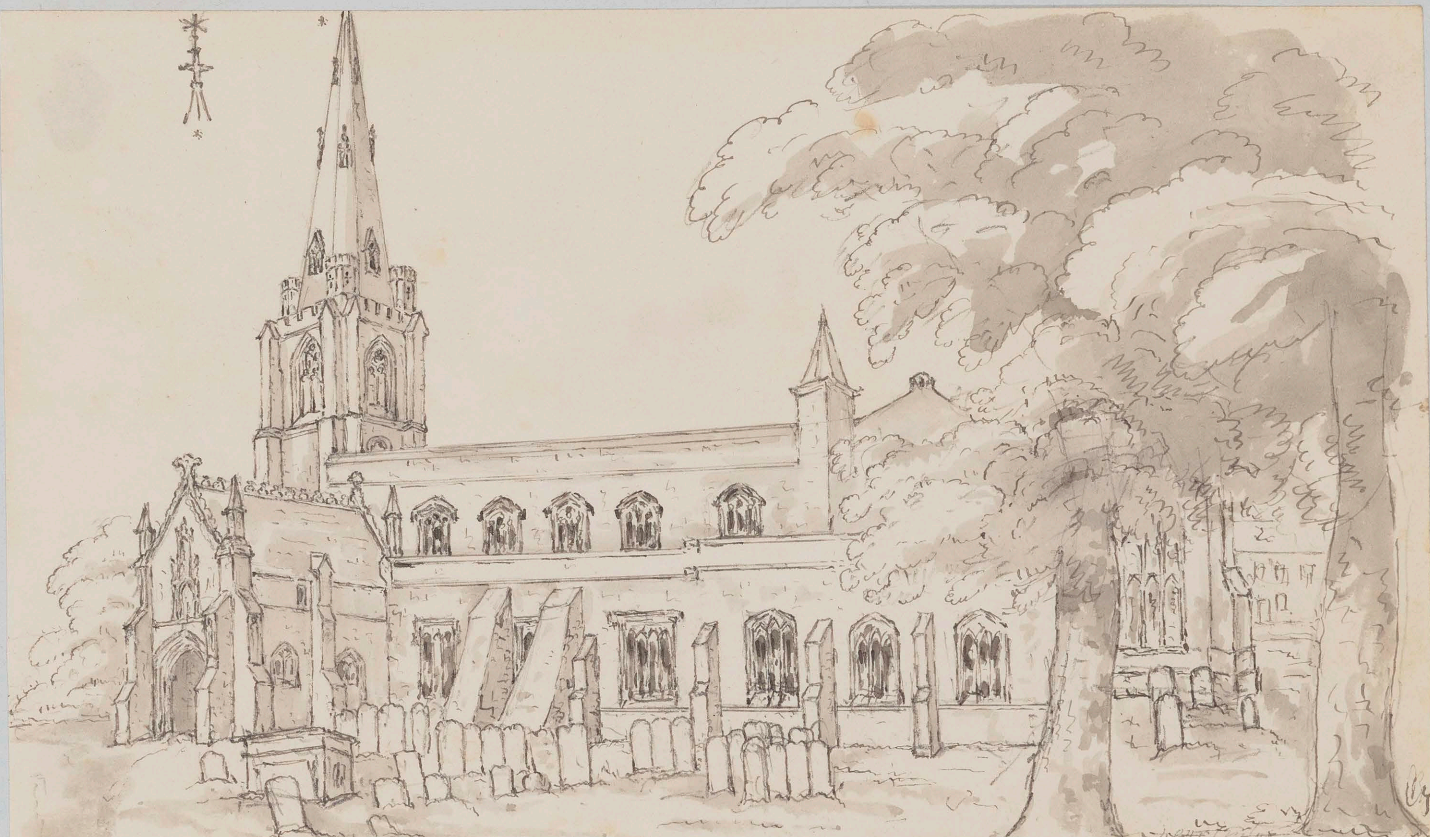


Effingham Church
Surrey
June 12. 1856.

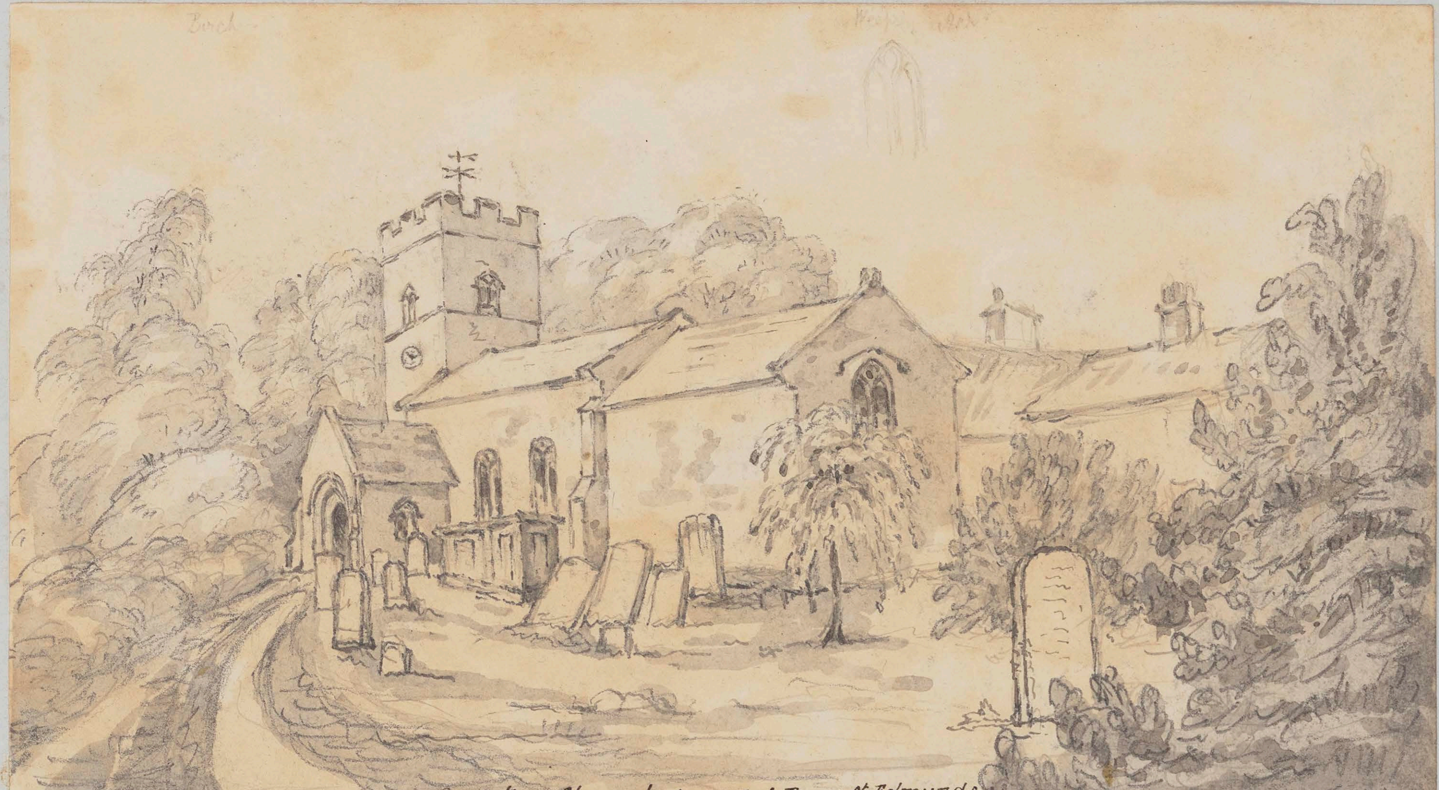
Effingham Church Surrey is of remote antiquity. It consists of a nave, chancel & south transept & a western tower with 3 bells. - The older parts are of flint & rubble; but the tower with part of the nave has been rebuilt; the old steeple having fallen to the ground in 1757.
Brayley & Britton (Hist of Surry v. 4 p. 490) describe an ancient grave slab in the chancel to the memory of Walter de Geddynges who was lord of Effingham in the early part of the 14th century. There are also several tablets described but of modern date. The village of Effingham contains but few houses and is situated near the turnpike road from Epsom to Guildford. June 12. 1856



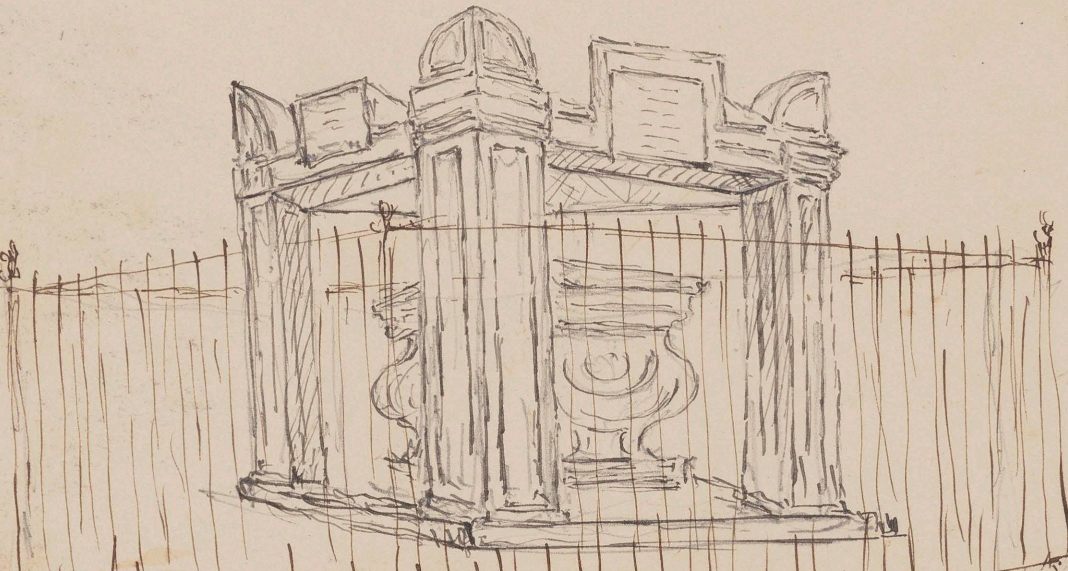
Hussey Tower & Boston Church 1837



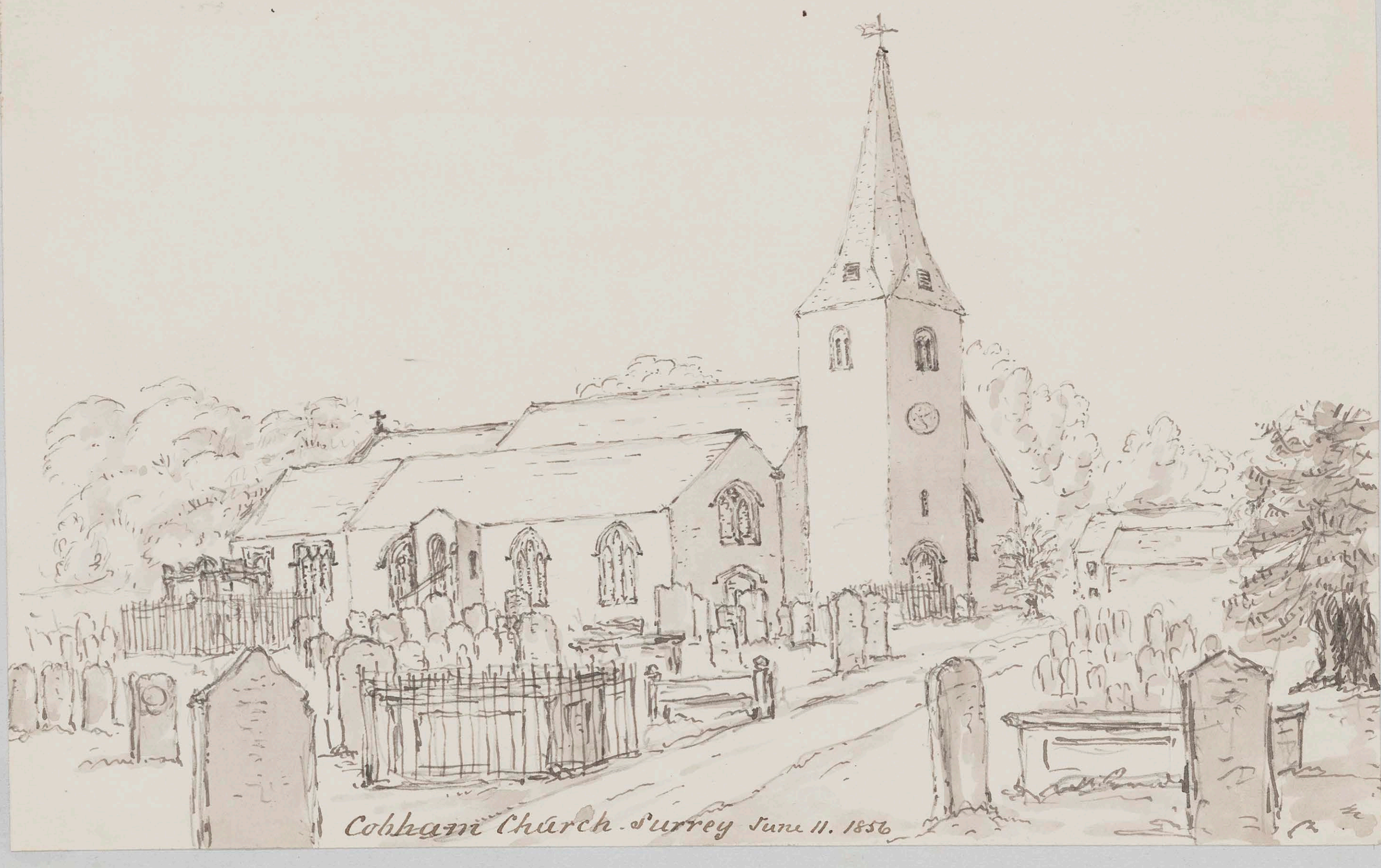
Levrington Church nr Wisbeach Cambridgeshire 1837



Ampton Church 5m. N.E. of Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk. 18



Tomb of Harvey C. Combe in Cobham Church Yard June 11 1856

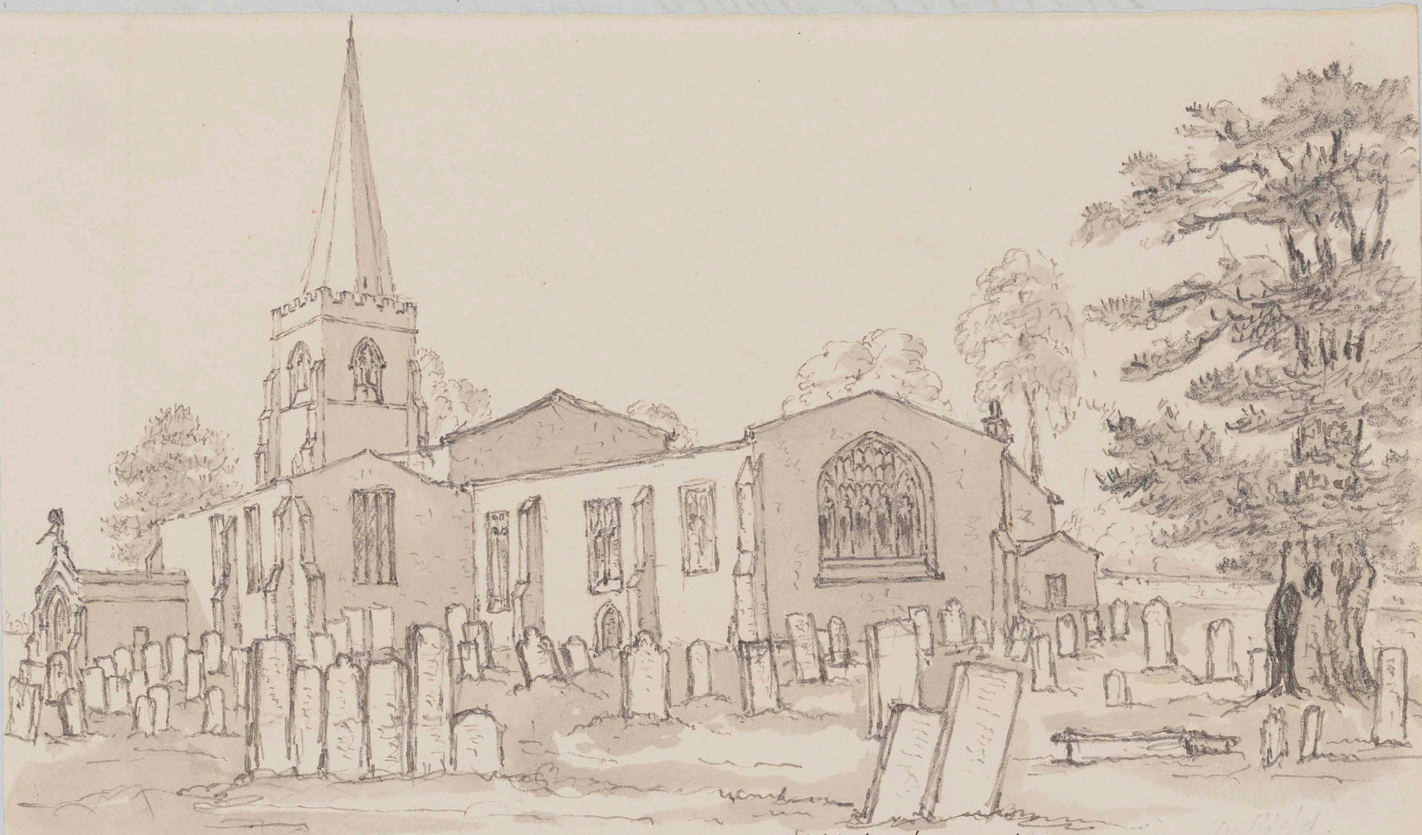


Cobham Church. Surrey June 11. 1856

Cobham Church is of ancient foundation. The Tower is probably Norman but the other parts of the church are much more modern – Some portion has been rebuilt within the last three years. The tower contains 5 bells & is surmounted by an octagonal spire. Brayley & Britton Vol 2. p 407 describe several monuments in the church but none of very great interest. Three "brasses" are stated to be "insecurely placed beneath the pulpit steps". One represents James Sutton who died in 1530. — Near the Church on the north side is the Mausoleum of the late Harvey C. Combe Esqr. See Braley & Britton p 409. In the church yard are also the remains of a venerable Yew Tree with a stem 5ft. in diameter & completely hollow.

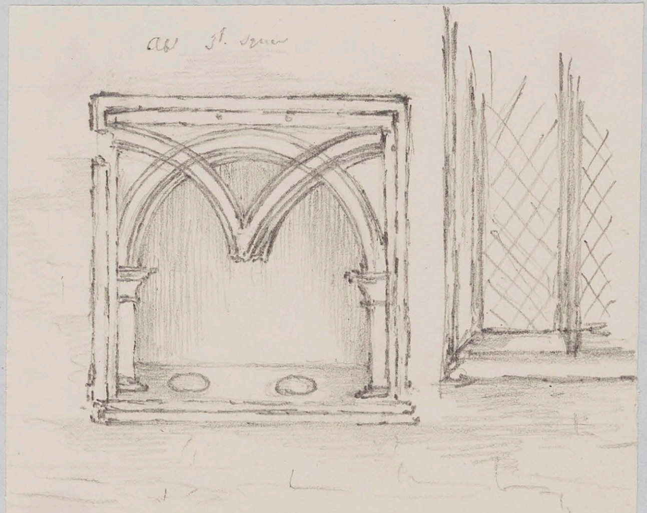
Cobham Park (formerly called Down Place) the seat of Harvey Combe Esqr. is situated a very short distance from the church. The house was rebuilt by John Brydges Esqr. about the year 1750. The estate was purchased of the Earl of Carhampton by the late Harvey C. Combe Esq. in 1807.

June 11. 1856.



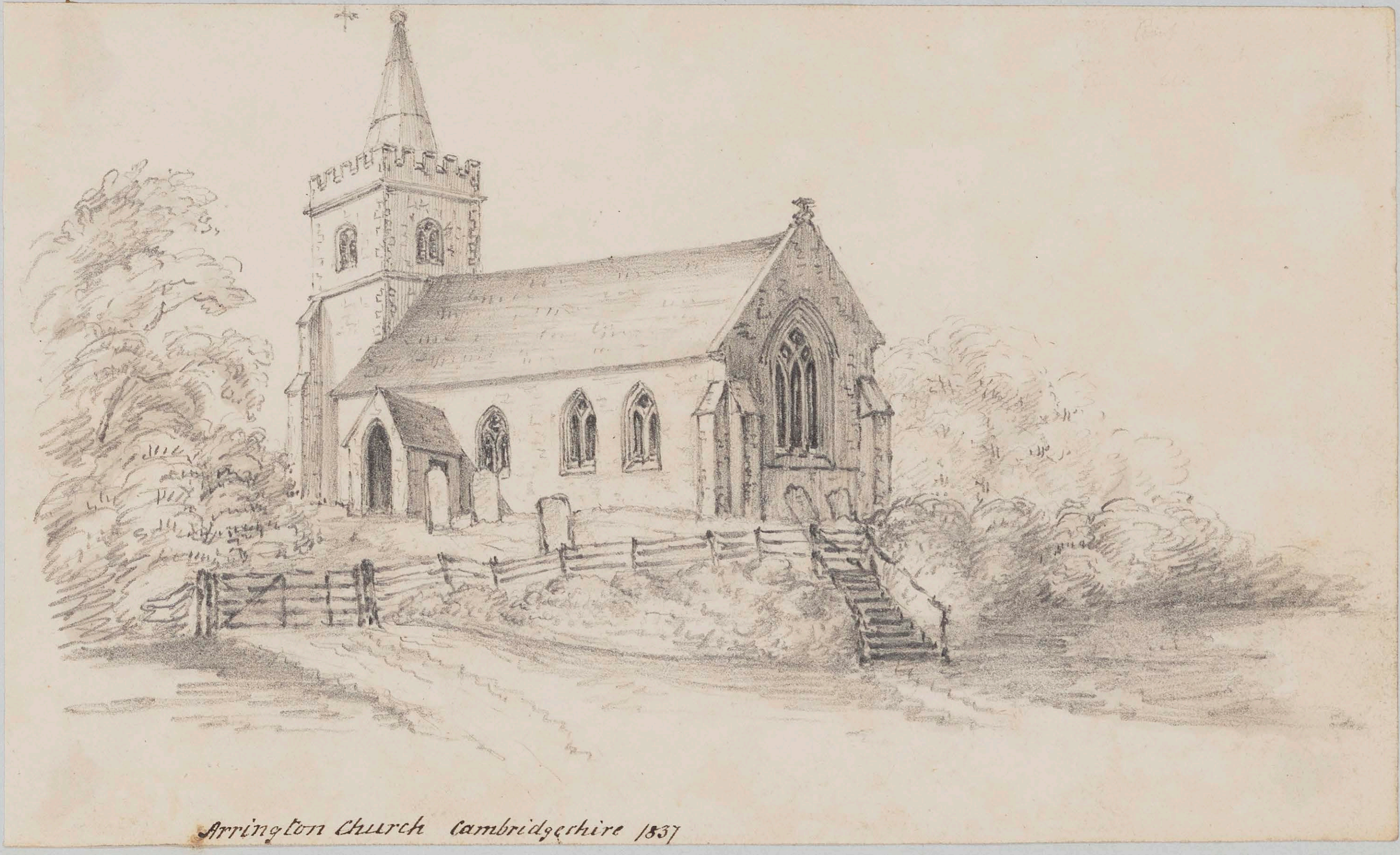
Duffield

Duffield Church n.r Derby 1837.



ab 3f. square

In Arrington Church. Cambridgeshire
1837.



Arrington Church Cambridgeshire 1837

Cardinal Wolsey dies here in 1530

Leicester Abbey about 1 mile north of the town was an Abbey for Black Canons founded by Robert Bossu Earl of Leicester in 1143. – Cardinal Wolsey died here Novr 28 1530 on his journey from York to London.

"The Earl of Northumberland had received orders, to arrest him for high treason, & to conduct him to London, in order to his trial. The cardinal partly from the fatigues of his journey, partly from the agitation of his anxious mind, was seized with a disorder which turned into a dysentery; & he was able with some difficulty to reach Leicester Abbey. When the Abbot & the Monks advanced to receive him with much respect & reverence, he told them, that he was come to lay his bones among them; & he immediately took to his bed, whence he never rose more." – Hume Hist. of Eng.

The whole space within the ancient walls of the grounds attached to the Abbey is and has been for some years cultivated as Nursery Grounds. 1850.

Founded by William the Conqueror

Dismantled by order of Cromwell

Rebuilt by the Duke of Newcastle

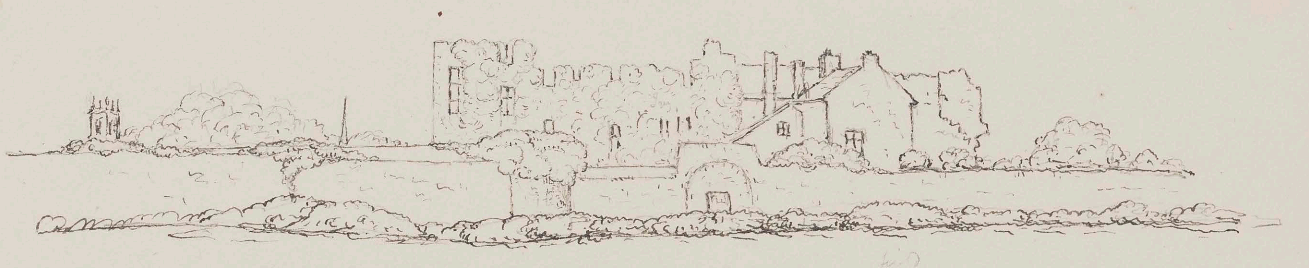
Burnt down in 1831.

Nottingham Castle rises on a bold rock on the west side of the town; it was founded by William the Conqueror & its government conferred on his natural son William Peverill. The castle having been much enlarged by Edward the 4. & Richard 3d was allowed ultimately to go to decay. During the civil wars it was occupied merely as a fortress, but was soon after by order of Cromwell, so far demolished as to render it unserviceable for war. – After the restoration the Duke of Buckingham claimed it in right of his mother; but soon after sold it to the Duke of Newcastle who in the year 1674 and at the advanced age of 82 began to clear away the whole of the ancient work & build the present mansion which he lived to see about 3 feet above the ground; & dying in 1676 it was finished according to his plan about 3 years afterwards. This edefice which resembled a magnificent villa rather than a castle was burned down in October 1831 during the riots consequent upon the rejection of the Reform bill by the House of Lords & it has ever since remained in ruins (1851).

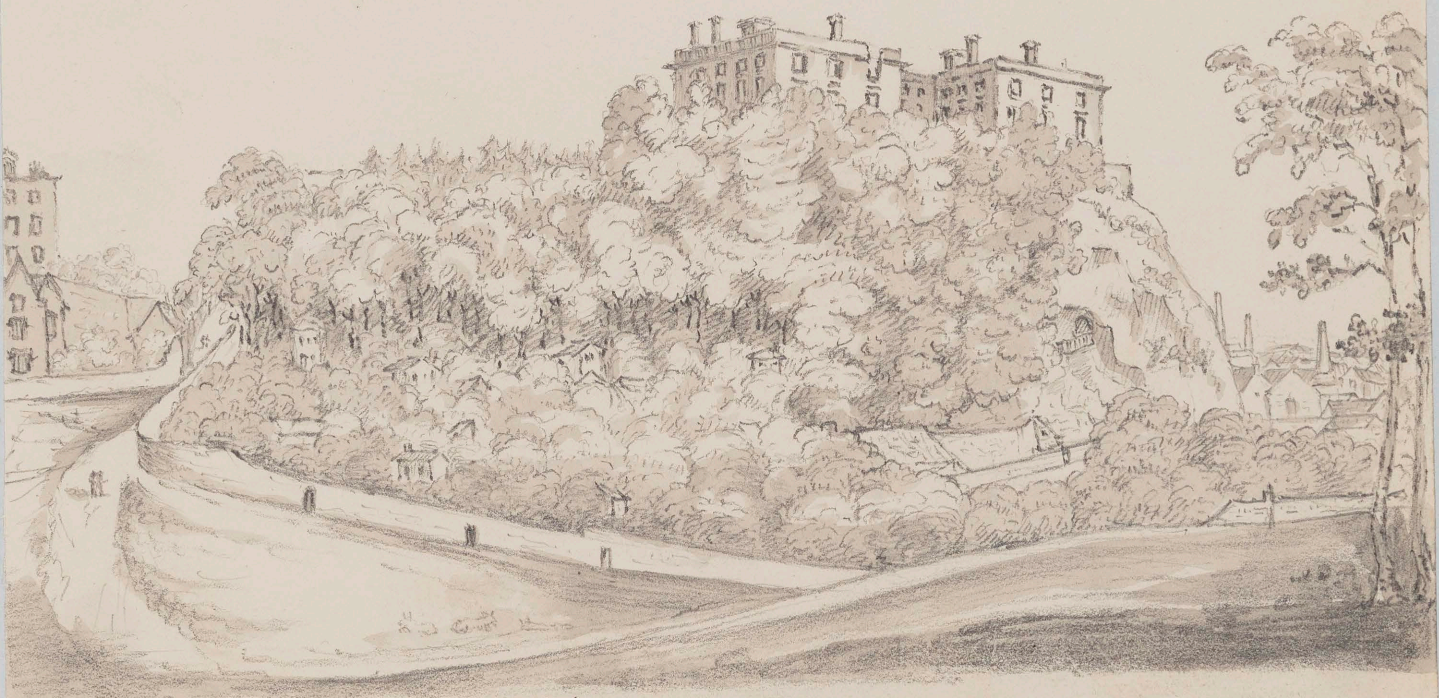
Residence of Queen Isabella & Mortimer when they were arrested by order of Edwd 3d

Mortimer executed near London.

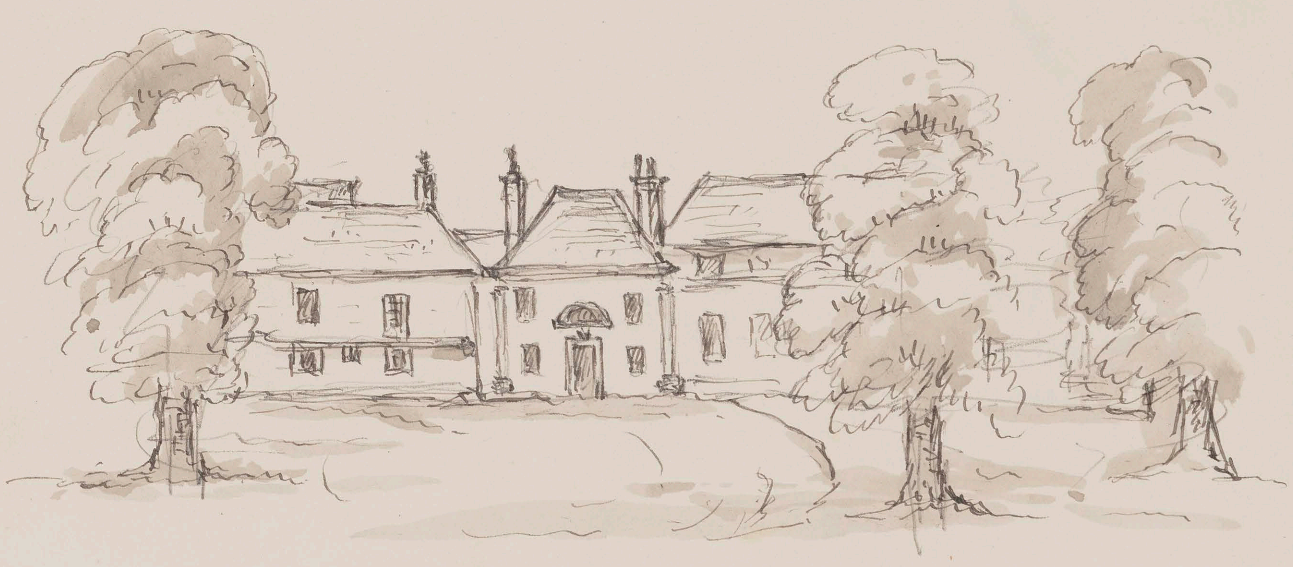
After the deposition of Edward 2, Nottingham Castle became the residence of his Queen, Isabella of France and her paramour Roger de Mortimer Earl of March. Here they were arrested by order of Edward 3d, whose emissaries are said to have been introduced into the Castle by a private passage leading from the base of the rock on which the fortress stood to the interior, & since termed from that event Mortimer's Hole. – Mortimer was seized in an apartment adjoining to the Queen's. A Parliament immediately summoned who condemned him without a trial or hearing his answer & he was hanged on a gibbet at the Elmes in the neighbourhood of London Nov 29. 1830 Hume. . Parliament. Gazetteer. Beaut. Engl. & Wales v. 1.



Leicester Abbey
In the wall in the centre is the situation of the old principal entrance, now built up
on the left is the Tower of St. Margarets Church
Sep. 1. 1850.



Nottingham Castle from the Park. 1837.



Middleton Hall Warwickshire
Augst. 11. 1855.
4m. S.W. by S. of Tamworth.

Phœnix Tower one of the Towers on the walls of Chester takes its name from the crest of the Painters stainers' company placed on the front; with the arms of other companies who held their meetings ~~there~~ in the tower: it appears to have been formerly called Newton-tower.

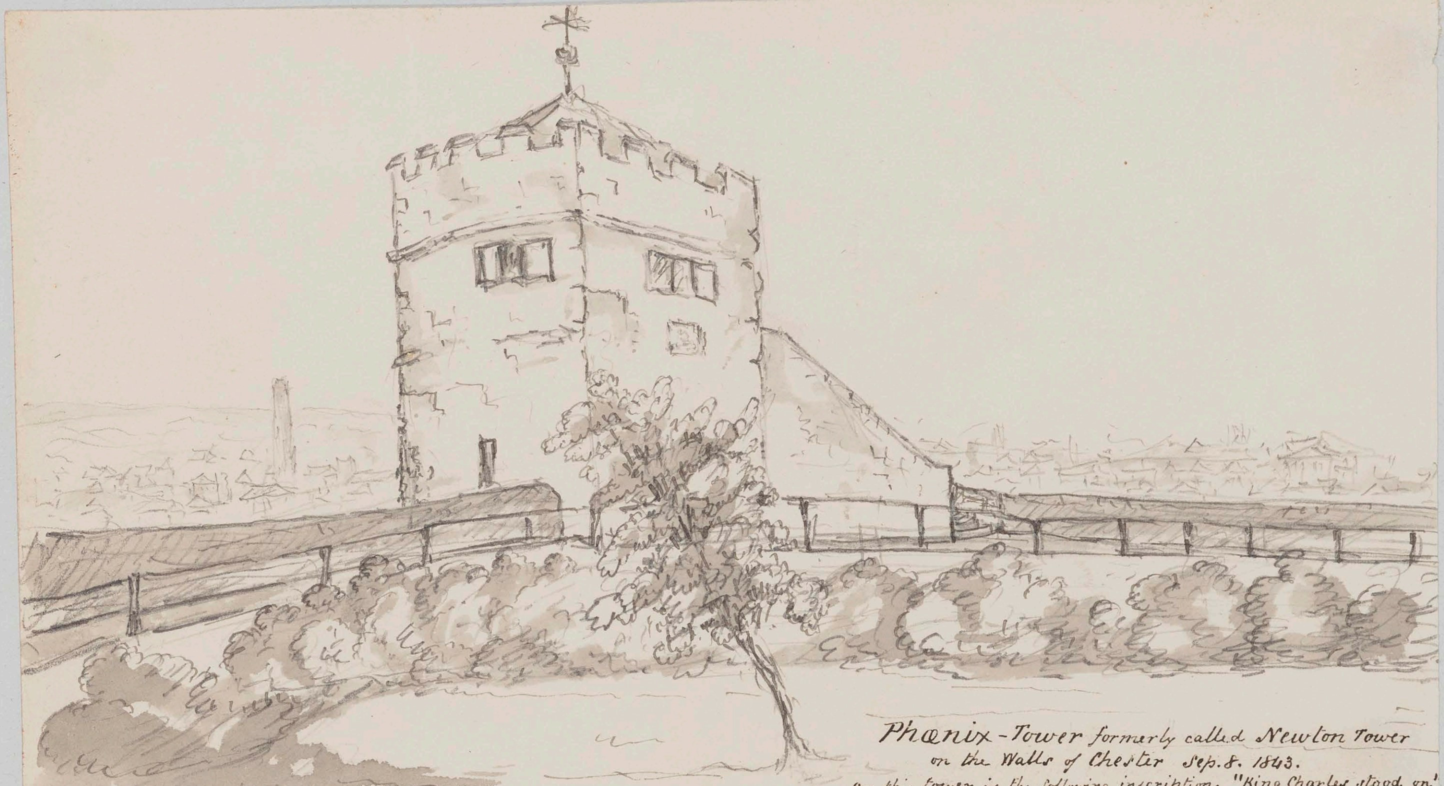
Battle of Rowton Heath in 1645

"On the 25th. (September. 1645) the battle of Rowton-heath was fought between Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who had the command of the forces which accompanied the King for the relief of Chester and Major Poyntz, who came to the relief of the besiegers. The battle which proved so fatal to his cause, the King had the mortification of seeing, first from the leads of the Phœnix Tower, & afterwards from St. Werburgh's steeple where a shot from some of the assailants' works killed an officer with whom he was conversing by his side. His Majesty remained that night at Chester, & on the morrow not without some danger escaped with 500 horse to Denbeigh Castle."

Lyson's Magn. Brit.

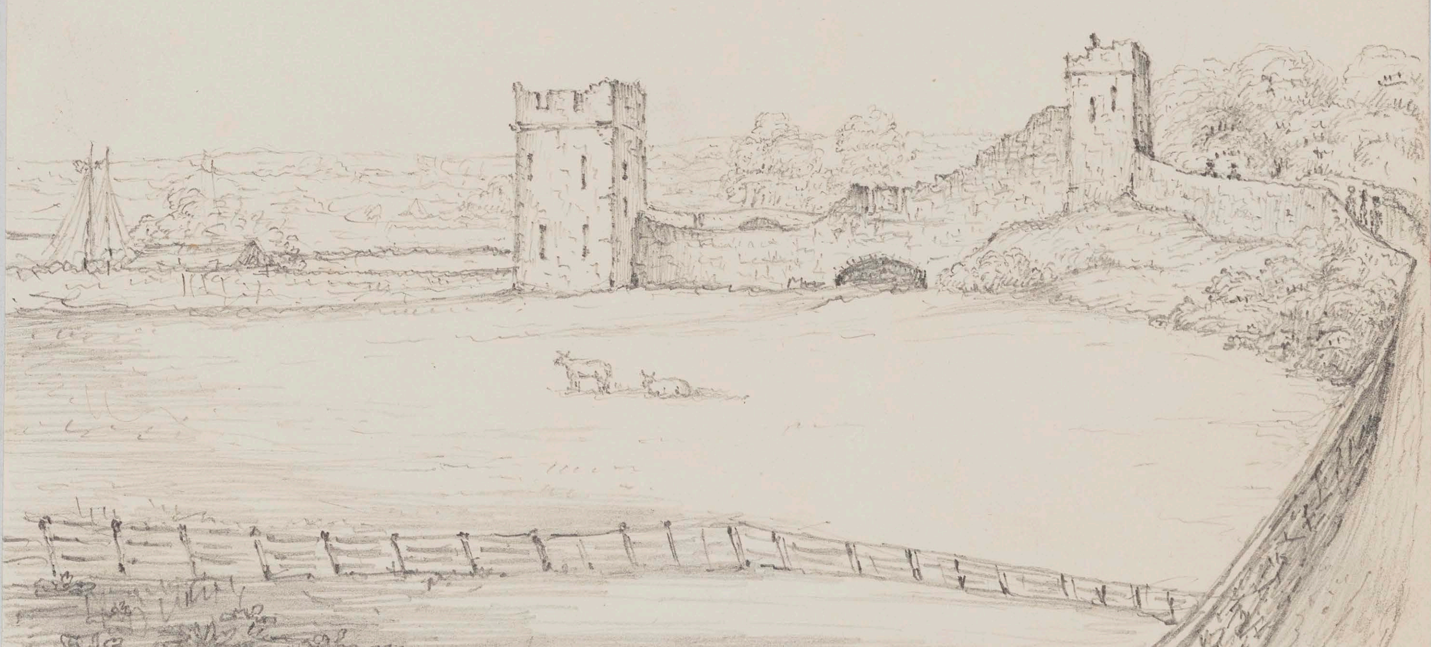
The **New-Tower**, sometimes called the **Water-Tower**, projecting from the walls towards the river Dee, 24 feet in height was built by the citizens in 1322, at the expence of £100 according to the contract made with John Helpstone the architect. Large iron rings are attached to this tower for the purpose of fastening vessels, which before the harbour was choked with sands, came up to the walls. A thoroughfare-tower, leading to the Water-tower, was anciently called Bonewaldesthorne Tower. Lyson's Mag. Brit.

Eastnor Church about 2 m from Ledbury has been recently partly rebuilt by the late Earl Somers and much beautified. There are several handsome monuments of various individuals of the Cox family in the interior.

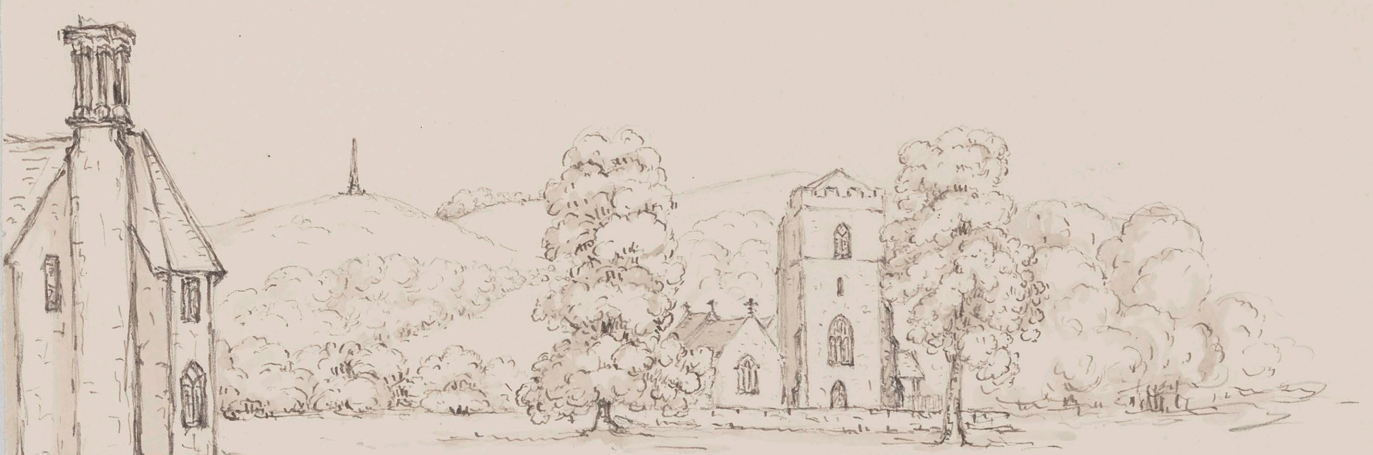


Phœnix-Tower formerly called Newton Tower
on the Walls of Chester Sep. 8. 1843.
On this tower is the following inscription. "King Charles stood on"
"this tower Sep. 24. 1645 and saw his army defeated on Rowton"
"Moor."

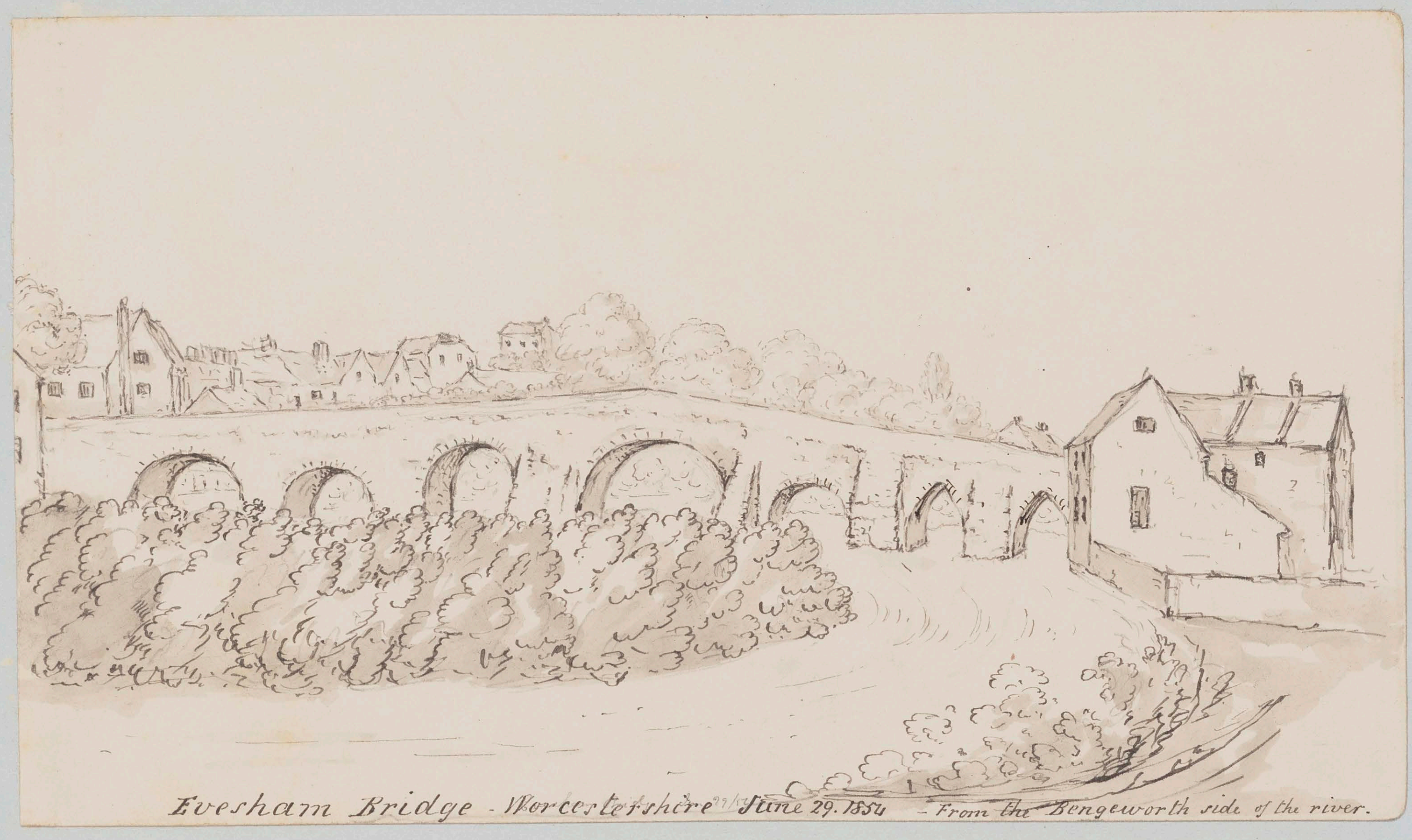
Tower on the Walls of Chester



Water Tower. Sep. 12. 1841. From the Walls Chester



Eastnor Church - Herefordshire
July 7. 1855.



Evesham Bridge - Worcestershire June 29. 1854 - From the Bengeworth side of the river.

Evesham Bridge is a long and very narrow structure of seven irregular arches crossing the Avon. It is built of small stones excepting the upper part of which 4 or 5 feet forming the parapet is of brick. Some of the arches were broken down by the Royal troops in 1644 and these were probably the centre ones as the joints and repairs on either side are distinctly traced. The two pointed arches on the Bengworth side of the river are doubtless the oldest part of the structure. June 29. 1854. v.

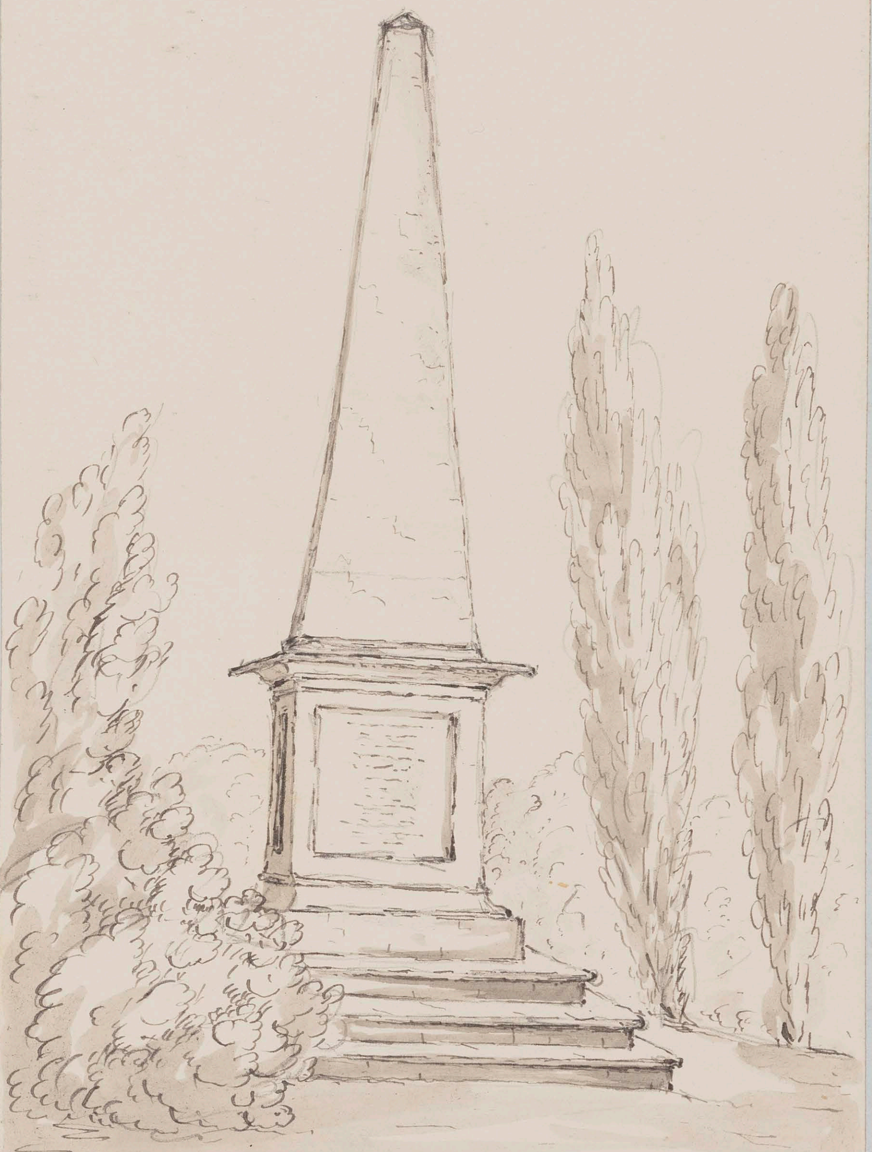
The Bridge was taken down in 1855

The grounds of Edward Rudge Esq are about 1½ mile north of the town of Evesham occupying the site where the famous battle of Evesham was fought in 1265 where Mr Rudge has erected an obelisk to commemorate the event. The monument is of stone and about 40 feet high. On one panel of the pedestal are two combatants in armour, the one fallen to the ground & exclaiming "I am Henry of Winchester your king do not kill me" - On the opposite side to this is a group of Shields, Banners &c &c and on a ribbon is inscribed "Victoria 1265". - On another side is the following inscription - "On this spot in the reign of Henry 3 the battle of Evesham was fought August 4. 1265 between the King's forces commanded by his eldest son Prince Edward and the Barons under Simon de Montfort Earl of Leicester in which the Prince by his skill and valour obtained a complete victory and the Earl with his eldest son Henry De Montfort, eighteen Barons one hundred and sixty Knights and 4000 soldiers were slain in the battle."
On the other side is the following quotation from Drayton's Polyolbion.

Great Leicester here expir'd with Henry his brave sonne
When manny a high exploit they in that day had done
Scarce was there noble house, of which those times could tell,
But that some one thereof, on this or that side fell;
Amongst the slaughtered men, that here lay heap'd on pyles,
Bohuns and Beauchamps were, Basets and Mandeviles:
Hardredeshull, Creppings Le Despenser, Baliol Rowele
Inde, Tregoz, Einefyeld, Astley, York, Bermingham, Trossell
Segraves, and saint Johns seeke up the end of all,
To give those of their names their christian buriall.
Ten thousand on both sides were ta'n and slain that day;
Prince Edward gets the gole, and beares the palme away
Drayton's Polyolbion

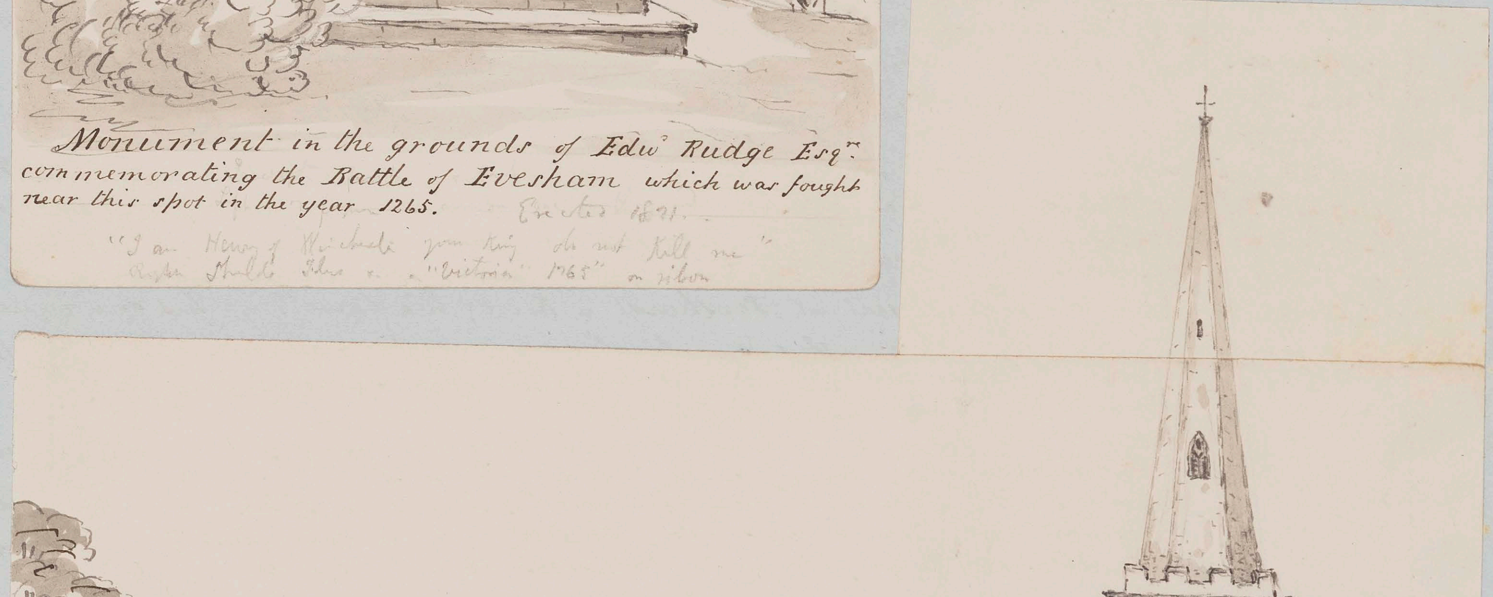
In the grounds are portions of some of the pillars from the nave of Evesham Abbey Church, some stone coffins and other interesting relics from the Abbey. See May's Hist of Evesham. The view from the grounds looking towards the south is very beautiful, embracing the Malvern, Bredon & Broadway Hills with the river Avon & the town of Evesham in the vale below. Sler. June 29. 1854.

abt 40 f



Monument in the grounds of Edwd Rudge Esqr. commemorating the Battle of Evesham which was fought near this spot in the year 1265. Erected 1821.

"I am Henry of Winchester your king do not kill me"
Right Shield [illegible] & "Victoria 1265" on ribbon



Ledbury Church. Herefordshire
July. 6. 1854.

The White Cross about 1 m. N. W from Hereford, stands on an angle of the road formed by its branching one to Hay & the other towards Stretford Bridge. The base consists of an hexagonal flight of seven steps. The only remaining stage of the shaft is also hexagonal, its height being 6 feet, and the breadth of each face 2 feet. In the sides are neiches, which contain shields, bearing a Lion rampant. Above is an embattled parapet with the base of a second division of the shaft; but the upper part has long been destroyed; the entire height of the cross as it stands is 15 feet.

The tradition is that Bishop Cantalupe was returning on one occasion towards Hereford when the bells of the Cathedral commenced ringing without any human agency & that in commemoration of this miraculous event he built the cross on the spot where the sounds had first attracted his notice.

Another account is that during a plague which raged in Hereford in 1347 the spot was selected for the country people to take the provisions to for the town. Dr. Lewis Charlton who was consecrated Bishop of Hereford a few years afterwards caused the cross to be erected in memory of the event. The Lion rampant was the armoreal bearing of the Prelate & is represented on his monument in the Cathedral with a similarity which so strictly pervades the whole architecture of the tomb & the cross, as to afford the strongest presumption that this was the real origin of the cross.

Beauties of England & Wales.

Ludlow.
See also p. 281 & 282.

Ludlow Castle, Shropshire, stands at the N. W. angle of the town on a bold wooded rock at the foot of which runs the river Teme. It is supposed to have been founded by Roger de Montgomery soon after the conquest who also strongly fortified the town with walls. After being in the hands of various parties it at length came into the possession of Edward Duke of York afterwards Edward 4th. – On his accession to the throne he repaired the castle, & made it the court of his son the Prince of Wales. On the death of Edward 4 the youthful prince his son was here proclamed King, & shortly afterwards removed to London along with his Brother at the instigation of his uncle Gloucester.

Arthur son of Henr. 7. dies

Arthur eldest son of Henry 7th. held here a court with great splendour after his nuptials with Katherine of Arragon, fourth daughter of Ferdinand & Isabella. Arthur died here in the April following & was buried in Worcester Cathedral.

Sir Henr. Sidney Lord Preside.. of the Welsh Marches

The most splendid era of Ludlow castle was the reign of Henry 8th. & that of Elizabeth during which the Lords Presidents of the Welsh Marches held their courts here with ~~great~~ much grandeur and solemnity. One of the most eminent was Sir Henry Sidney who appears to have put the castle in thorough repair about the year 1564. He died at Worcester in 1586 in the 28th. year of his Presidency; his body was taken to his seat at Penshurst in Kent, his bowels at his own request buried in the Deans chapel at Worcester cathedral & his heart was taken to Ludlow & deposited in the same tomb with his beloved daughter Ambrosia, in the little oratory he had made in the church.

Milton writes his "Comus" here.

In 1634 during the presidency of John Earl of Bridgewater Milton here wrote his Masque of Comus & it was performed for the first time in the castle on Michaelmas night.

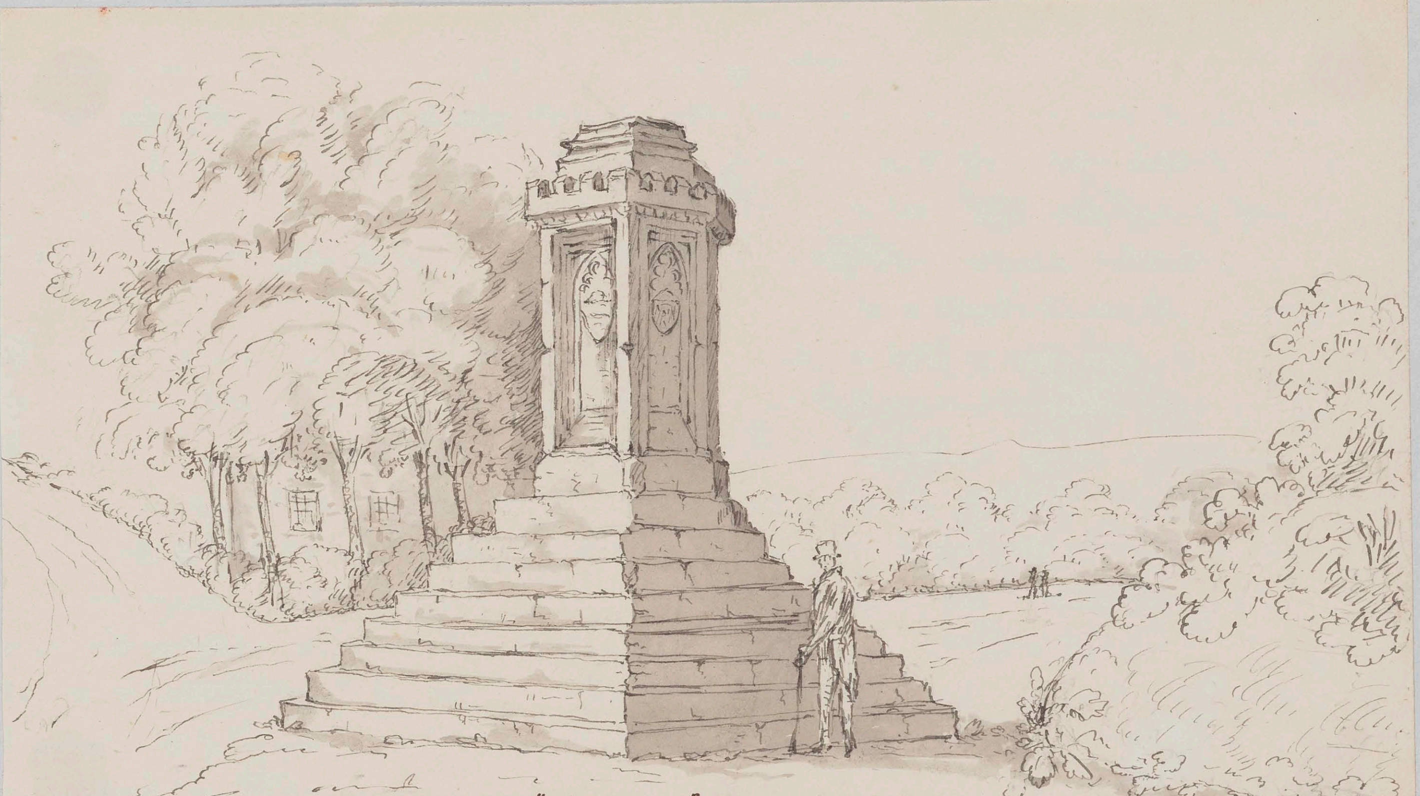
During the civil wars the castle was for some time kept as a garrison for the King In the summer of 1645 the royalists were defeated in a battle near Ludlow and on June 9. 1646 the castle was delivered up to the Parliament.

Butler secretary to the Earl of Carbery & writes here a part of his "Hudibras."

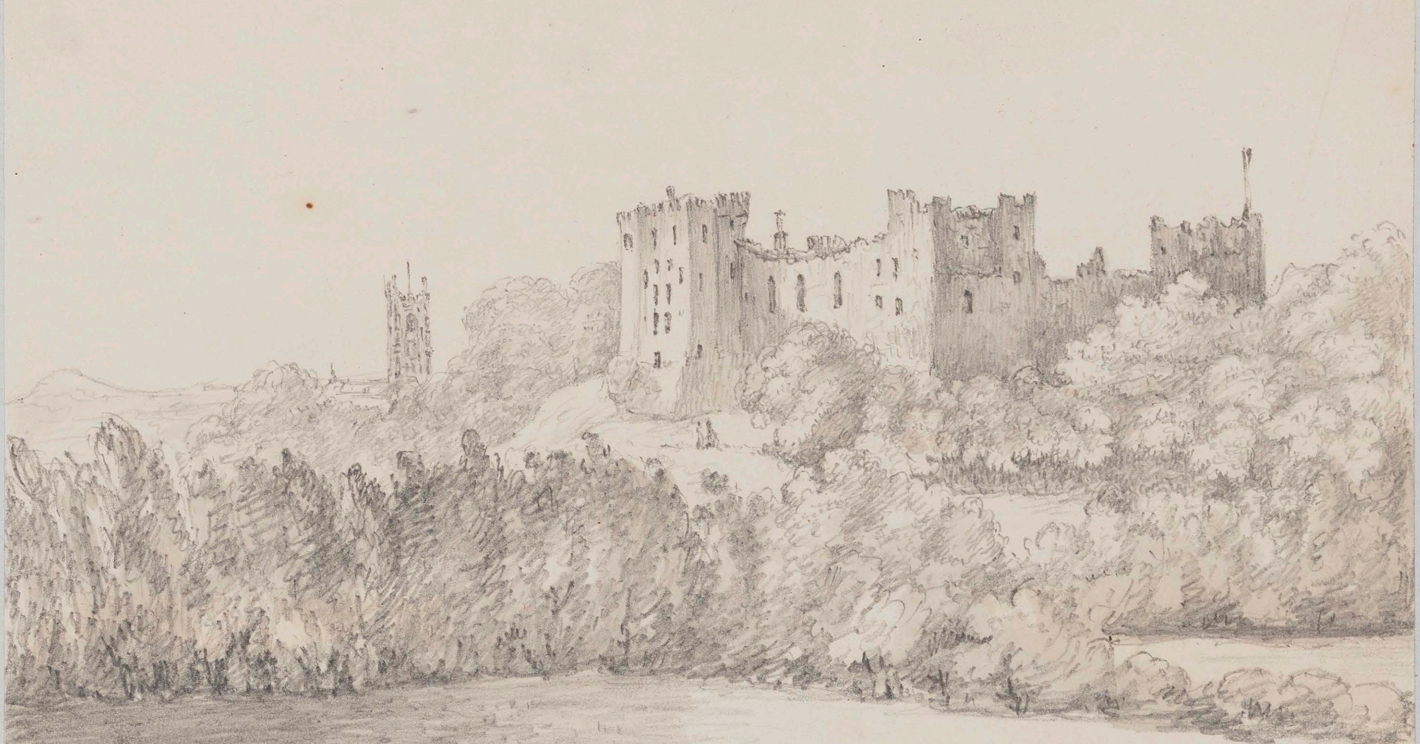
At the restoration during the presidency of the Earl of Carbery; Butler who was his secretary wrote in one of the towers a part of his incomparable Hudibras.

After the abolition of the office of Lord President of the marches which took place in the first year of William & Mary, the castle gradually fell to decay & everything moveable became the property of such inhabitants of the town as choose to cary it away.

Beauties of England & Wales &c. &c.

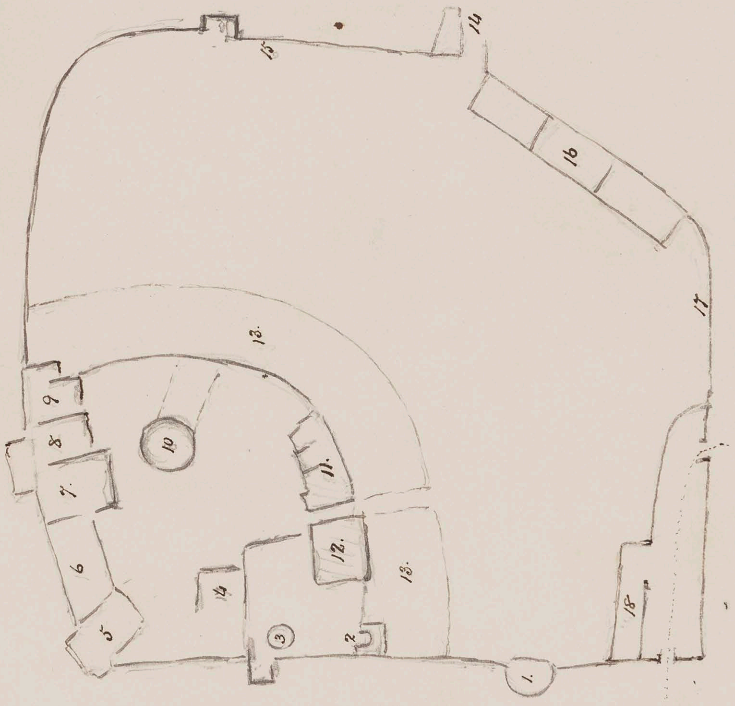


Remains of the "White Cross" near Hereford
Sept. 20. 1849.



"Here Milton sung — What needs a greater spell
To lure thee stranger to these far-fam'd walls?"
Ludlow Castle Sep 17. 1841

Plan of Ludlow Castle - sketched from Wright's History of Ludlow. 1 vol. 8o. 1857.



1. Mortimer's Tower - Here he is said to have been confined
2. Remains of an immense Oven
3. The Well
4. Supposed to have been the principal Kitchens
5. Butteries & perhaps the original Kitchens of the Castle. The upper apartments of this tower is said to have been those of Prince Arthur & where he died
6. Grand Hall - Here Milton's Comus was first performed - The Chimney piece is large & much ornamented.
7. State Apartments of what is called the Edwardian part of the Castle
8. Popularly called the Armoury
9. Rooms occupied by the two Princes sons of Edwd 4. before their removal to London.
10 Circular Chapel. (Three others only are known to exist in this country)
11 Governor's Apartments built by Sir H. Sidney
12 The Keep.
13 Dry Foss - Supposed to have been for placing cattle in for security
14 Entrance. From this it is said was a bridge 80 yards long across a moat & terminated by a very strong gateway with portcullis &c.
15 From the Gate 14. to the Apartments 9. were Barracks
16. Stewards Apartments - Here Butler wrote a part of Hudibras
17. Stables
18. Chapel. This was formerly all within the walls but the two openings through which the dotted line passes, were made some years since for the convenience of people walking round the castle.

Ludlow see also p. 282.

Netley Abbey stands on the declivity of a hill rising gently from the Southampton water about 3 miles south east from Southampton. It was formerly called Letley or Pleasant Place, & also Edward-stow. Henry 3 is generally supposed to have been the founder about the year 1239 but some doubts have been raised as to the fact. The inmates were of the Cistertian order.

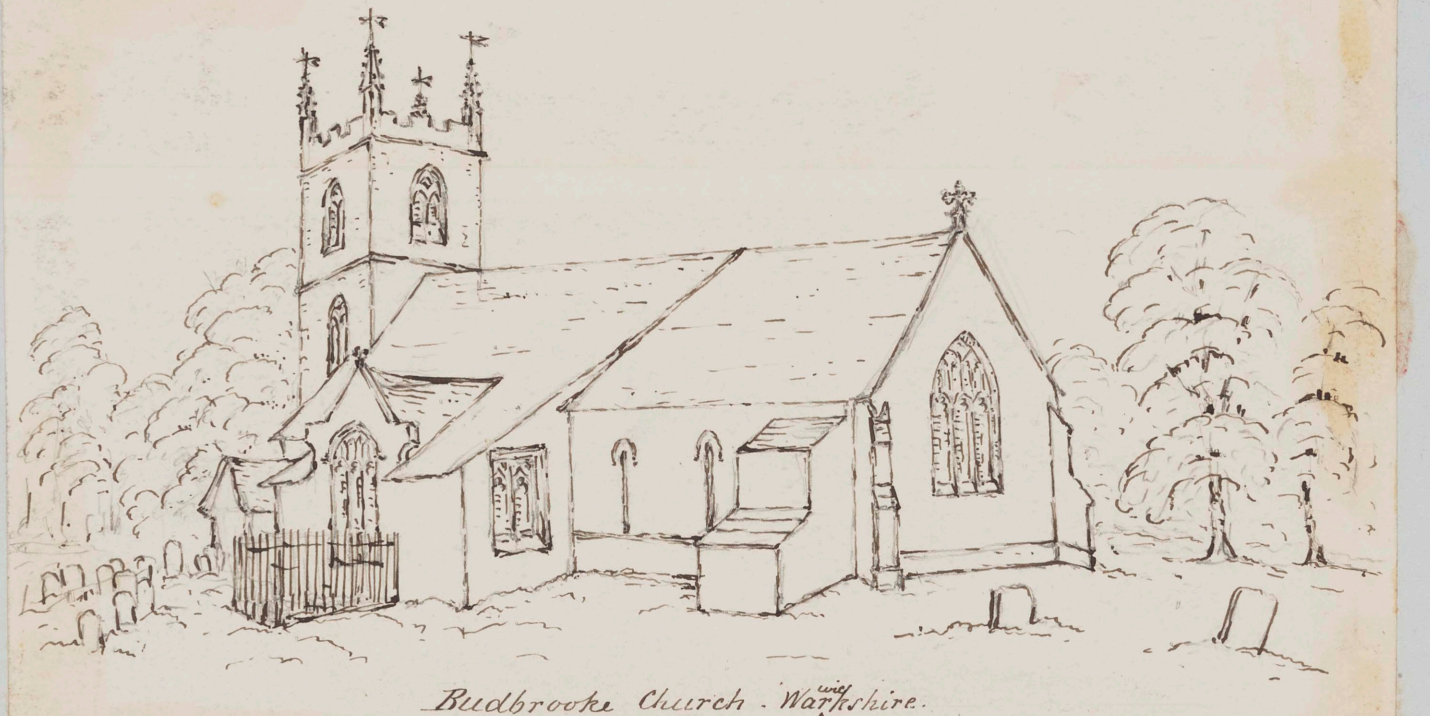
In 1537 Henry 8. granted the site to Sir William Paulet afterwards Marquis of Worcester. It was subsequently in the families of the Earls of Hertford, that of the Marquis of Huntingdon & others.

The destruction of the Abbey Church or Chapel, according to Brown Willis commenced about the period when it was inhabited by the Marquis of Huntingdon (the end of the 17 century) who converted the nave or west end into a kitchen & offices.

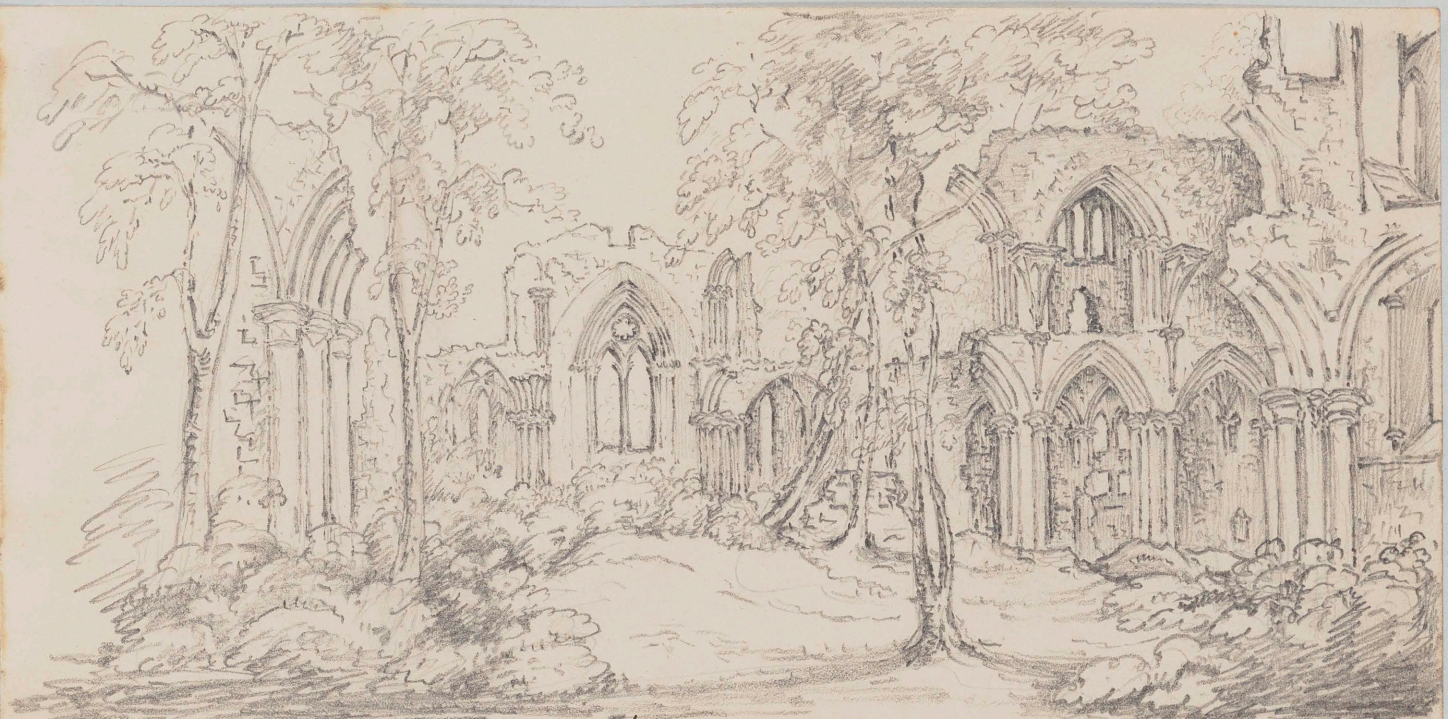
The Abbots kitchen as it is generally called, though more probably an ancient crypt, adapted to that use by the Earls of Hertford, is a curious vaulted apartment about 48 feet long and 18 feet broad. The chimney or fire place is of very singular form; nearly opposite to it is a dark vault or aperture said to terminate in a coppice at some little distance from the Abbey.

"These magnificent ruins are so encompassed with trees as to be entirely secluded from view till a very near approach. Many parts of the walls are beautifully mantled with ivy, and the various trees & shrubs that have vegetated among the mouldering walls contribute to the picturesque appearance of the place. The walls of the church are still in many parts as high as their original termination, in which remain the windows & other mural decorations, though much of the tracery of the former is destroyed. The columns & arches composing the aisles are fallen into prodigious masses of undistinguishable ruin. On the north side of the transept are the remains of a spiral staircase, that led to the upper part of the tower, which is said to have been ornamented with pinnacles & served as a mark for mariners. The ruin regarded as a whole, both on account of its size, extent and elegance of its construction with the variety of trees & shrubs which have spontaneously sprung up within its walls, may justly be classed among the most distinguished monastic ruins of the day.

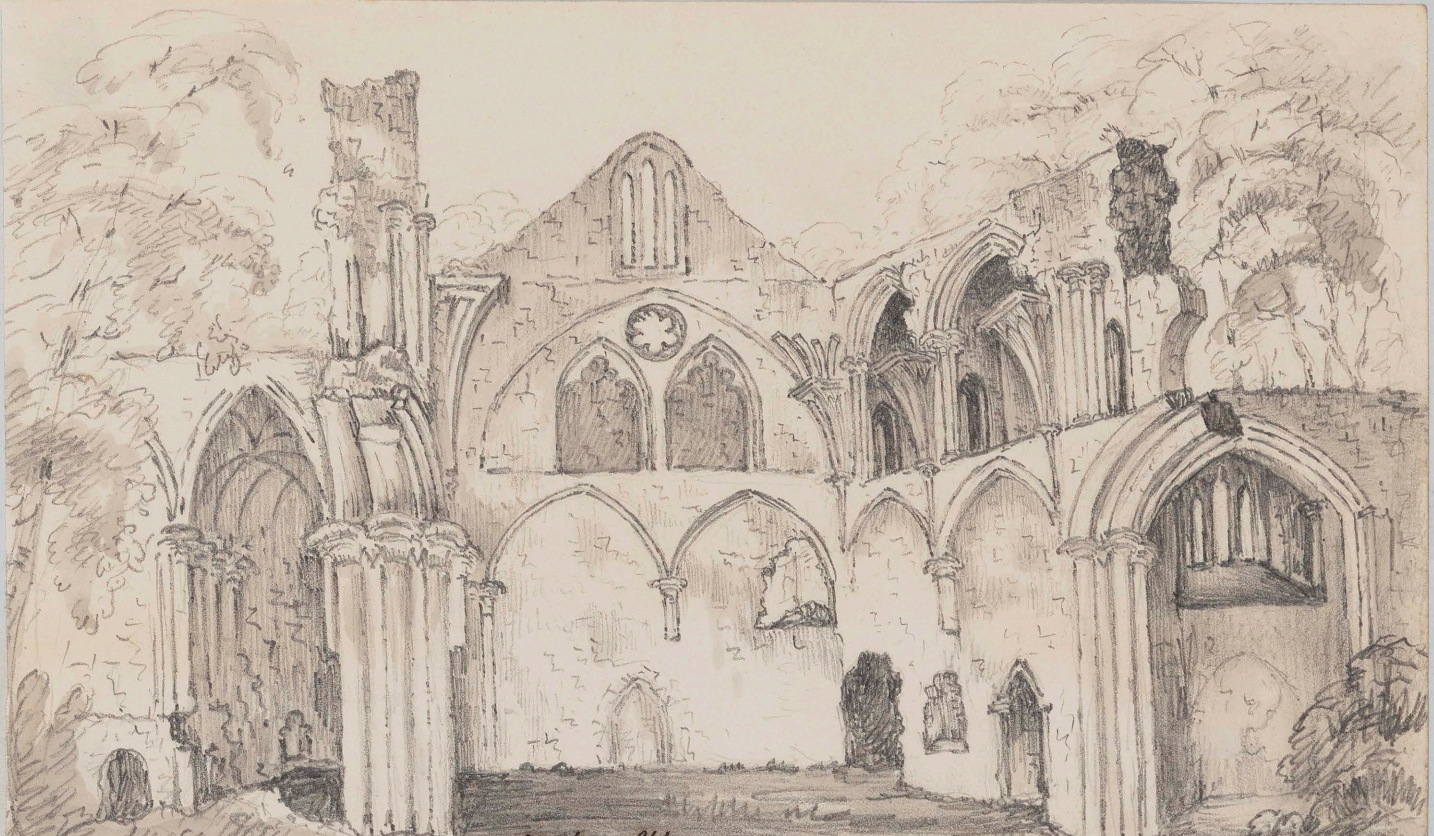
Beaut. of England & Wales. Parliamentary Gazetteer &c &c.



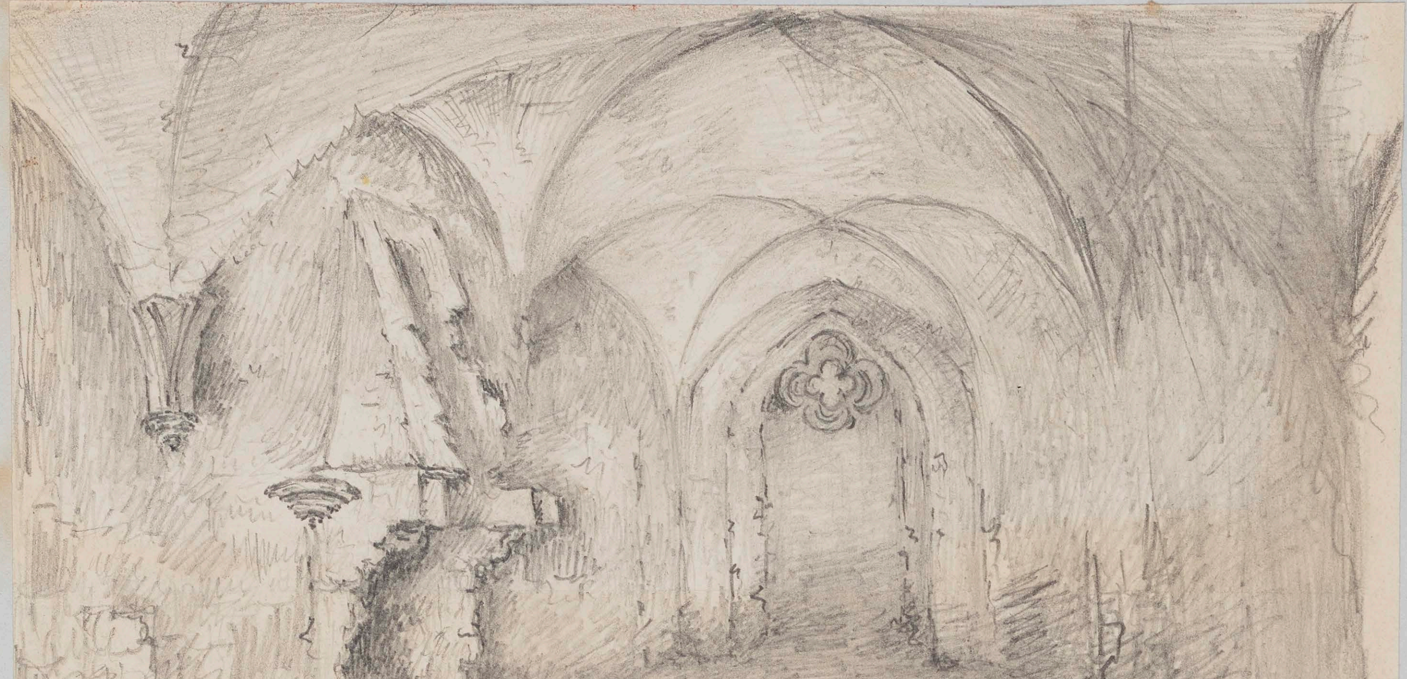
Budbrooke Church - Warwickshire.
July 19. 1857.
A good portion rebuilt or repaired very recently - Could not see any Tombs &c worth of note



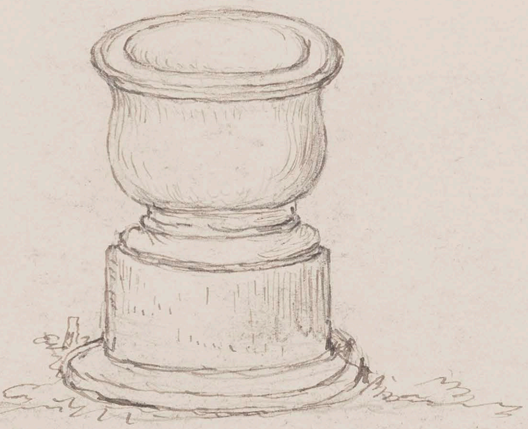
Netley Abbey – Hants.
1837.



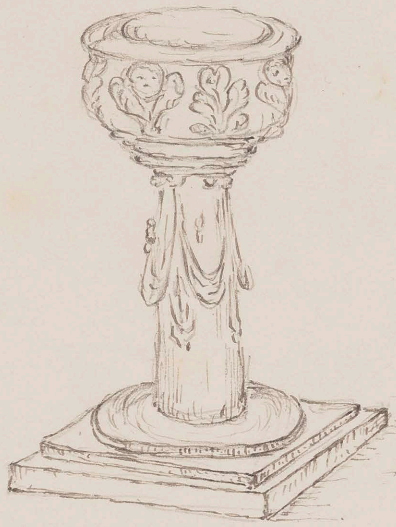
Netley Abbey near Southampton 1837



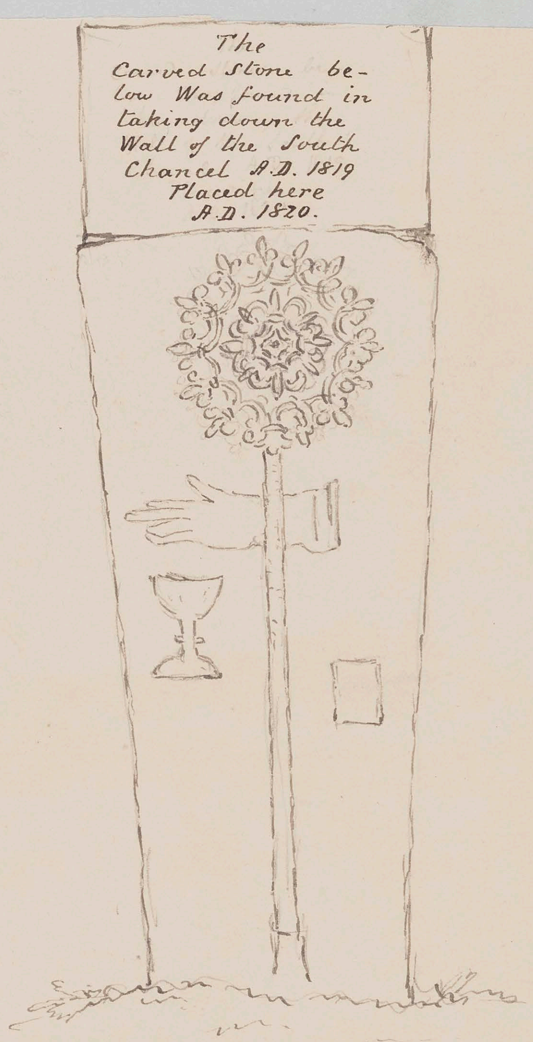
Netley Abbey



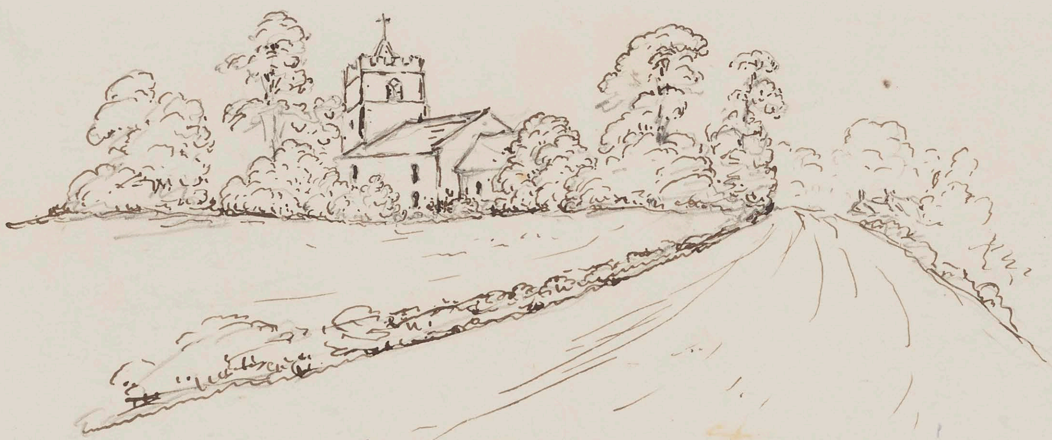
Old Font of Eastnor Church now standing
in the Church Yard with fragments of
the old building July 7. 1855.



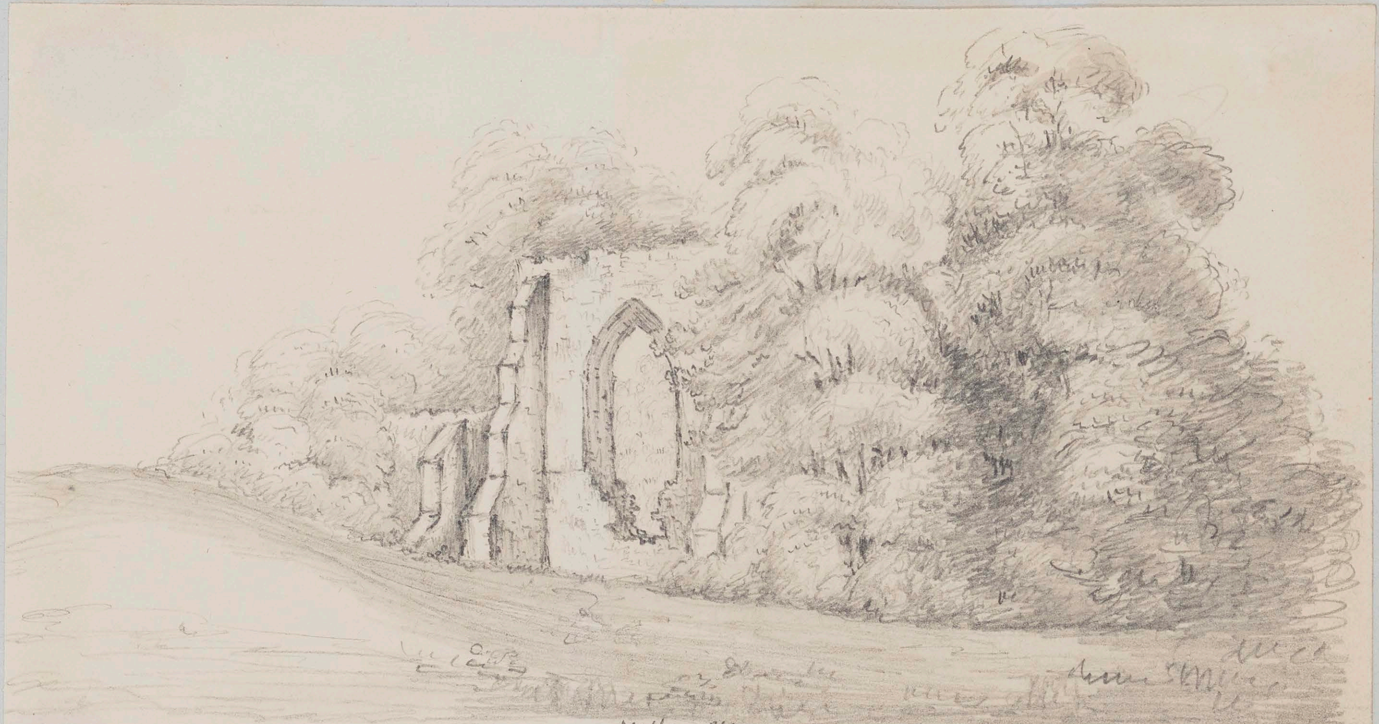
Font in Ledbury Church - Herefordshire
July 8. 1855.


The
Carved Stone be-
low Was found in
taking down the
Wall of the South
Chancel A.D. 1819
Placed here
A.D. 1820.

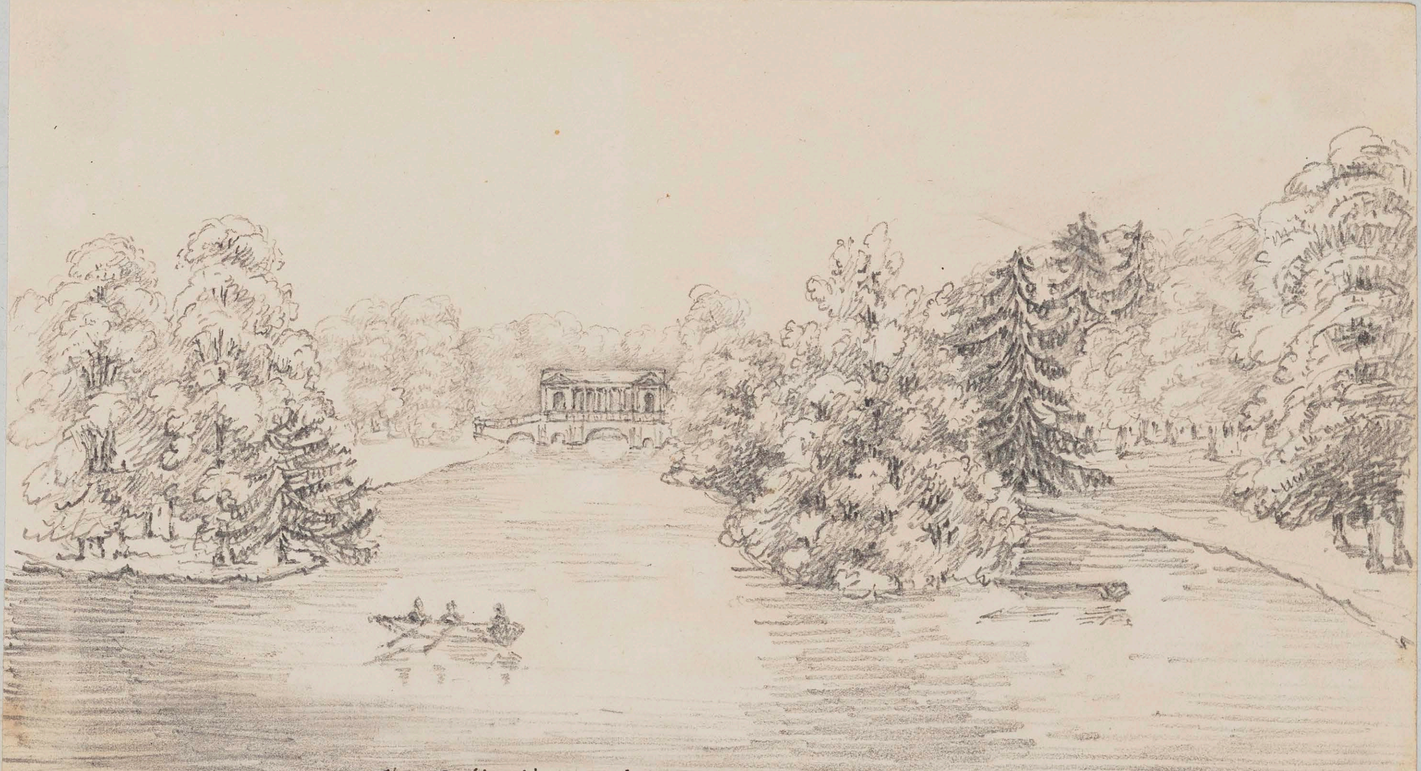
Stone standing against the east end of the
Church, on the outside - Barnard Castle - Durham
Aug. 23. 1855.



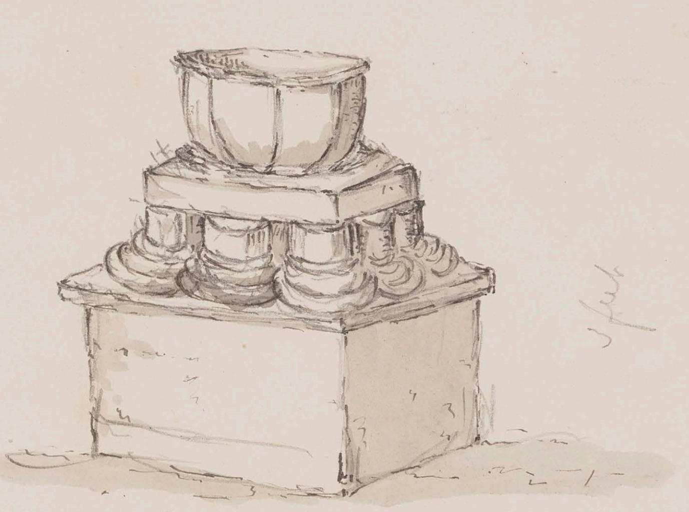
Halton Church. 3¼ m. N.W. of Warwick.
From the high road between Warwick & Birmingham. July 19. 1857.



Netley Abbey

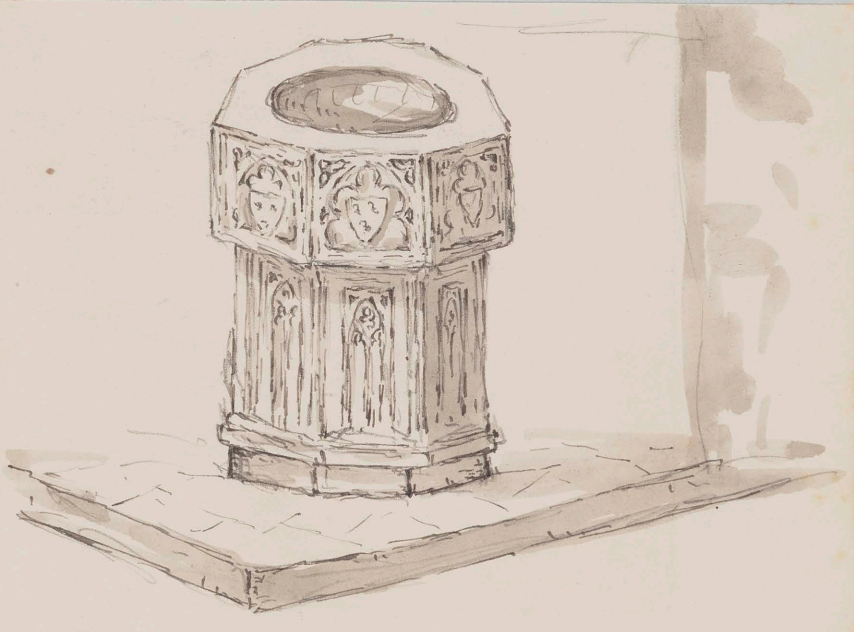


The Palladian Bridge. Stowe Gardens. Bucks. 1837.

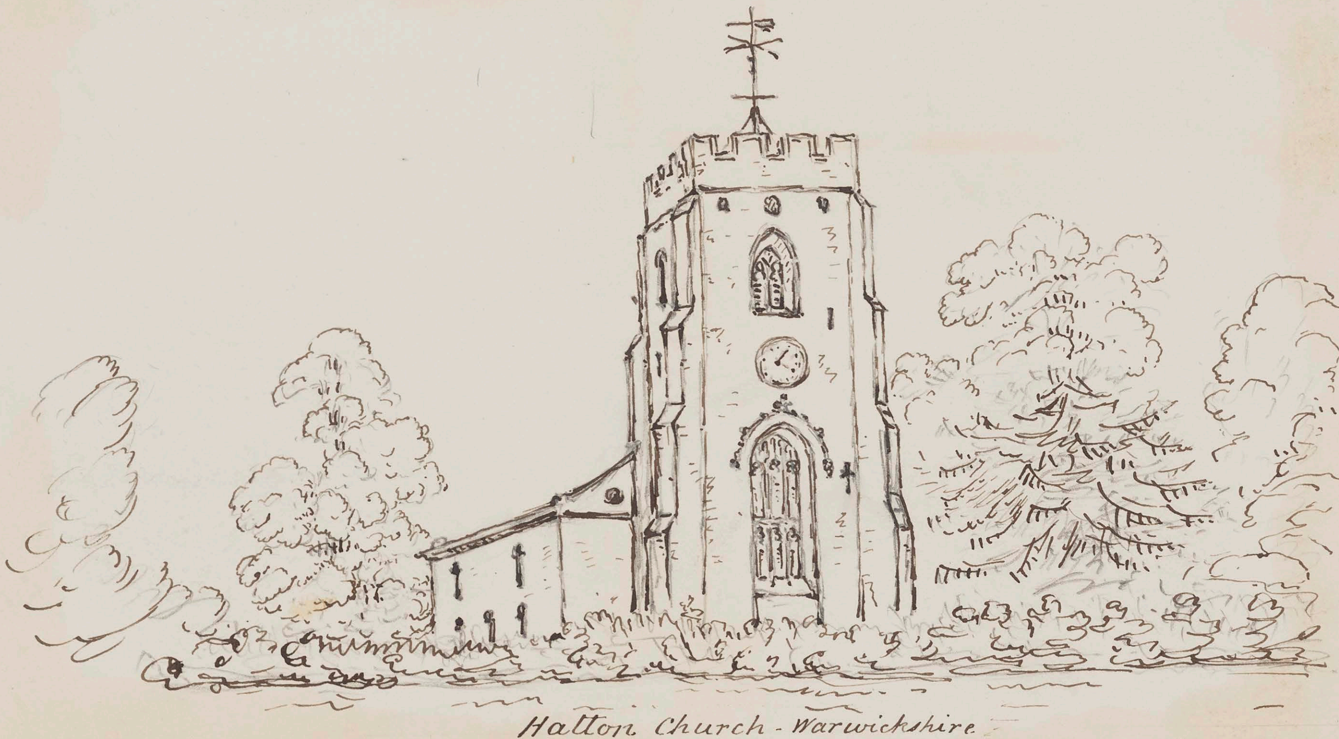


3 feet

Font in St. Nicholas's Church. Pembroke
July 8. 1854.



Font in High-Week Church. Devonshire.
July 2. 1854.
Font at Highweek July 2/54



Hatton Church - Warwickshire
July 19. 1857.

Hatton Church is 3¼ m. N.W. of Warwick - The Tower is ancient having a handsome decorated window on the west side but much decayed. The remainder of the Church is one of those common place buildings usually erected at the end of the 18th. and beginning of the 19th. century consisting of a chancel & nave, having common house like windows with circular tops. The interior is neat & clean. In one window there is a portrait of Cranmer and in another that of Tillotson whilst a third contains the twelve Apostles, in stained glass which was placed there during the incumbancy of Dr. Parr. There are several tablets in the Church but the one of principal interest is that to the memory of Dr. Parr with the following inscription.

Dr. Parr.

On the north side of this Chancel lieth the body
of Mrs. Jane Parr
who died at April 9 in the year 1810
Aged 63.
And next are deposited the remains of her husband
the Revd. Samuel Parr L.L.D.
who for 39 years was resident and affectionate minister
of this Parish
and who died on the 6th. of November in the year 1825
Aged 78
Christian Readers
What doth the Lord require of you but to do Justice
to love mercy to be in charity with your neighbours
to reverence your holy Redeemer & to walk humbly
with your God.

Dr. Samuel Parr was presented to this living in 1785 and retained it till his death in 1825 May stories of his extraordinary excentricities are still circulated by the older inhabitants of the neighbourhood such as nailing up his cellar door when going from home and unthinkingly nailing himself inside. He sometimes gave a sermon before the prayers and sometimes one without any prayers as he felt inclined. He altered much of the Litany & other parts of the Church service and so used it in his own Church when he could do so with impunity, knowing who was in the Church at the time and how far he could presume on such a liberty. When George 4th. ordered Queen Caroline's name to be expunged from the Prayer book he invariably repeated it as usual, but in a sort of whisper to himself that no one could hear unless close to him. He often gave very long sermons and the Clerk at St. Nicholas' Church Warwick told me he often preached there for his friend Dr. Wade & that he remembered the last sermon he gave there he was one hour and ten minutes in delivering.

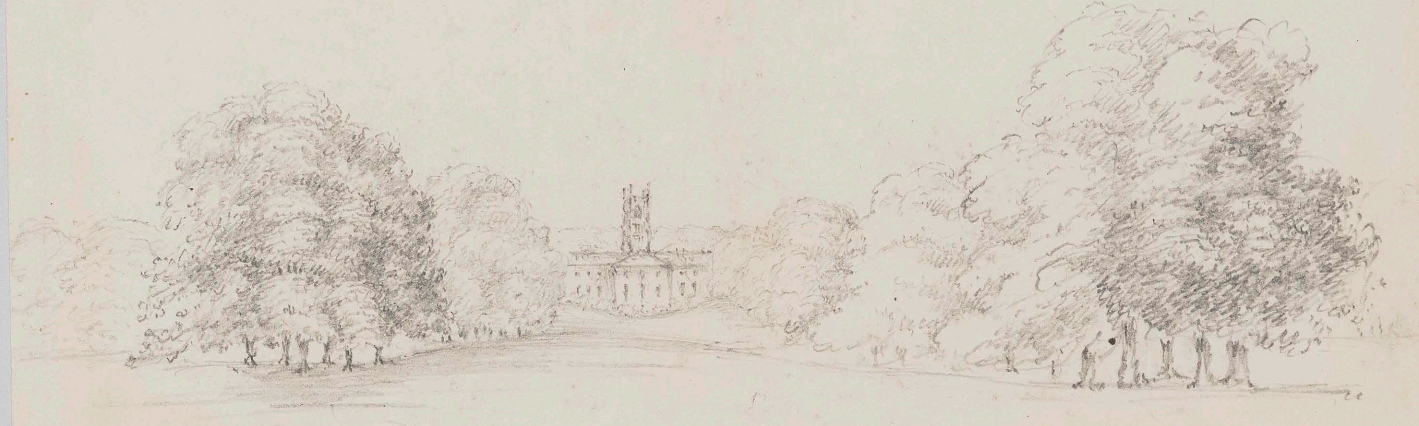
In the Church Yard is a large and ancient Yew tree - Many tombs & grave stones the following I copied
July 19. 1857

Charles Smalwood 1835. Aged 25
With patience to the last he did submit
And mourn'd not at what the Lord thought fit
But with a christian courage did resign
Unto the Lord at the appointed time
Mourn not my Wife and Parents dear
I am not dead but sleeping here;
Since I am gone no sorrow take
But love my offspring for my sake

Elizabeth Gubbins 1842 Aged 23
All was so promising and bright
We thought not of approaching night
But soon our prospects clouded o'er
And now to us she is no more
But let us chace our tears away
And view her in celestial day.

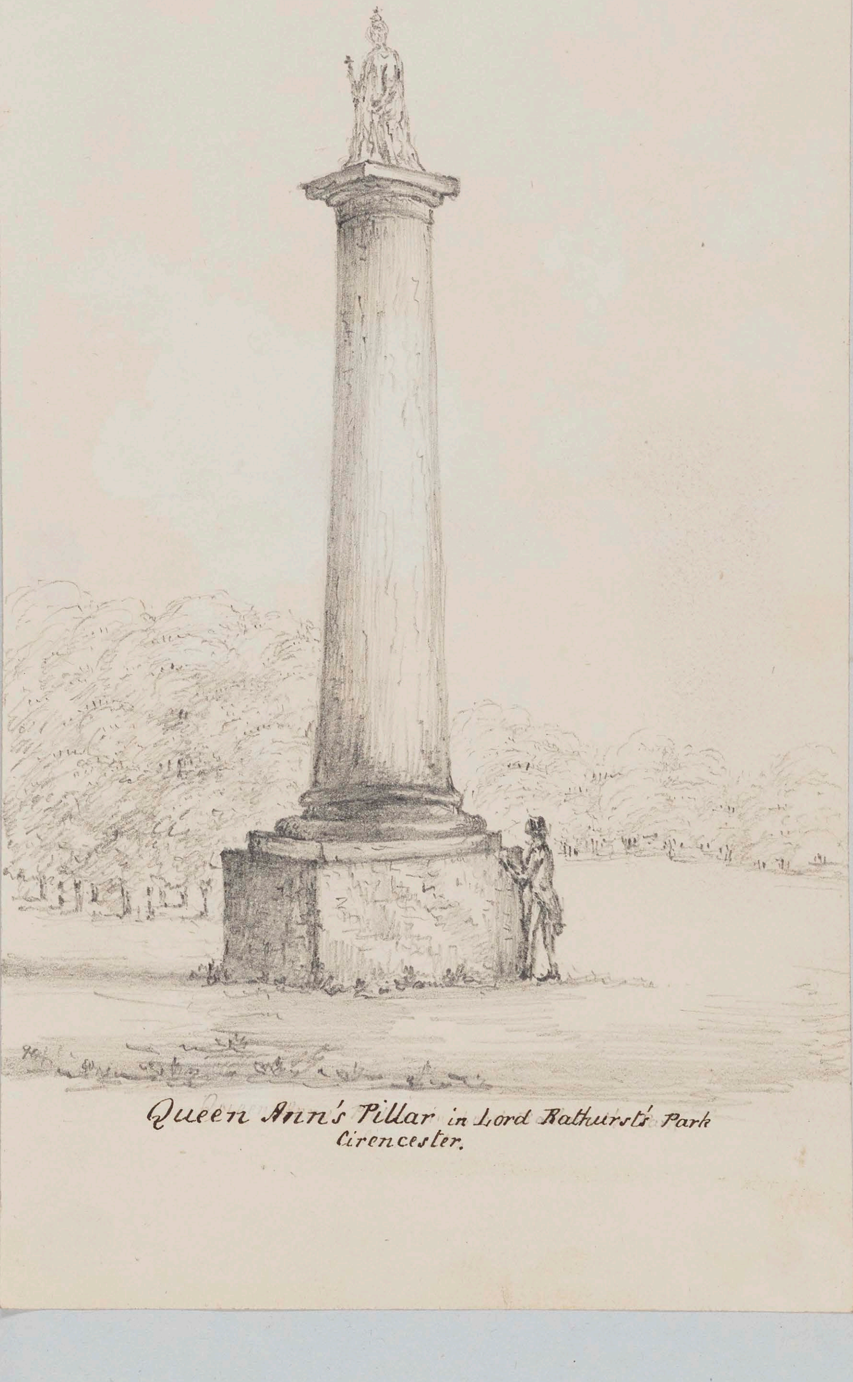
Lydia wife of Captn. W. Osborn
1827. Aged 54.
A wife so true there are but few
And difficult to find
A wife more just and true to trust
There is not left behind.

226

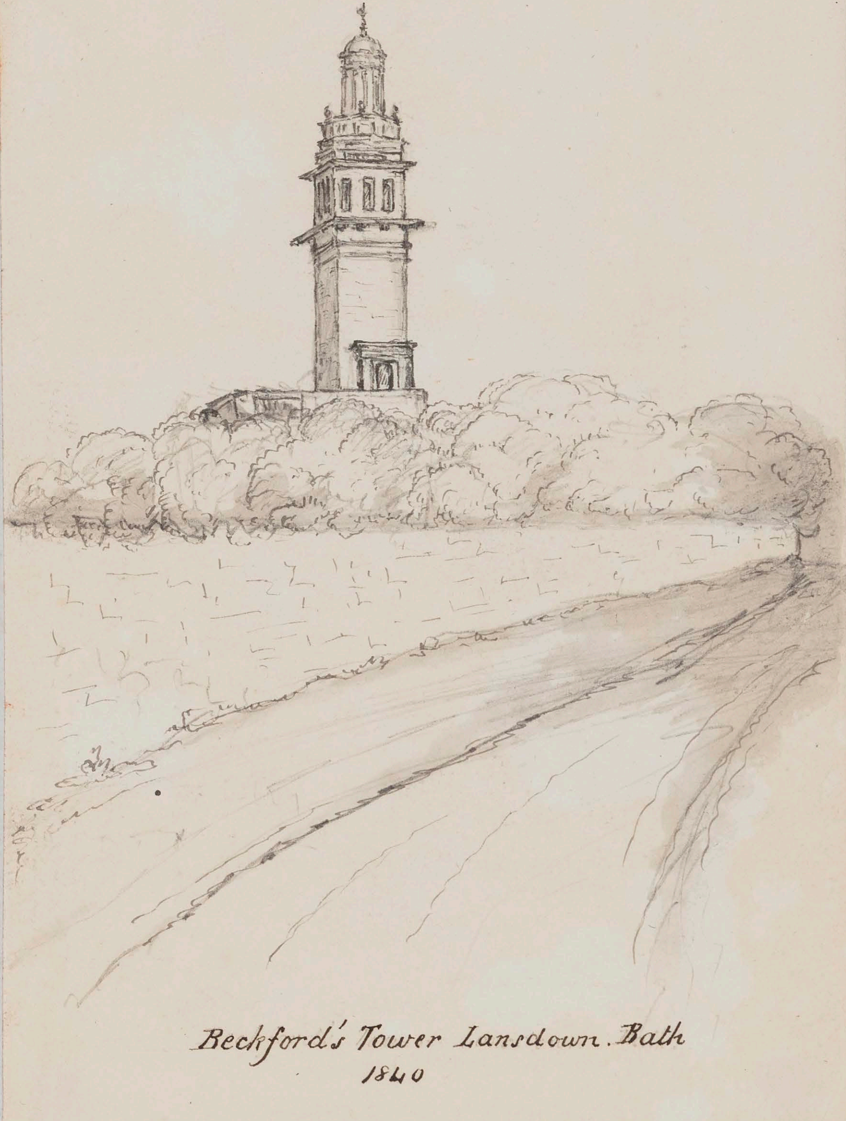


View from Queen Ann's Pillar in Lord Bathurst's Park - Cirencester
Augt. 7. 1841.

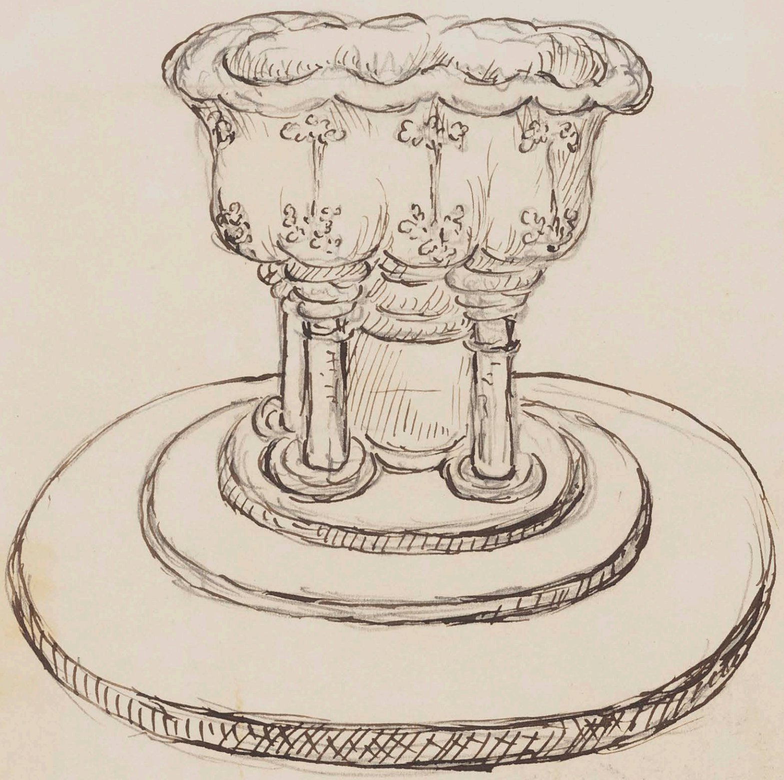
The mansion (Oakley Grove) is only a small distance from the town, the view of which is intercepted by a lofty wall. The tower seen above the mansion is that of the Church in Cirencester 132 feet high.



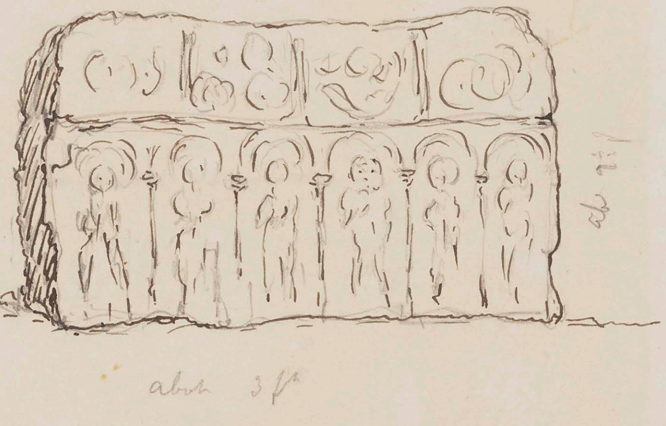
Queen Ann's Pillar in Lord Bathurst's Park
Cirencester.



Beckford's Tower Lansdown. Bath
1840



Ancient Font - Peterborough Cathedral
1857.



Peterborough Cathedral was commenced in 1117 on the foundation of an older building which had been destroyed by fire. It was first constituted a Bishoprick by Hen.y 8th in 1541 after the dissolution of the Monasteries and Chambers the last Abbot appointed Bishop. All the Brasses were removed and the monuments, carvings &c nearly all destroyed by the Puritans of Cromwell's armies. What remains of the ancient stained glass which could be saved is now collected into one centre window in the chancel. All the other lights throughout the building are of clear glass. The present seats and carving in the ~~Choir~~ were restored or made entirely new in 1831. In one of the chapels are two pieces of tapestry and some small remains of the carved seats as left by the Puritans may be seen. - A large ancient Font stands near the western entrance.

There are a few mutilated remains of the tombs of Abbots and at the S.E. end a curious oblong stone about 3 feet long a 2½ ft high (at a guess) see sketch above, and probably the stone described by Storer in his description of Peterborough Cathedral - In 870 the Danes amongst other Monasteries attacked and destroyed Peterborough or Medeshamsted as it was then called. The Danish Earl Hulba is said to have slain with his own hand the venerable Abbot Hedda & all the Monks. Some time after Godric, Abbot of Croyland visited Medeshamsted "gathered together the mangled "bodies or bones of 84 monks laid them in a grave near the east of the Abbey on St. Cecilia's day, "and set up a pyramidal stone, three feet high with, the figures of the Abbot~~s~~ & Monks engraven "on it that the passers by might remember to pray for the souls of those there buried. This "stone he called Medeshamsted, after the name of the town. A similar stone still remains "containing on one side six rudely ~~carved~~ executed figures of men in niches, under circular "arches; the bevelled tops has been ornamented with flowers. On the end of this stone is "the date 870 in Arabic figures, which must be of more modern execution, as no such characters "were known in this country prior to the tenth century (990)". Storer's Cathedrals.

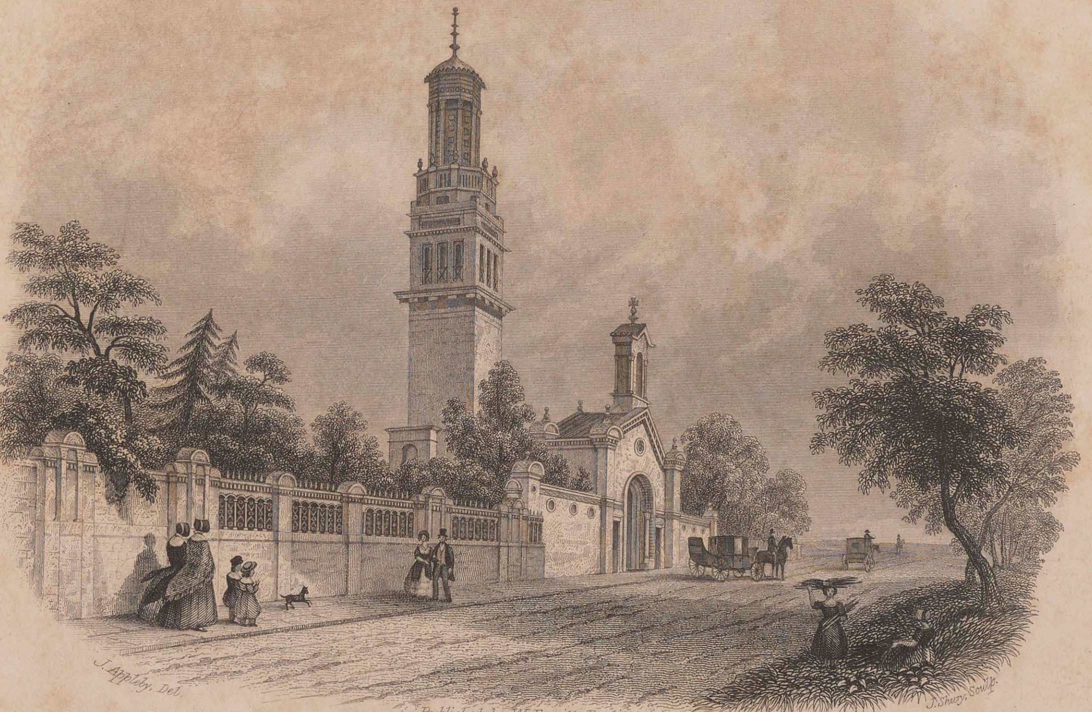
The ceiling of the Cathedral is of wood divided into diamond compartments and painted with various devices, Men, Women, Beasts &c &c.

In the north aisle a stone covers the grave of Catherine, Queen of Hen.y 8. A small brass plate let into the stone is inscribed "Queen Catherine 1536" in old church text.

In the opposite aisle is a stone without inscription under which Mary Queen of Scotts was buried in 1587 but removed in 1612 to Westminster Abbey by order of her son James 1st. An engraving of her tomb in Westminster Abbey see in Rapins Hist of Eng.

Near the great western entrance is the full length portrait of a Sexton who died in 1594 and described as having buried the two Queens and two generations of the Town.

Aug.st 1857



J. Appleby, Del.

Published by W. Everitt, Bath.

J. Shury, Sculp.

Beckfords Tower, Walcot Cemetery, Lansdown, Bath.

Bath is most singularly situated at the bottom & sides of hills forming an amphitheatre rising to a considerable elevation & which opens to allow a course for the river Avon. The progressive elevation of the houses rising above each other in admirable succession and the modern elegance of ~~the~~ buildings have a most imposing effect & altogether entitle it to the appelation of "one of the finest cities of Europe". By night the effect is singular; on looking from either hill across the city to the opposite side, the lamps dotted on the face of the hill & rising to the summit like so many twinkling stars appear to connect the earth with the heavens.

Bath was probably founded by the Romans about the middle of the first century in the reign of the Emperor Claudius; although the traditional account is that it was founded by Bladud, son of Lud, king of Britain about 800 years B.C. who being afflicted with leprosy was banished from court, and in his wanderings discovered the waters of Bath. By ~~[illegible]~~ these he cured himself, having noticed that pigs were cured by wallowing in the waters around; which pigs were affected with a similar disease to himself.

Fragments of masonry, inscriptions coins &c remain to attest the importance which this city attained in the time of the Romans.

The Abbey Church

The Abbey-Church is a fine old building in the latest style of gothic architecture. It is in the form of a cross, from the intersection of which rises a quadrangular tower to the height of 170 feet containing a fine peel of ten bells with chimes. The length from east to west is 210 feet by 72 in breadth. The interior is remarkably light & elegant. This structure was erected on the foundation & partly with the materials of the ancient church in the monastery, founded here by Osric# one of the petty princes of Wessex in 676. The Church having fallen into a state of decay, it was begun in its present form about the year 1500, by Bishop King who is said to have been admonished in a dream to do so. That prelate dying before it was finished & the inhabitants refusing to purchase it from the commissioners of Henry 8., the walls remained roofless; but the site with all its buildings was purchased by Mathew Colthurst whose son mad a present of the whole to the mayor & citizens. The contributions from various individuals effected its completion in 1616. In 1834 the building underwent very extensive repairs. – "Parliamentary Gazetteer." &c

Commenced about the year 1500 to be rebuilt.

Monument of Bishop Montague.

Quin's monument

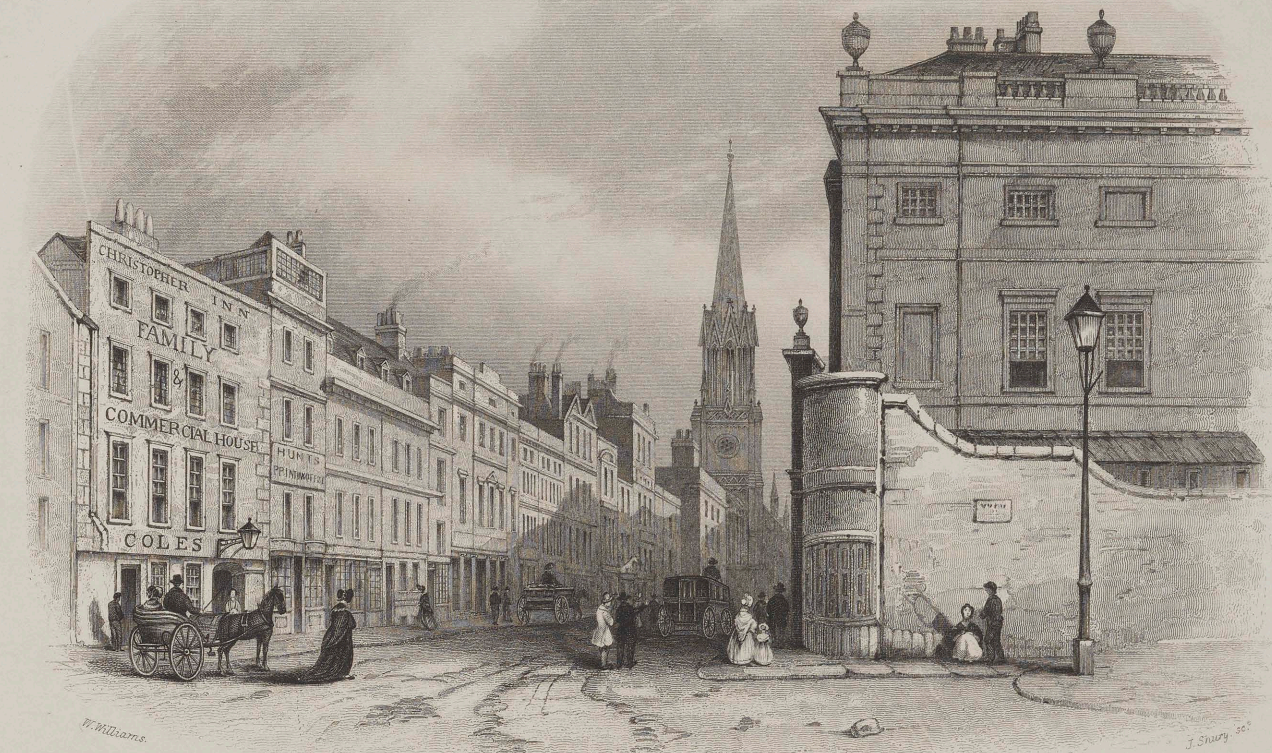
There are a vast number of tablets & monuments in the church. One of the most conspicuous monuments is that of Bishop Montague at the north centre end of the nave. It is an altar-tomb, over which the effigy of the prelate in his robes lies prostrate on his back – There is a monument to the witty & celebrated Quin bearing a medalion with a half length figure of him & on a tablet below the following inscription

That tongue which set the table in a roar,
And charm'd the public ear, is heard no more;
Clos'd are those eyes, the harbingers of wit,
Which spake, before the tongue, what Shakespeare writ;
Cold is that hand, which living was stretch'd forth,
At friendship's call to succour modest worth.
Here lies James Quin: Deign, reader, to be taught,
Whate'er thy strength of body, force of thought,
In nature's happiest mould however cast,
'To this complexion thou must come at last.'
D. Garrick.

Monument to Sir W. Waller's first wife.

There is also a monument of black & white marble, with the effigies of a knight mourning over his lady, at whose feet is a daughter sitting in a chair, & at the head a son in the same posture. This monument was erected "to the deare memory of the right vertuous and worthy lady, Jane Lady Waller, sole daughter and heir to Sir Richard Reynell, wife of Sir William Waller, Knight." — The nose of the knight has been destroyed, as it is said, by the sword of King James 2d, who passing through this church, was so much offended at Waller's effigy, that he instantly revenged himself on it, by hacking off its nose. Beauties of Engl. & Wales.

This was Waller's first wife. He was three times married & died at Osterly Park Middlesex in 1668 – Penny Cyclop.


CHRISTOPHER INN
FAMILY
&
COMMERCIAL HOUSE
COLES

W. Williams.

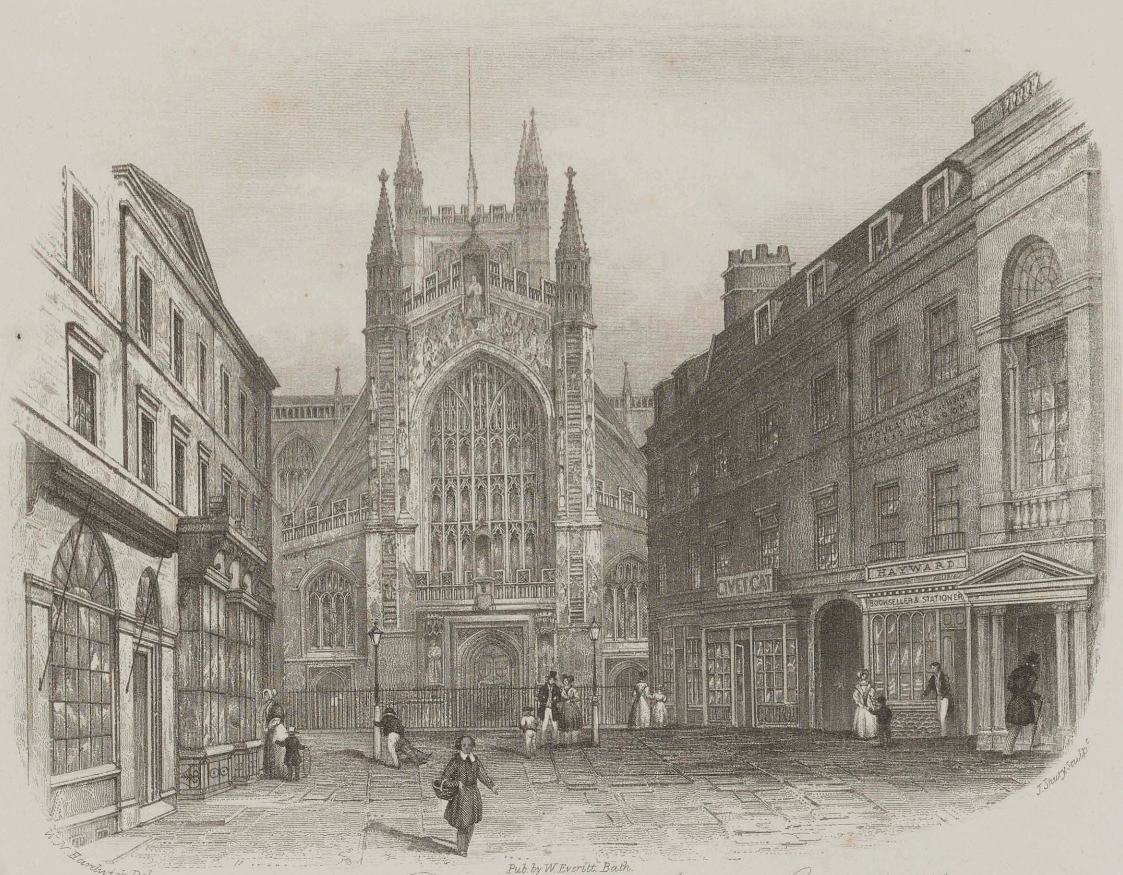
J. Shury. sc.t

Pubd by W. Everitt. Bath.

The Christopher Hotel. Market Place. and St. Michaels Church. Bath.

LOOKING FROM THE ABBEY.

1848


CIVET CAT
HAYWARD

W. N. Hardwick. Del.

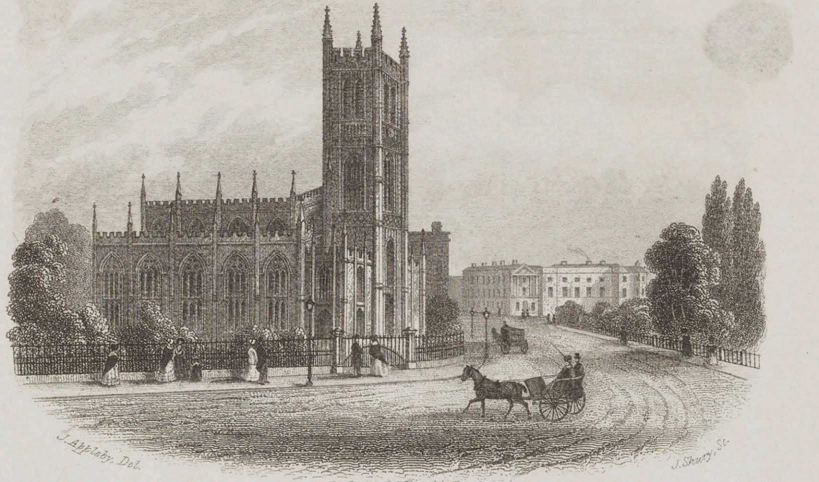
J. Shury. Sculpt.

Pub. by W. Everitt. Bath.

West front of the Abbey Church.

BATH.

1848



J. Appleby. Del.

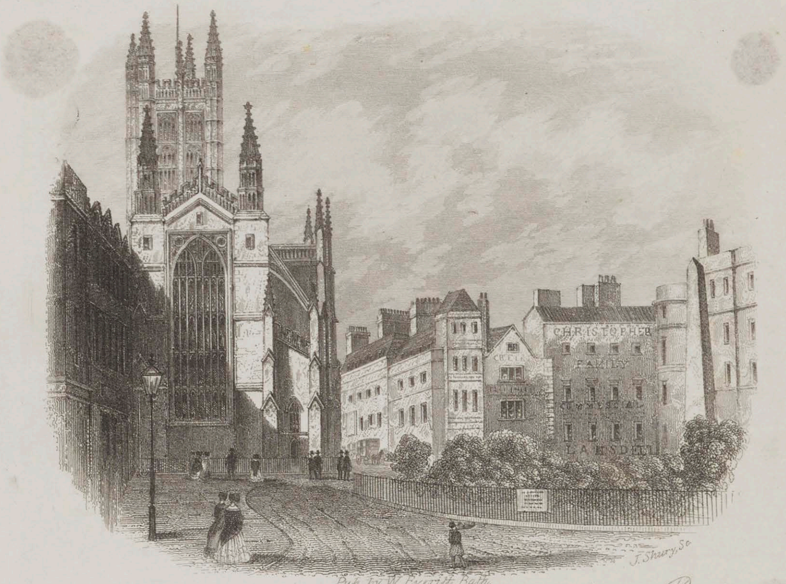
J. Shury. Sc.

Pub. by W. Everitt. Bath.

Bathwick Church.

erected in 1820

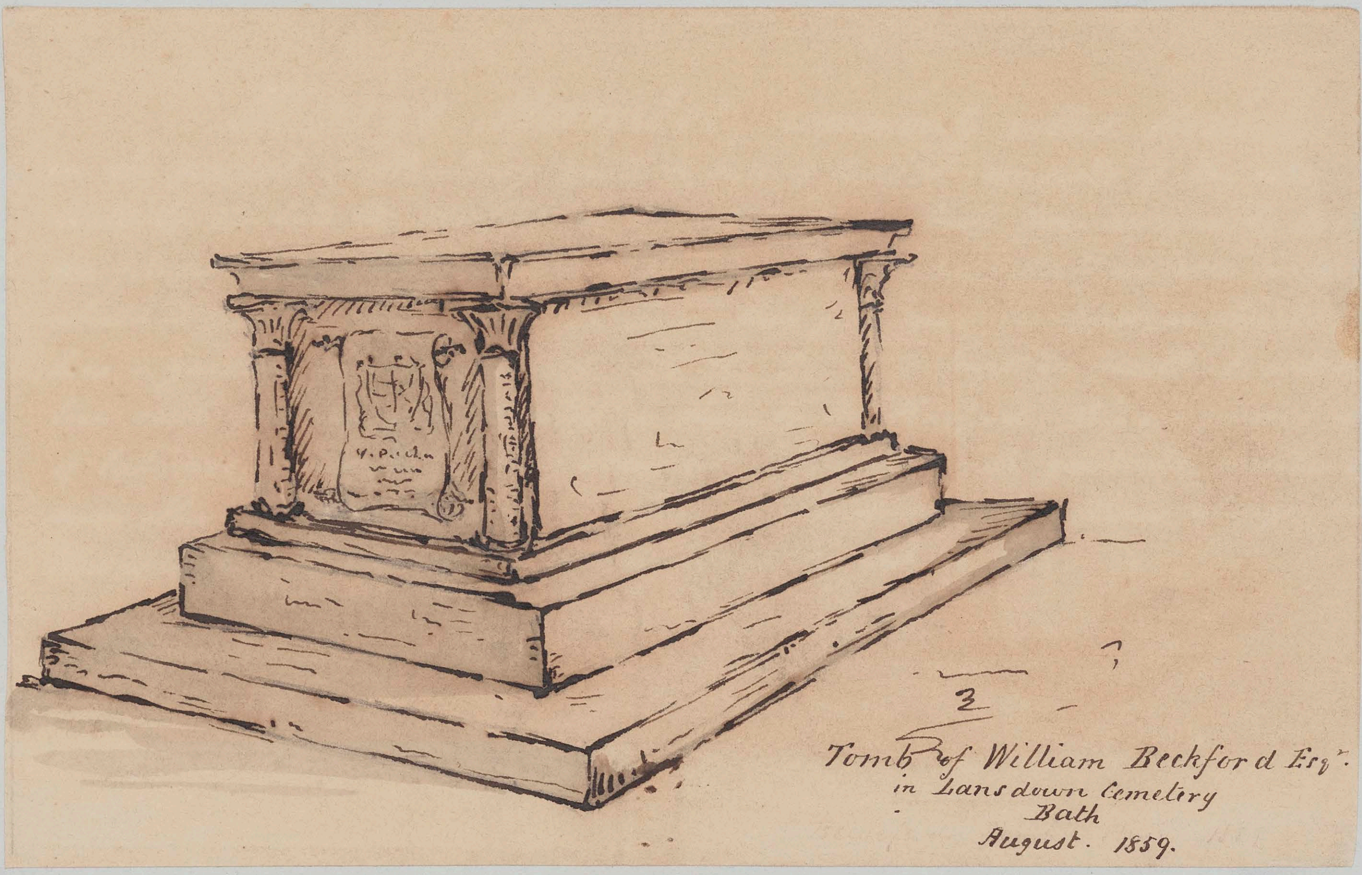
Sept. 1848.


CHRISTOPHER
FAMILY
COMMERCIAL

J. Shury. Sc.

Pub. by W. Everitt. Bath.

East View of the Abbey, from the Orange Grove. Bath.



Tomb of William Beckford Esqr.
in Lansdown Cemetery
Bath
August. 1859.

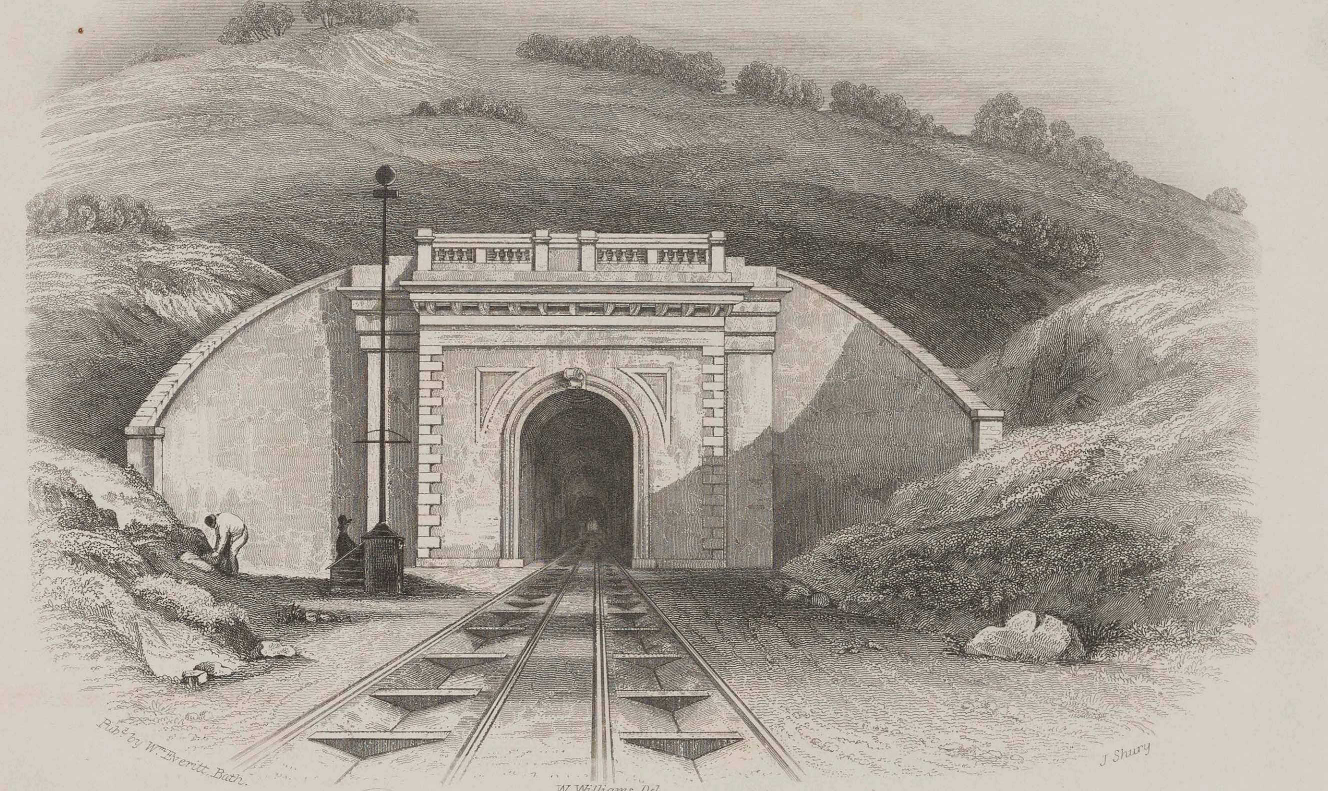
Lansdown, Bath was the favorite retreat of William Beckford Esqr (son of the Alderman) after he sold Fonthill. Here he built a tower (see pp. 226 & 228) and continued planting and improving the grounds to the last year of his life. In a secluded spot in the grounds he caused to be placed a tomb of finely polished granite and desired his remains might rest beneath it. This however was not complied with & he was buried in a cemetery on the opposite side of the city of Bath. His property devolving to his daughter the Duchess of Hamilton, Lansdown was soon after sold to a company for a cemetery and after the consecration the remains of Beckford were deposited in that spot & tomb he had himself prepared. The tomb as placed by himself was in a most retired spot surrounded by beautiful evergreens. Only a few scattered trees and shrubs are now near it (Augst. 1859). The tomb stands on an open space of ground about 20 feet by 40 feet surrounded by a sunk fence. In the grounds however are still some of the shrubs Mr Beckford used to delight in showing me (one of the favored few). A dwarf Spruce Fir I remember he told me came from the Himalaya but I believe it to be the variety "A. dumosa" now 12 feet in diameter and 5½ feet high close & compact to the ground. A fine clump of Irish Yews and a Chinese Juniper. Two Abies Smithiana, Hollies and Evergreen Oaks all fine, but these are not a tithe of the plants he delighted to point out — All are gone.

The Tomb of finely polished granite has at either end a scroll on which are the following inscriptions.

William Beckford Esqr.
Late of Fonthill Wilts
Died 2d May 1844
Aged 84
"Enjoying humbly
The most precious gift of Heaven
Hope"

At the opposite end

William Beckford Esqr.
Late of Fonthill Wilts
Died 2 May 1844
Aged 84
"Eternal power
Grant me through obvious clouds one transient gleam
Of thy bright essence in my dying hour"



Pubd by Wm. Everitt, Bath.

W. Williams, Del.

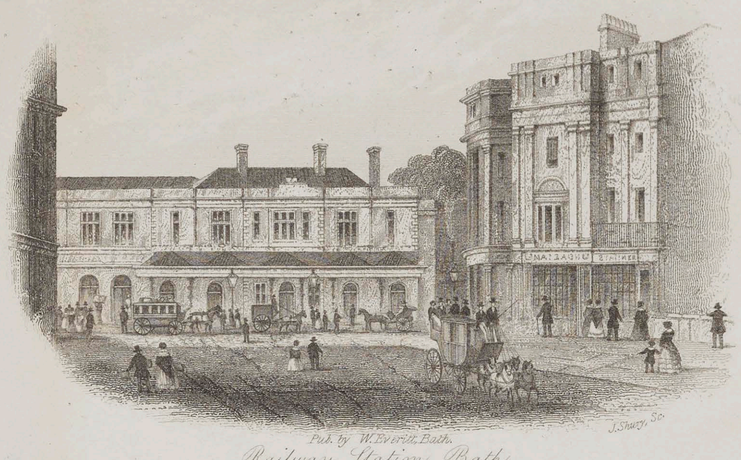
J. Shury

Western Entrance of the Box Tunnel

NEAR BATH

Length, One Mile & three quarters.

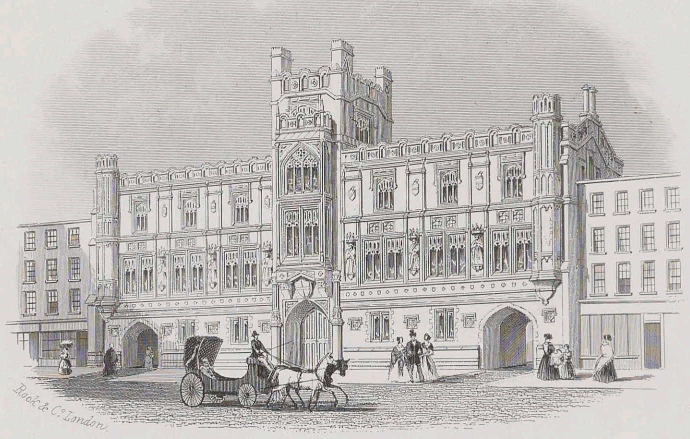
Extreme depth from the surface of the Hill, about 298 feet _ Entrance depth 69 feet 6 inches.



Pub. by W. Everitt, Bath.

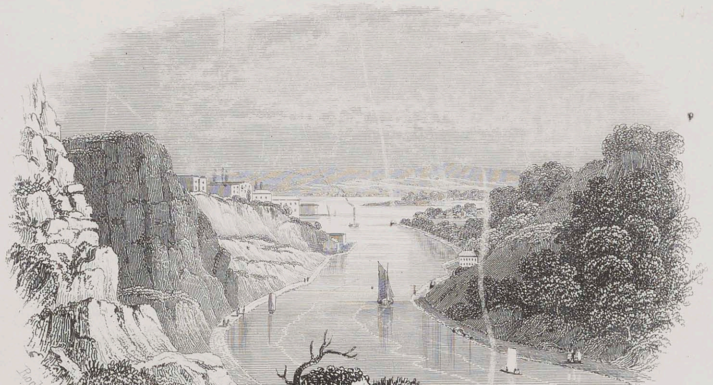
J. Shury, Sc.

Railway Station, Bath.



Rock & Co. London.

Guildhall, Bristol.

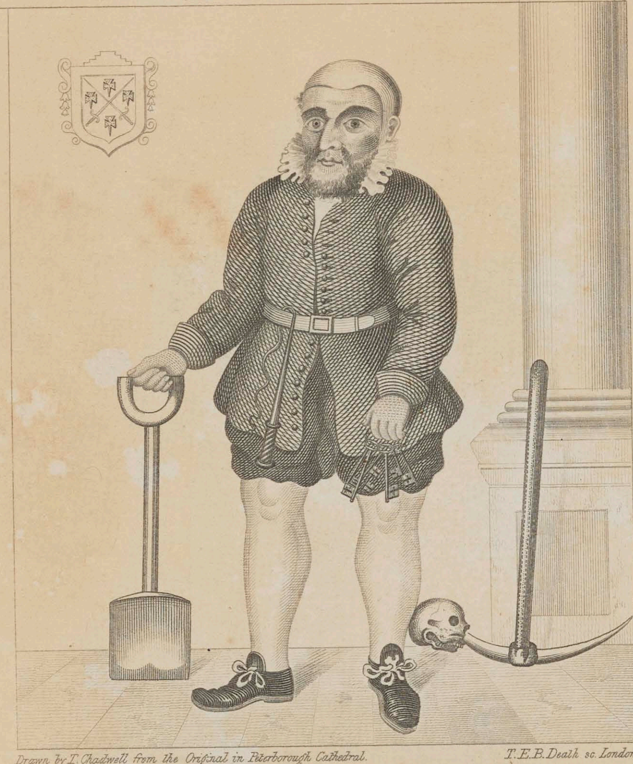


Rock & Co. London.

Clifton Rocks, near Bristol.

Blaize Hamlet, commonly called Henbury Cottages, in the parish of Henbury 4 miles n, n, w of Bristol consists of ten cottages (~~singles~~ built by the late Mr. Harford on his estate at Henbury from designs by Mr. Nash. They are placed irregularly round a piece of lawn about half an acre in extent and from whatever point of view you take them, they form most picturesque objects. Each cottage has a garden attached, which with the lawn is kept in excellent order. The occupants live rent free and are placed in them by Mr. Harford, they are persons above the grade of laborers, one cottage being occupied by Mr. Harford's gardener, another by his coachman and others of that class. - This is one of the attractions always visited by tourists to this part of the country. - July 20. 1852.

Ot. July 2nd 1594. R.S. œtatis 98.

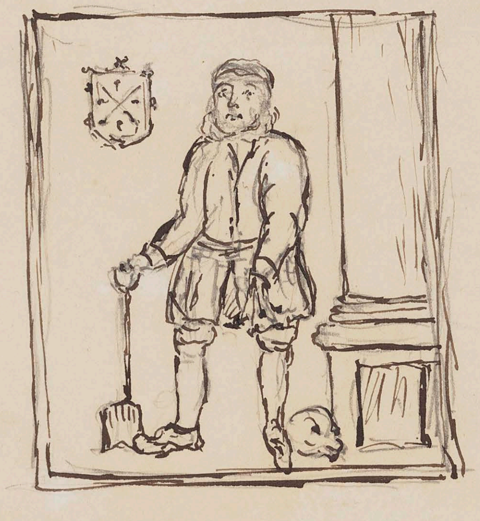


Drawn by T. Chadwell from the Original in Peterborough Cathedral. T. E. B. Dealh sc. London.

YOV SEE OLD SCARLEITS PICTVRE STAND ON HIE
BVT AT YOVR FEETE THERE DOTH HIS BODY LYE
HIS GRAVESTONE DOTH HIS AGE AND DEATH TIME SHOW
HIS OFFICE BY THEIS TOKENS YOV MAY KNOW
SECOND TO NONE FOR STRENGTH AND STVRDYE LIMM
A SCAREBABE MIGHTY VOICE WITH VISAGE GRIM
HEE HAD INTERD TWO QVEENES WITHIN THIS PLACE
AND THIS TOWNES HOVSE HOLDERS IN HIS LIVES SPACE
TWICE OVER: BVT AT LENGTH HIS OWN TVRN CAME
WHAT HEE FOR OTHERS DID FOR HIM THE SAME
WAS DONE: NO DOVBT HIS SOVLE DOTH LIVE FOR AYE
IN HEAVEN: THO HERE HIS BODY CLAD IN CLAY

Published by T. Chadwell. Bookseller &c. Peterborough.
1838.

Purchased Aug. 1857.



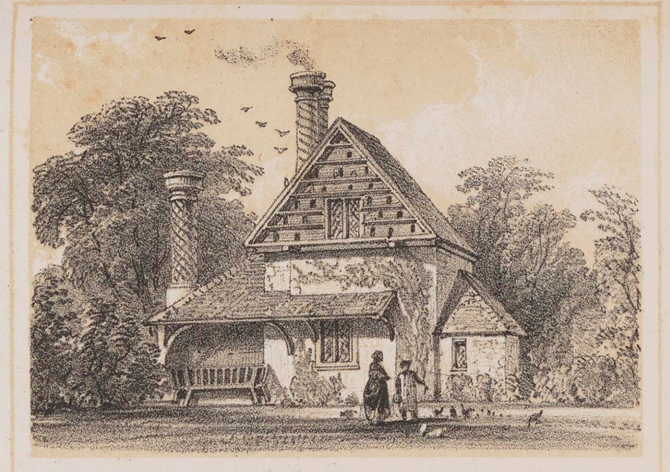
You see old Scarleits picture stand on hie
But at your feete there doth his body lye
His gravestone doth his age and death time show
His office by theis tokens you may know
Second to none for strength and sturdy limm
A scarbabe mighty voice with visage grim
Hee had interd two Queenes within this place
And this townes house holders in his lives space
Twice over: but at length his one turn came
What hee for others did for him the same
Was done: no doubt his soule doth live for aye
In heaven: Though here his body clad in clay

On the floor immediately below the above is inscribed

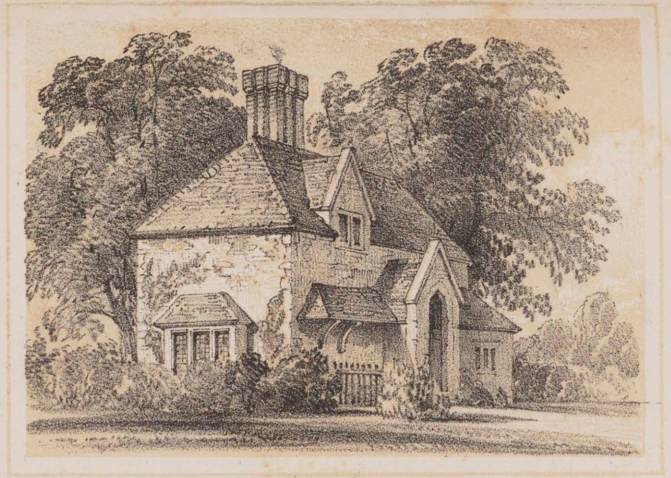
IVLY 2 1594
RS
ÆTATIS 98

Copied Augt. 1857

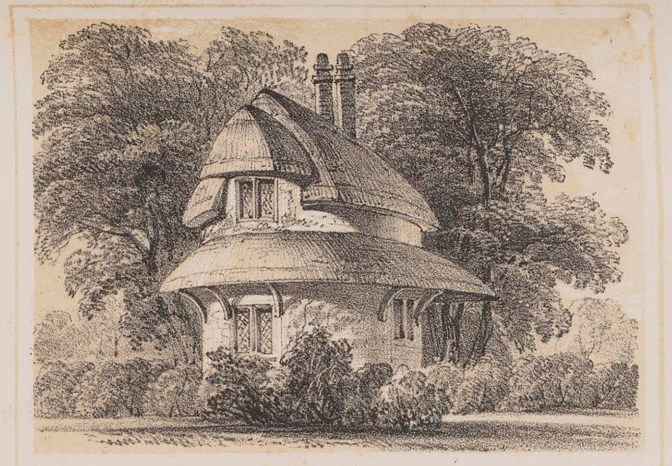
Near the great western entrance of Peterborough Cathedral is the above portrait of a sexton described as having buried two Queens and two generations of the town.



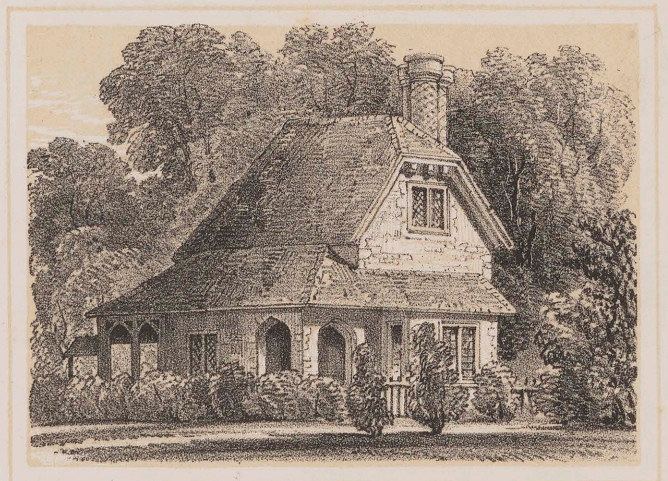
Vine Cottage



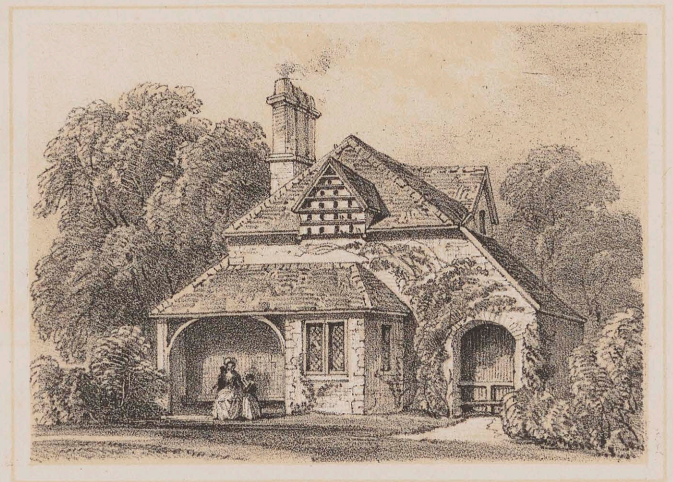
Sweet Briar Cottage



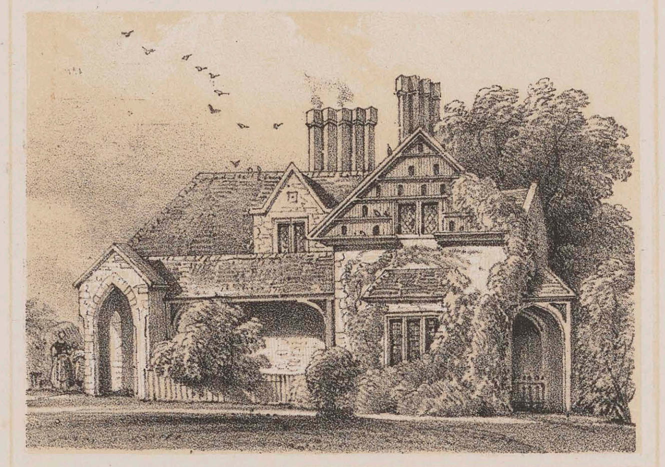
Circular Cottage



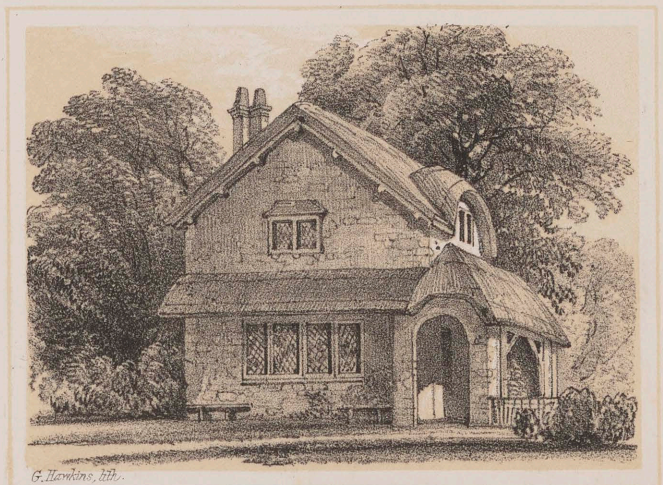
Dial Cottage



Rose Cottage

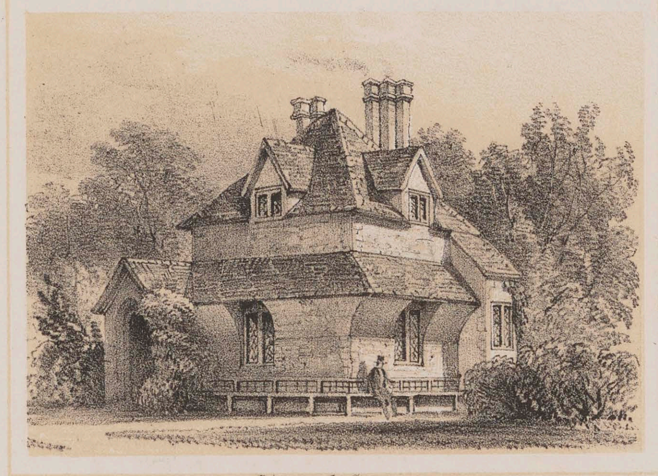


Double Cottage

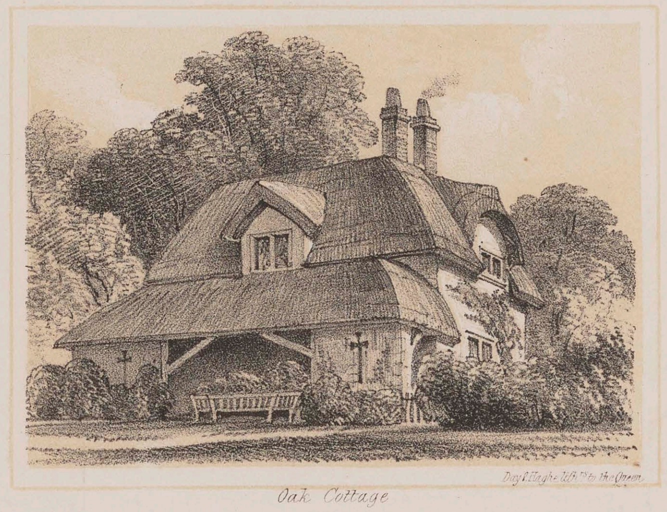


G. Hawkins, lith.

Jessamine Cottage



Diamond Cottage



Day & Haghe Lithrs to the Queen

Oak Cottage

BLAISE HAMLET,

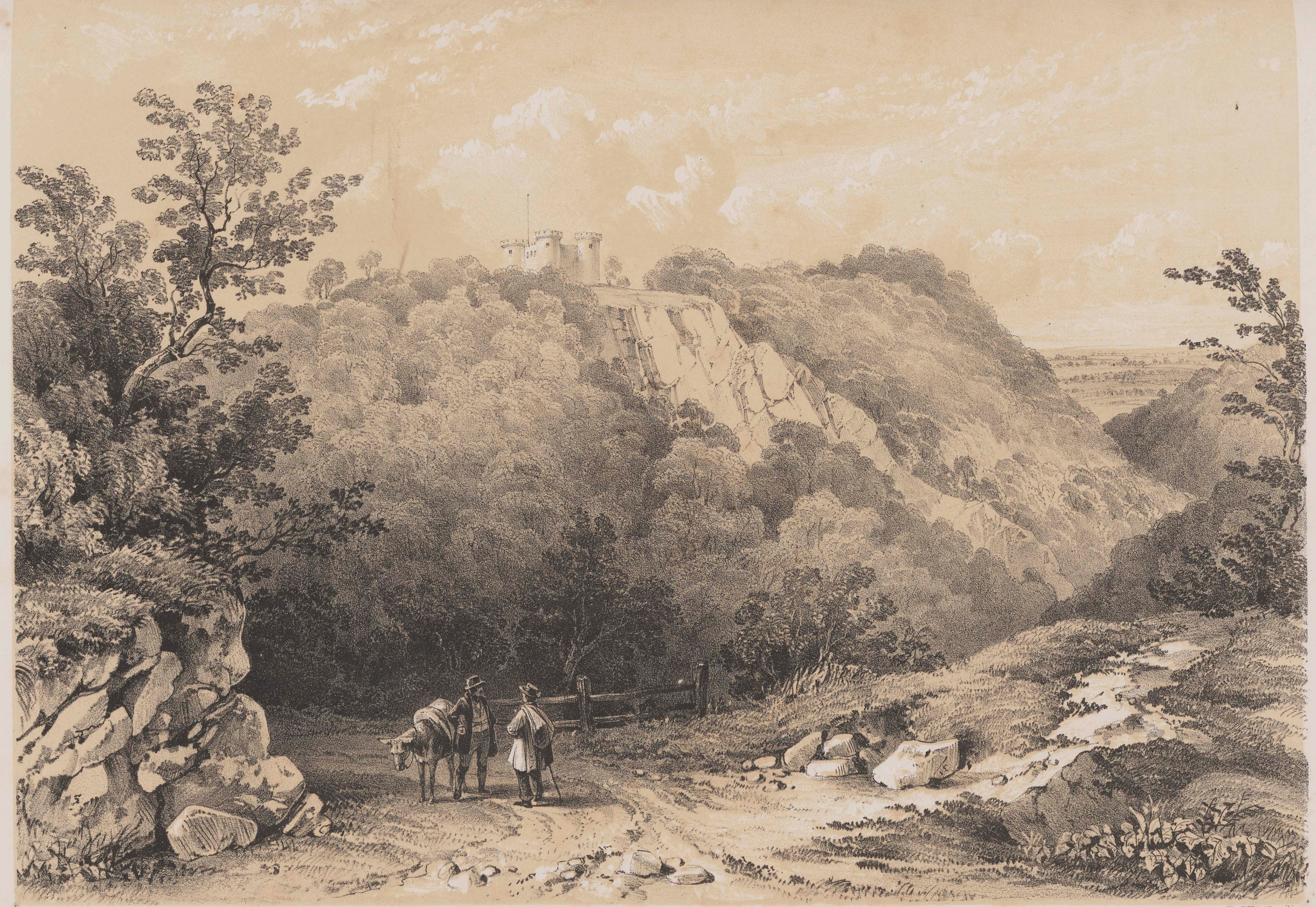
To John S. Harford Esqre. of Blaise Castle, Gloucestershire, in whose Grounds these Picturesque and beautiful Dwellings are Erected this Plate is most respectfully inscribed by

The Publisher.

Blaise Castle in the parish of Henbury 4 miles north, north west of Bristol, is situated on a conical hill, anciently the site of a Roman fortification. The views from this elevation are exceedingly varied & beautiful. One direction commands a fine view of the Severn & Welsh hills

This Castle was built by Thomas Parr Esqr. as a place of resort for the view. It consists of three towers ~~with one~~ forming a triangle & one apartment in the centre. One tower is occupied by the staircase and the other two form recesses in the principal apartment. The walls are of wainscot oak and in the pannels hang a great number of coats of arms, friends and visitors of the proprietor of the Castle. A bust of Canova with two or three casts of other statuary and a little old armour are the chief contents of the apartment.

In the lower part of the building are apartments for two old women who have the care of the Castle. – July 20. 1852.

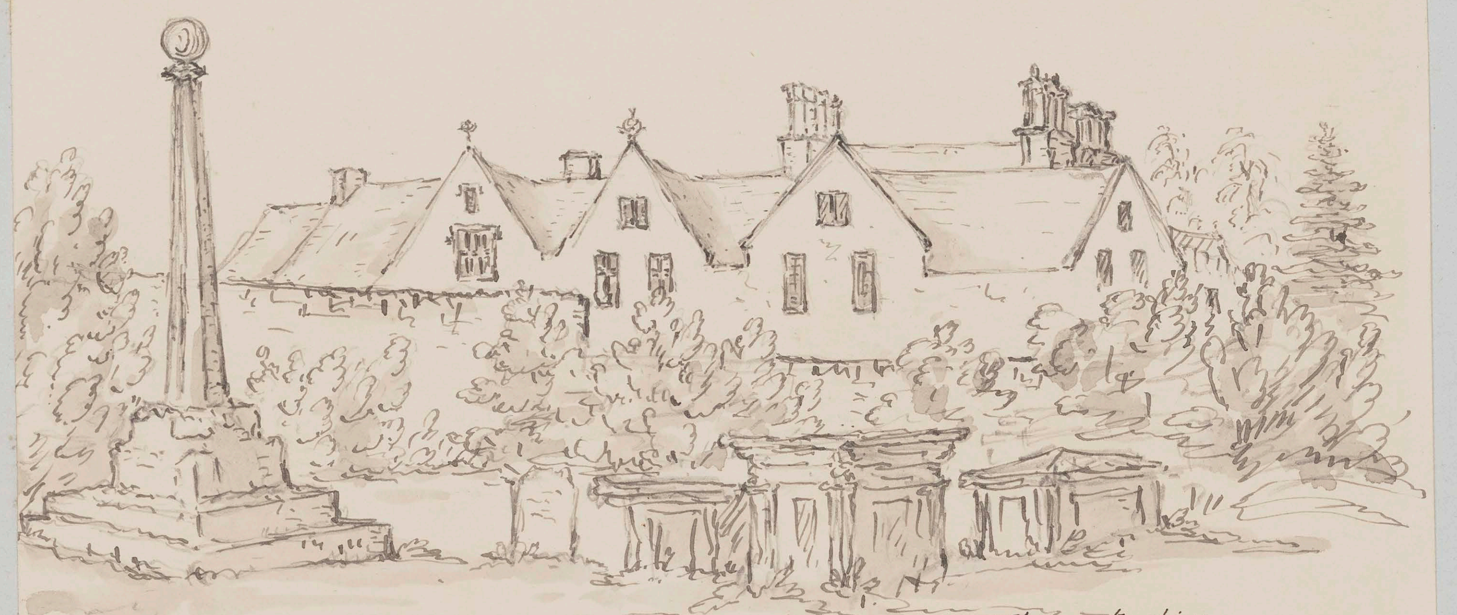


Drawn by MR Holmes

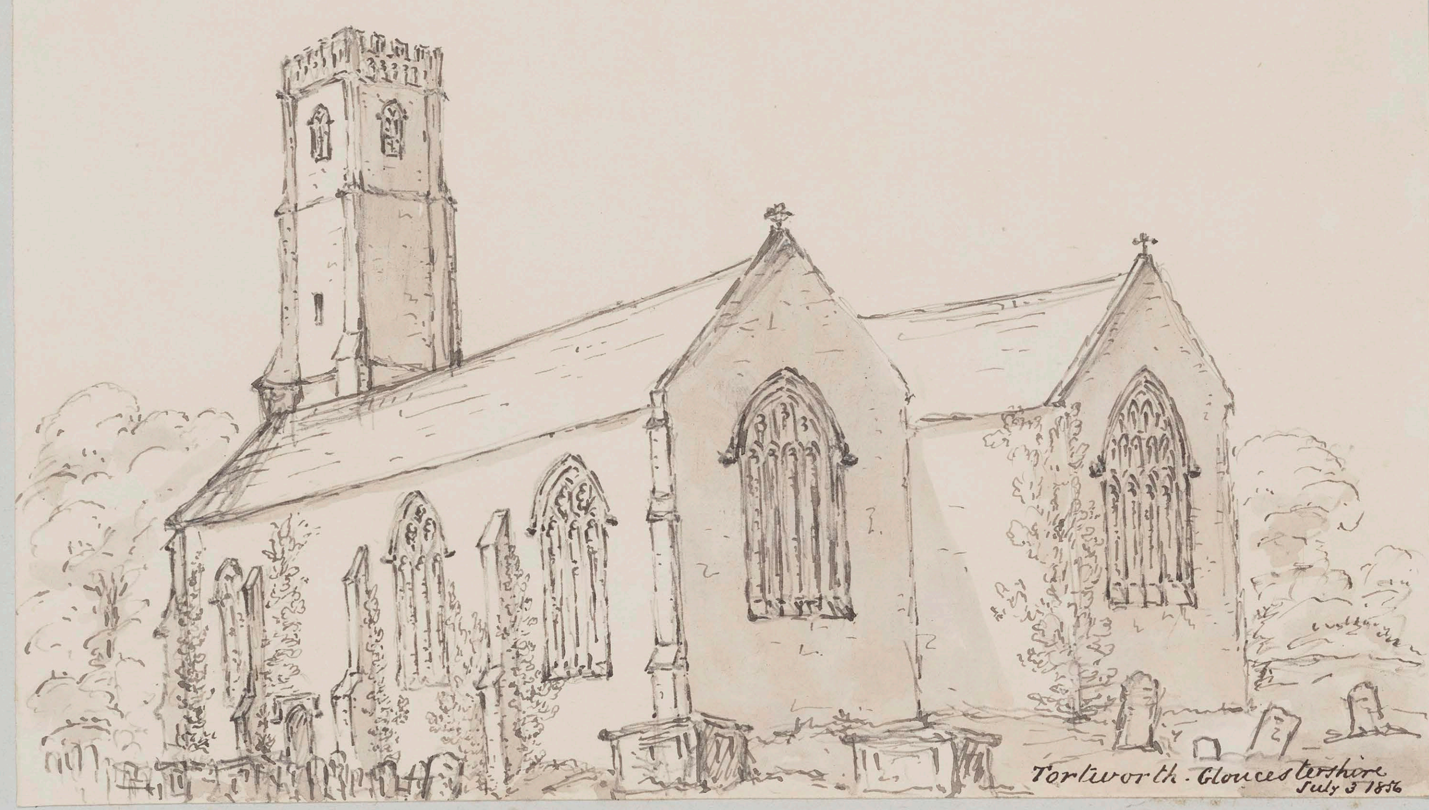
Clerk & Co. Lithrs 202, High Holborn.

E. T. Dolby lith.

BLAISE CASTLE, — GLOUCESTERSHIRE.



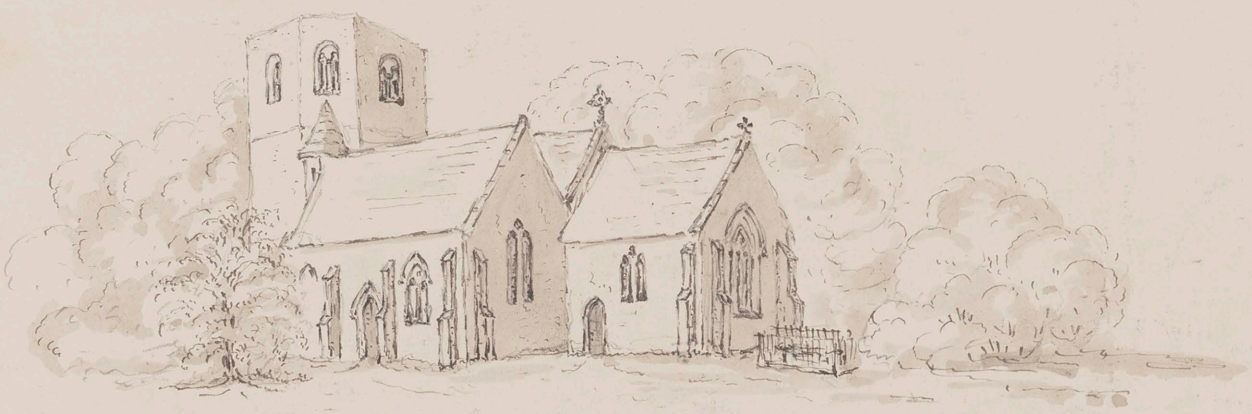
Tortworth Hall as seen from the Church yard. Gloucestershire
July 3. 1856.



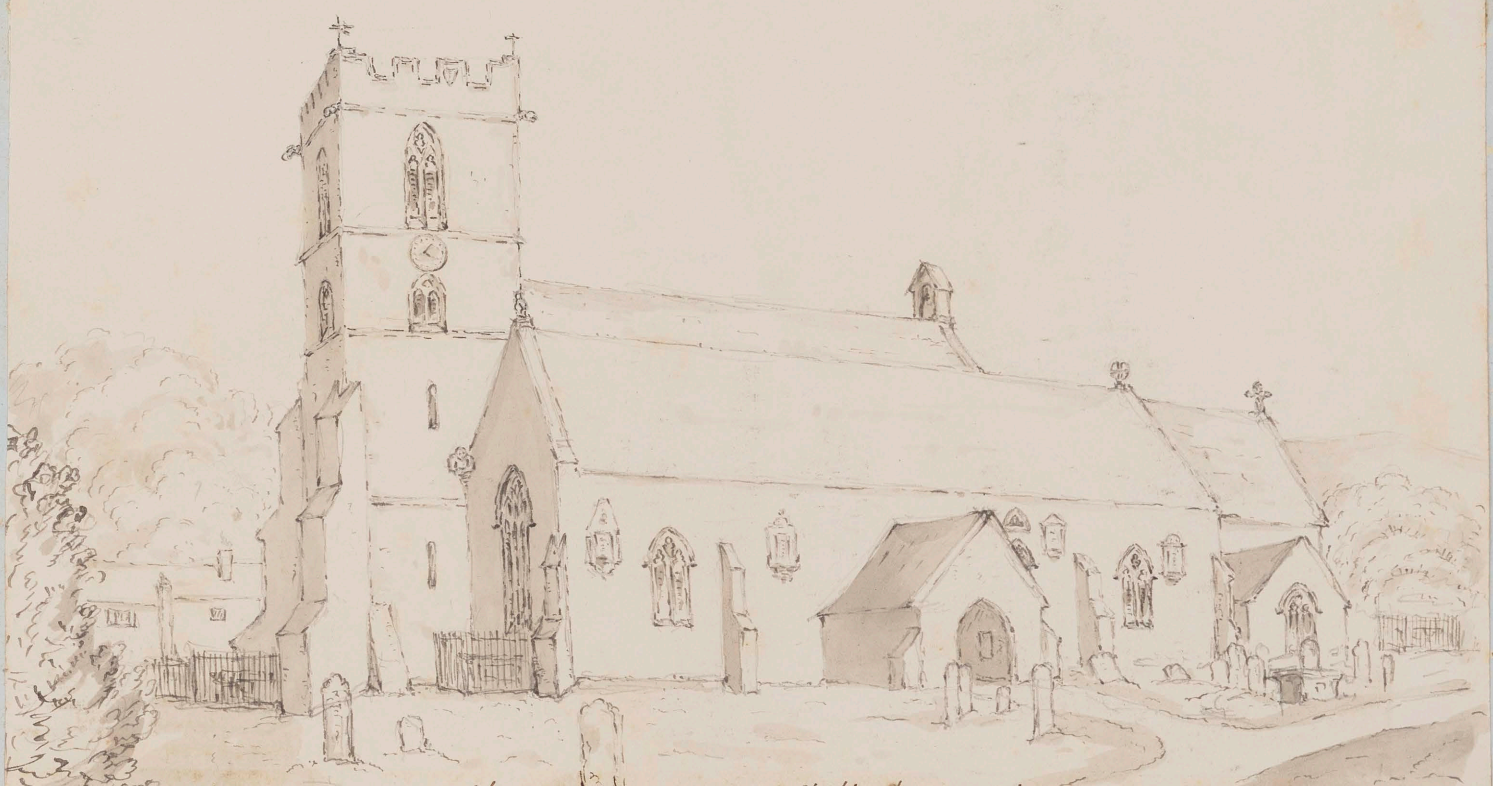
Tortworth. Gloucestershire
July 3 1856

Tortworth Church is built with small stones with the roof of stone slates. The tower is lofty & slender with open ornamented battlements. The church yard is surrounded on three sides by a wall & garden of Tortworth Hall. In it are many substantial tombs & the shaft of what appears to have been a cross but now surmounted with a ball.

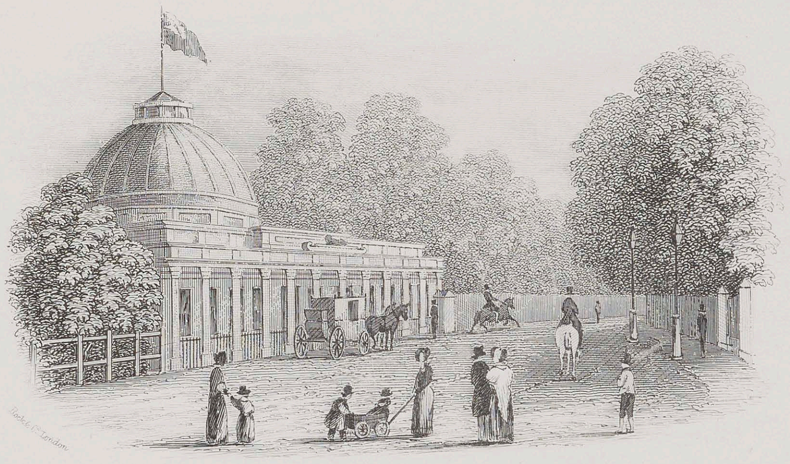
Tortworth Hall is a small building built of brick stuccoed with a tiled roof. The windows are partly modernised and partly of the Elyzabethian age. In the garden close to the church yard is the celebrated Spanish Chestnut tree said to have been a famous tree in King Stephen's time (1135) & therefore it may reasonably be supposed that it existed before the conquest. The Chestnut tree was probably introduced by the Romans & it is possible this may have been one of the trees planted by them. July 3. 1856.



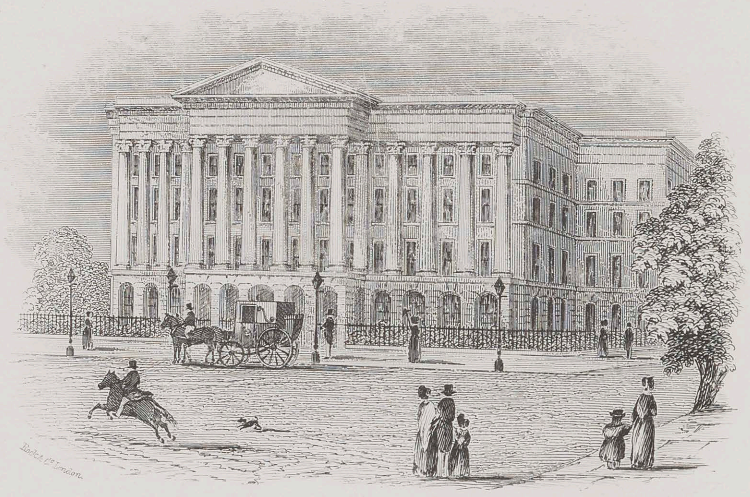
Swindon 2m. N.W. of Cheltenham. Oct. 6. 1853.



Prestbury 2m. N.E. of Cheltenham – July 17. 1853


Rock & Co London

Montpellier Spa — Cheltenham


Rock & Co London

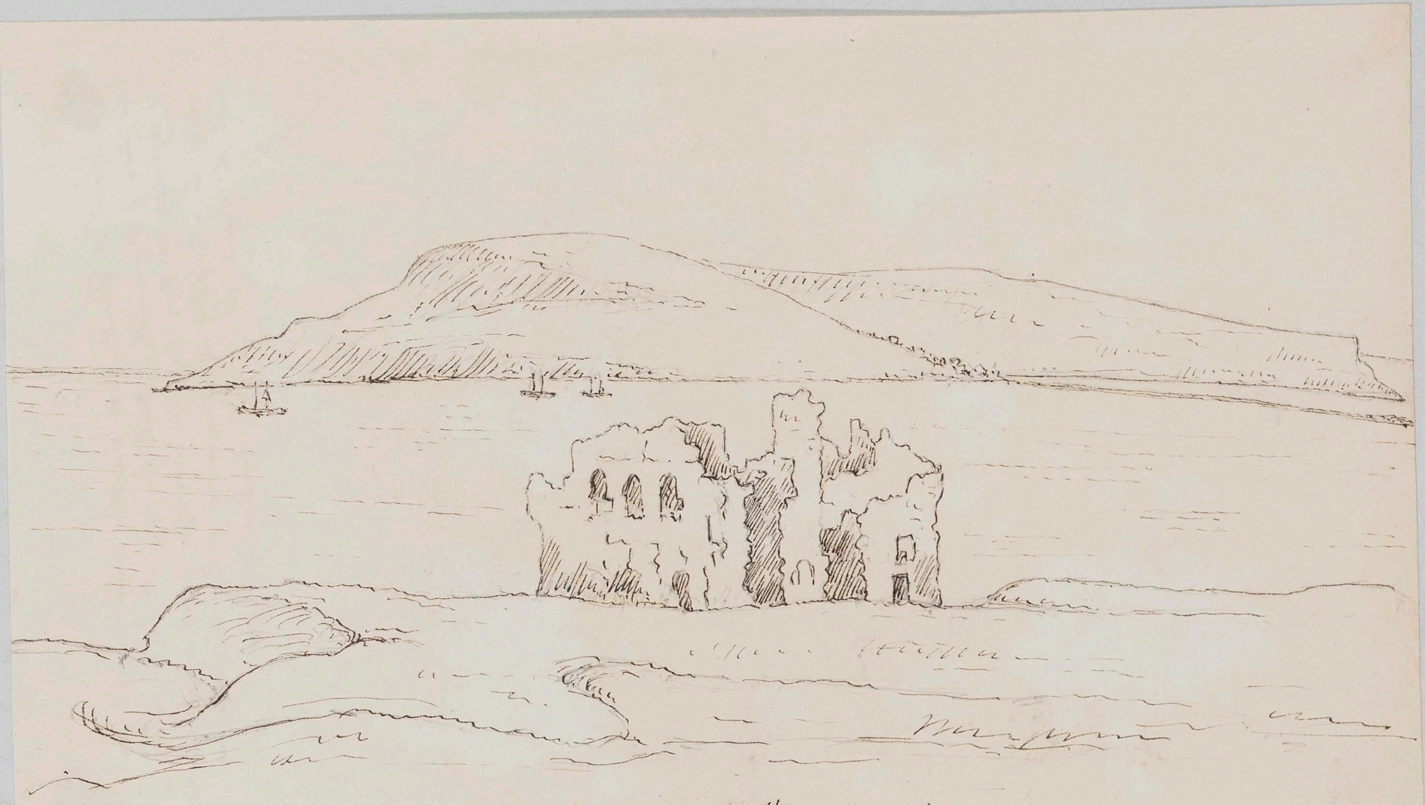
The Queen's Hotel — Cheltenham

Sandisfoot Castle stands on a high cliff about 1 mile from the town of Weymouth, built by Henry 8th about the year 1539 for the purpose of defending the town from the invasion which he apprehended would be attempted in consequence of his disagreement with the Papal See. Its form was a parallelogram. The walls were mostly cased with squared Portland Stone, the inner parts being filled up with rubble & mortar. The walls were lofty & very strong; in some parts the thickness was not less than seven yards. A deep trench at a small distance surrounds the whole except on the south. Beauties of England & Wales.

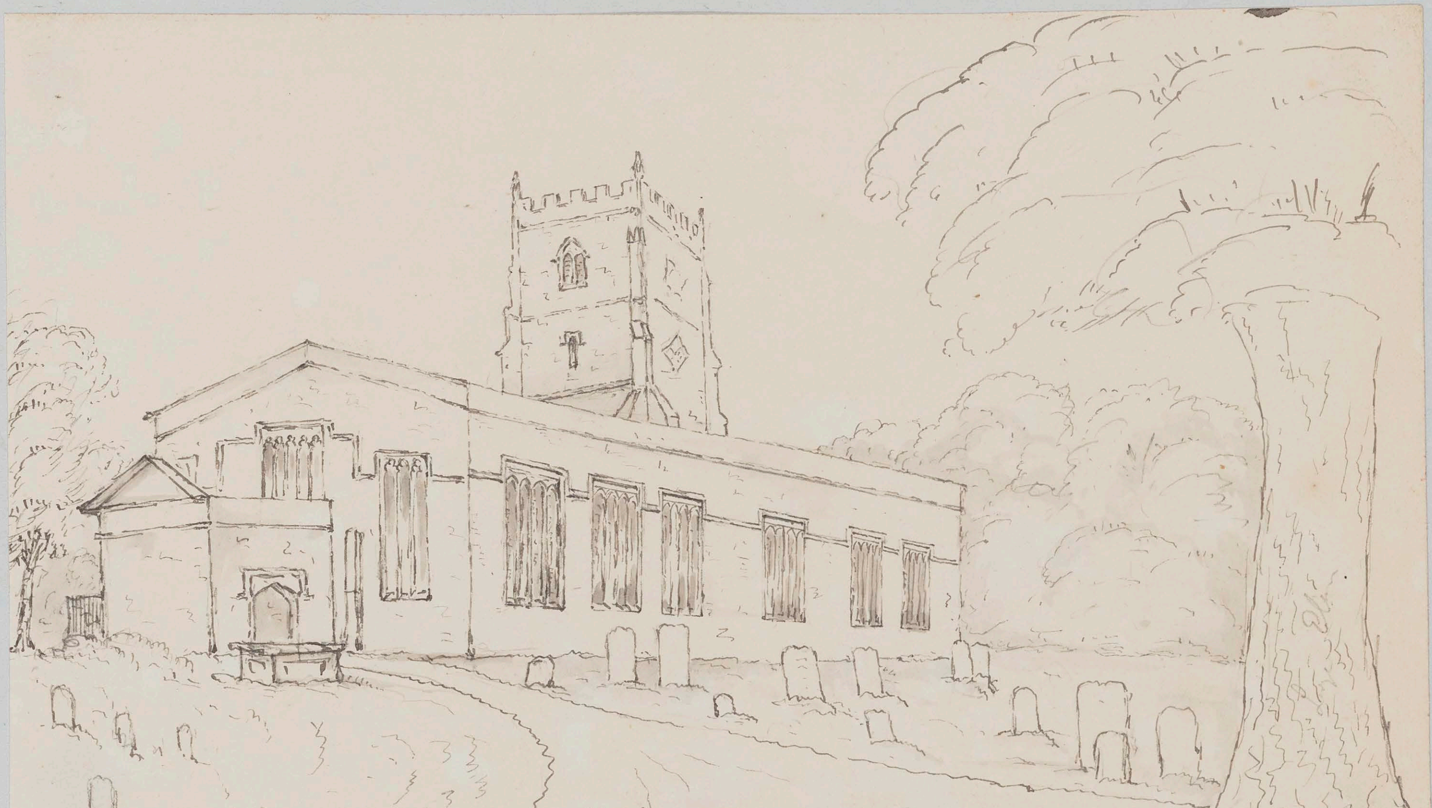
Shrivenham 5 m. S.W of Farringdon & about 1½ from the Shrivenham Railway Station. The Church is of stone presenting in its external appearance the later style of Gothic architecture. Withinside is a double row of circular arches extending the whole length of the building & forming aisles both for the nave & chancel; the tower which is in the centre is supported by four pointed arches. The interior is very plain and contains but few monuments. One of the principal is that of Admiral Barrington who died in 1800. The lines on the monument are from the pen of Mrs Hannah More. see Lysons Berks. The Flag of the French Ship Count de Florentine which was taken by the Admiral is still kept in the Chancel of this church. The Church Bell tolls every morning at 7 o'clock in summer & at eight in the winter. During the winter half year it also tolls at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Shrivenham is a very clean village; in the centre are four remarkably fine Elm trees under which stands the village Stocks. Becket House the seat of Viscount Barrington adjoins the village. It is a handsome gothic building of recent erection. There is a nice piece of water in the grounds with a picturesque fishing temple designed by Inigo Jones. Aug. 13. 1850

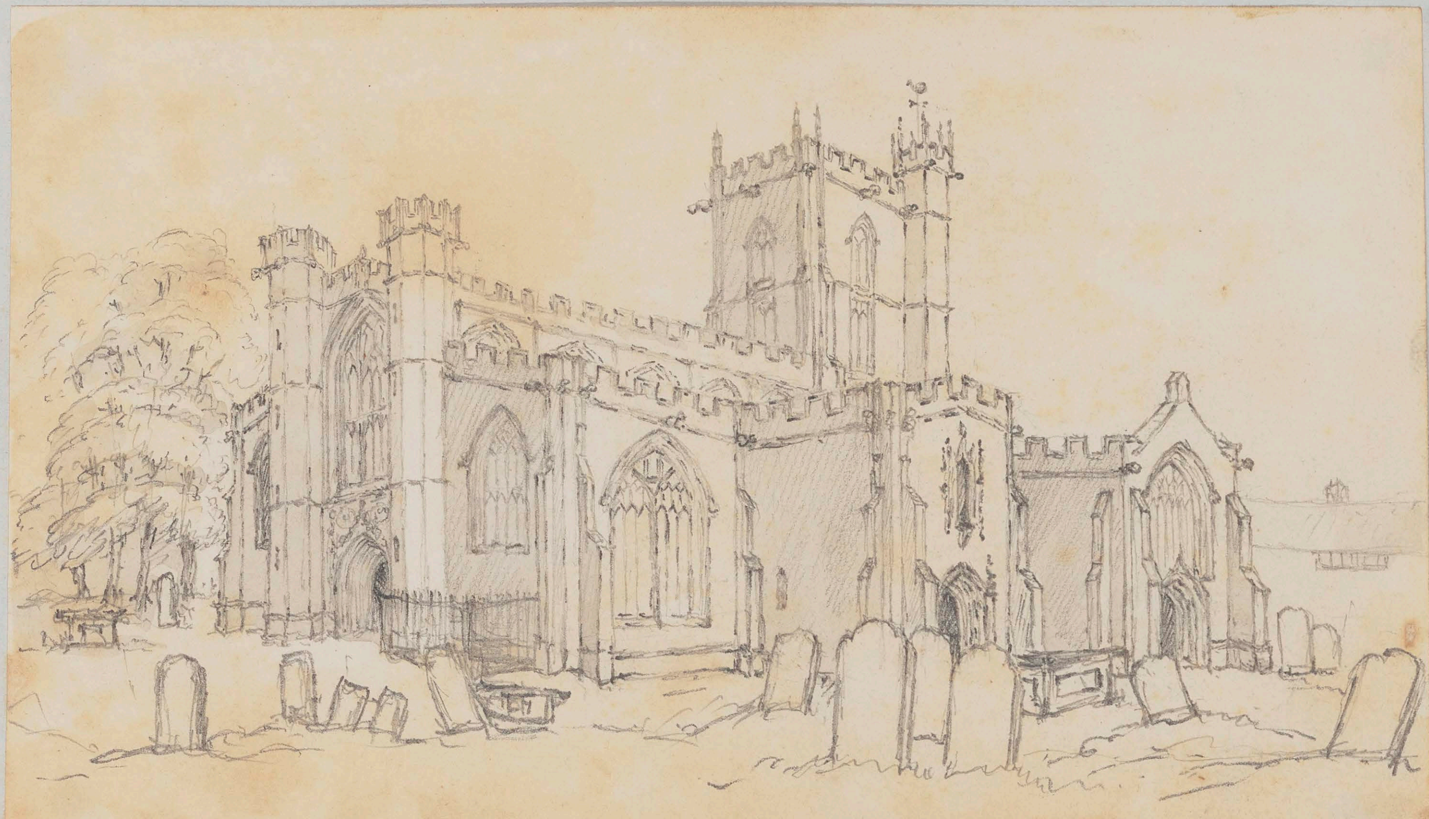
Crewkerne. Somersetshire. 10 miles S.S.W of Ilchester is pleasantly situated in a valley watered by branches of the rivers Parrat & Axe. The Church is a fine ancient gothic structure in the form of a cross & in the centre rises a lofty embattled tower. The whole of the Church & the windows in particular are richly ornamented with carved work. Behind the communion table is a small room used as a confessional in the days of Popery. To this room there are two doors one on each side of the table: over that on the right hand, at which the penitents entered the figures of two swine are carved out intended to denote the impure state of the devotees before confession: over the other by which they came out, are represented two images emblematical of their purity after receiving absolution. Beauties of England & Wales.



Sandford or Sandisfoot Castle near Weymouth
Oct. 3. 1837
The Isle of Portland in the distance.



Shrivenham. Berks. Aug. 13. 1850



Crewkerne Church - Somerset. 1836

Woolborough Church in the county of Devon lies about 1 mile south of Newton Abbot & is situated on the side of rather a steep hill. The side aisles are divided from the nave by light fluited columns supporting pointed arches. The chancel is separated by a light gothic screen forming four window like arches with open tracery. On the north wall of the chancel is a handsome monument (with their effigies) for Sir Richard Reynell who died in 1633 & his wife Lady Lucy Reynell who died in 1652. – A brass Eagle stands between the Pulpit & Reading Desk in the centre aisle & from which the lessons are read.

The manor belonged to Tor Abbey. After the dissolution it was purchased in the reign of James 1st by Sir Richard Reynell an officer of the court of Exchequer. His only daughter & heiress married Sir William Waller the parliamentary general who appears to have resided in the manor house during the protectorship of Cromwell – (Lady Waller is buried in the Abbey Church Bath where there is a monument to her memory)

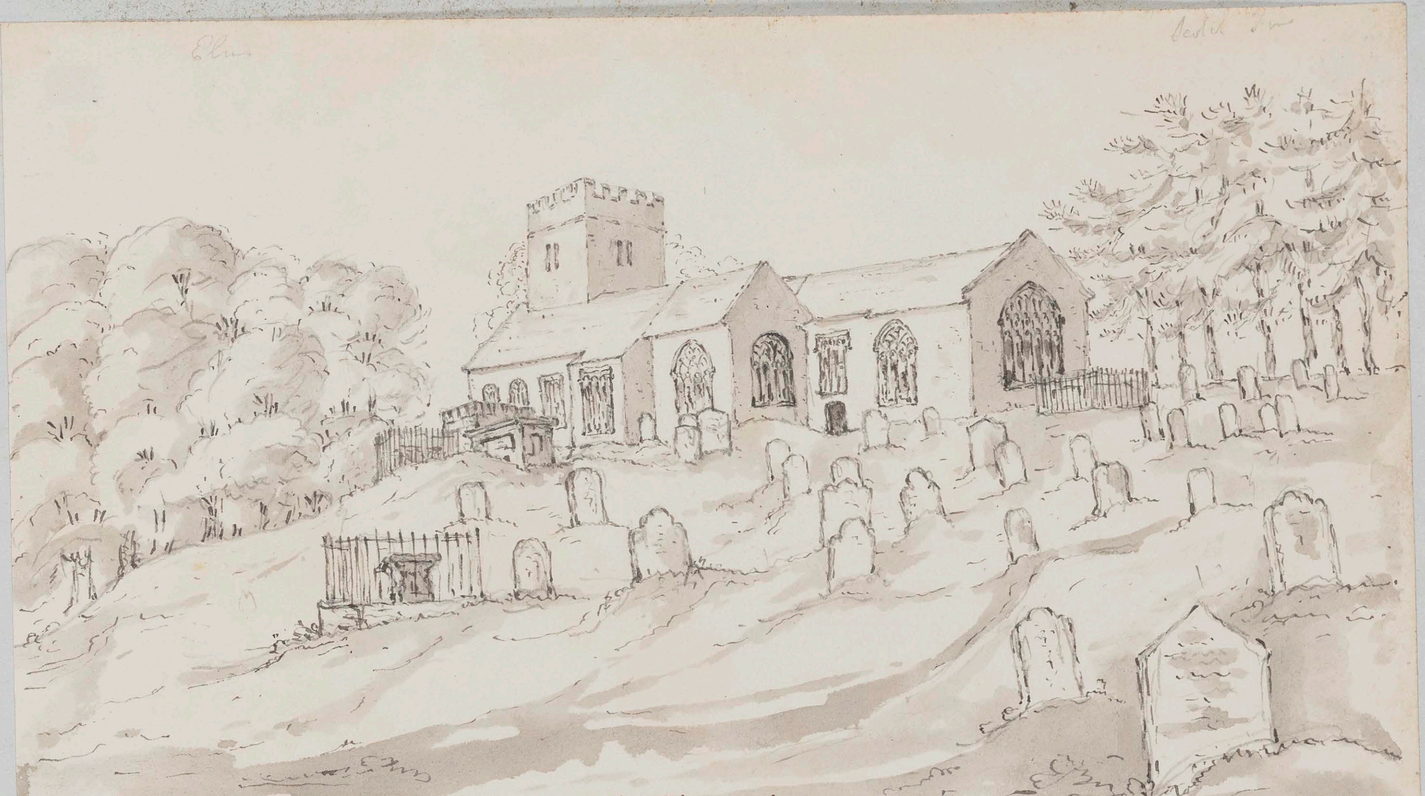
Ford House

Ford House (the manor house) was built by Sir Richard Reynell & here he entertained Charles 1st the Duke of Buckingham & others of his court on the 14th of Sept. 1625 & again for two or three days on his return from Plymouth on the 21st. – The King attended divine service at Wolborough Church on the Sunday following the 21st. – In 1688 the Prince of Orange remained a short time at Ford House between the interval of his landing at Torbay & his advance to Exeter. Lyson's Mag. Brit &c. &.

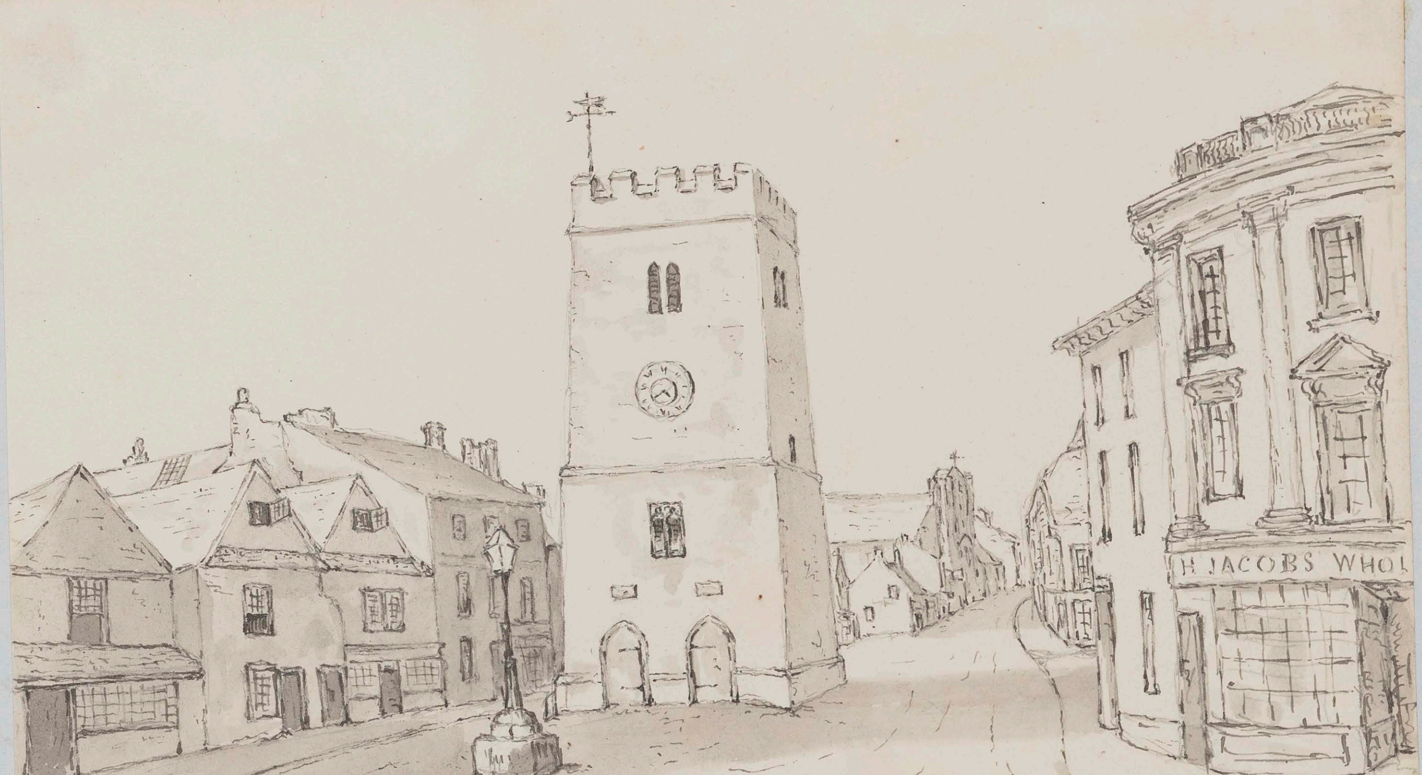
See a sketch of Ford House & the interior of the principal apartment in Vol. 1. of Baronial Halls ed. by S. C. Hall. 1848

Newton-Abbot is situated on the river Teign in the parish of Woolborough 14 miles S.W. of Exeter.

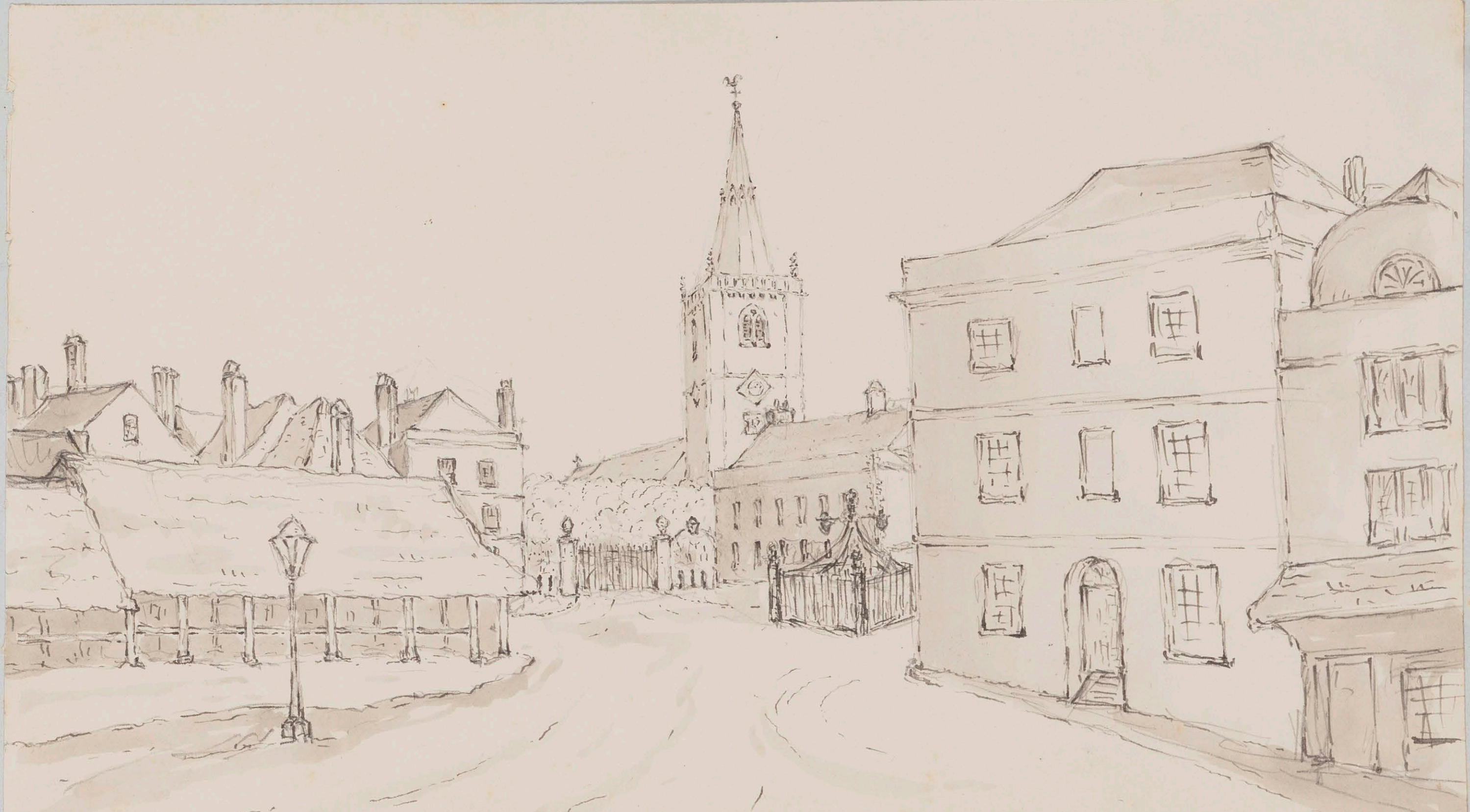
The sketch was taken from the Commercial Room at the Globe Hotel – July 18. 1852.
The Tower stands in the middle of the principal street (Woolborough street) & here the market formerly was heald till the present market place was erected. – The Tower contains a ring of 6 bells and a clock. It was the Tower belonging to the old Chapel of Ease ("St Leonard's"), the remainder of which was taken down in 1836 and a new one built by subscription on another site.


Elms
Scotch Firs

Woolborough Church - Devonshire
July 18. 1852.


H. JACOBS WHOL

Sketch from the window of the Commercial Room at the
Globe Hotel. Newton-Abbot. Devon. July 18. 1852.



Chippenham - Wilts - from the Angel Commercial Room. July 24. 1853

See also p. 261.

Heny. 7. born here

Pembroke Castle one of the most splendid remains of Wales stands upon a rock at the west end of the town. The Castle was the birth place of Henry 7th and it is also famous for the spirited resistance made by the garrison under the command of Poyer & Laugharne in favor of Charles 1st.

The Wogan is a remarkable excavation in the solid limestone rock under a part of the castle. It is nearly circular being 76ft. 8in in diameter from N. to S. & 57ft. 4in from E. to W. The roof in the centre is of considerable height, but whether the cavern is natural or artificial the curious are not yet decided; neither is it known to what purpose it was applied, but most probably it was used as a depôt for stores of every kind for the garrison. - Fenton's Tour in Pembrokeshire.

Cheriton or Stackpole Elidur Church about 4 miles from Pembroke is an ancient structure but repaired by the Earl of Cawdor in 1851-2. The tower was not touched and the features of the old building was retained as much as possible.

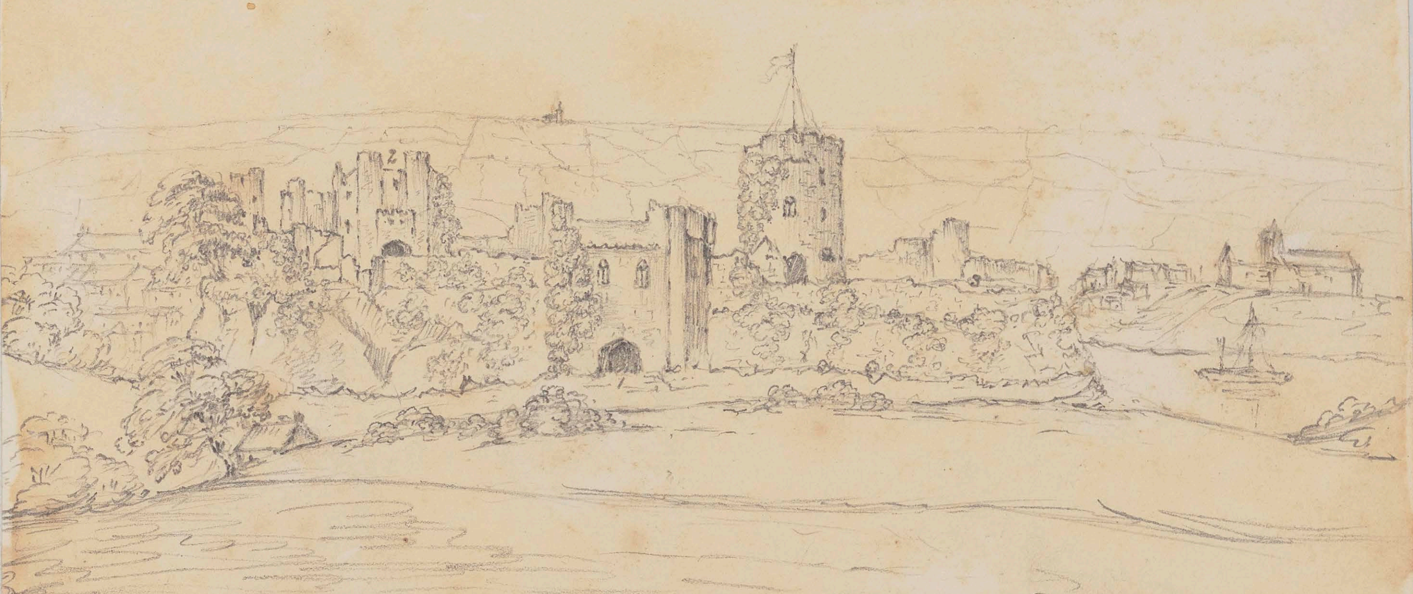
On the north side of the chancel under a wrought canopy of stone lies a cross legged knight his right hand on his sword & his left bearing a shield. This is supposed to be the effegy of Sir Elidur de Stackpole (see a print of it in Fenton's tour) The front of the tomb is divided into compartments each containing a figure now much mutilated. - On the south wall of the the chancel is an altar tomb with an effegy supposed to be that of the Lady of Sir Elidur but no inscription remains.

South of the chancel is a small chapel & under the east window a tomb with a plain top on which is engraved a short unintelligible inscription but which some antiquaries ascribe to the fourth or fifth century - There are also two slabs with effigies in clerical habits which were formerly in the tower but removed here when the church was repaired in 1851-2. - There are no inscriptions. This chapel also contains a handsome painted monument of one of the family of "Lort". On the tomb the Father & Mother are kneeling and below in front of the tomb are also kneeling seven sons and five daughters. - Stackpole passed into the family of Cawdor by the marriage of Miss Lort the sole heiress with Sir Alexander Campbell of Cawdor Castle in Scotland.

St. Petrock's Church near Stackpole Pembroke is a small edefice "The only conspicuous monument is one to the memory of Lady Jane Mansell, first married to Sir Roger Lort & then to Sir Edward Mansell, of Muddlescombe, Bart in the county of Carmarthen. There is a belief among the common people of these parts, that this lady is often seen whirling round this vicinity in her carriage, with a headless coachman, headless horses, & herself headless, nay she has been said to have rode in a fiery chariot from Tenby, and alighting on the farm house of Samson, in the vale just below this church to have crushed it. What could have given rise to such strange tales of this salamander and decapitated lady. I never could learn."

Fenton's Tour in Pemprokesh. p. 423.

This story is still current amongst the lower orders but no one could say, who had seen the lady. Augst 27. 1853.

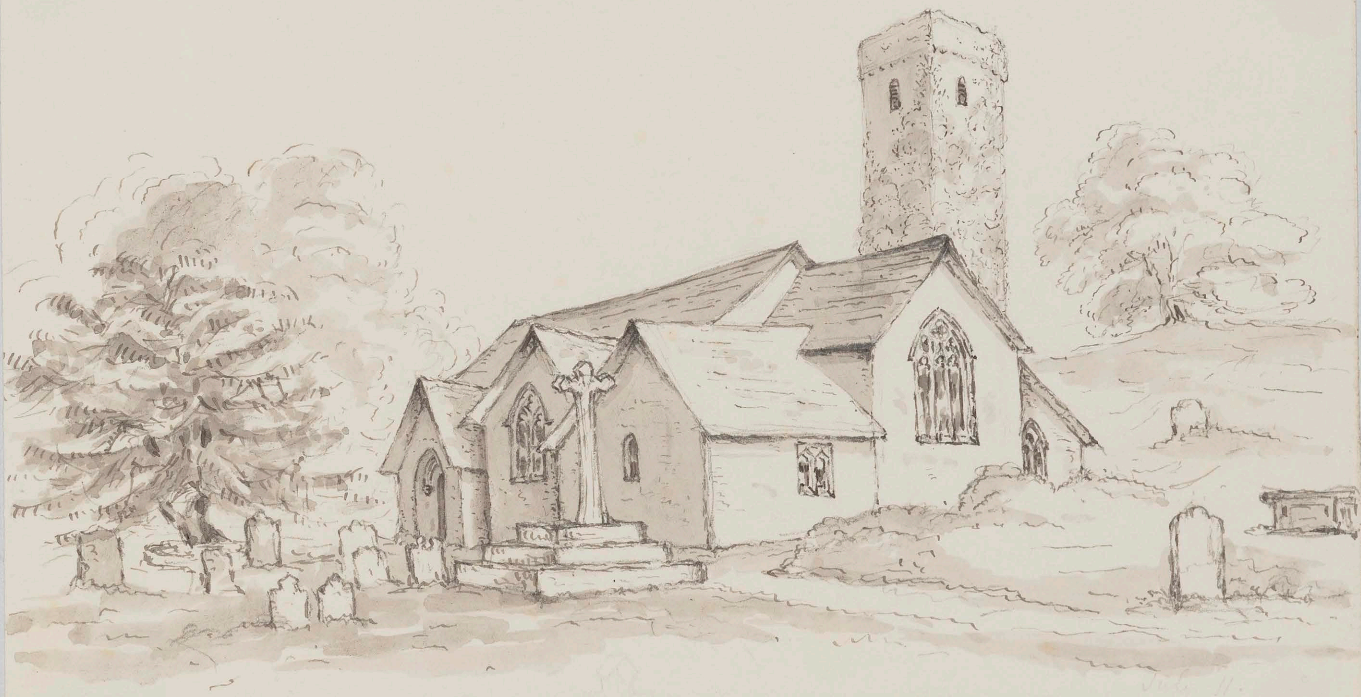


Pembroke Castle. 1836.

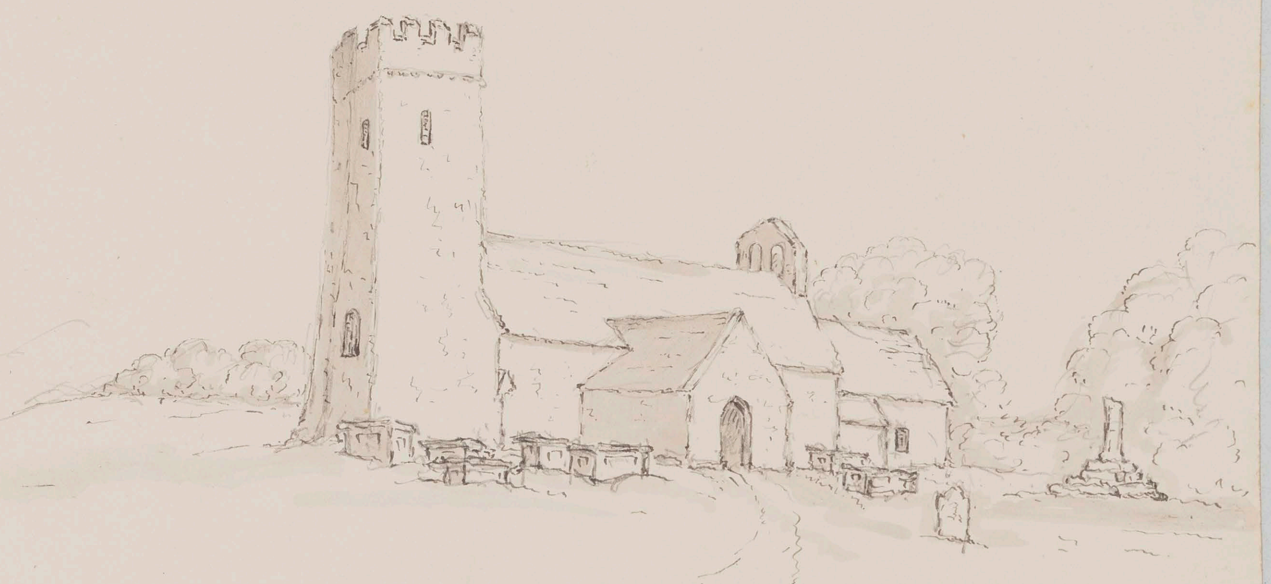
From the road leading to the Pembroke Docks.

1 Entrance to the Wogan or Cave
2 Entrance to the Castle
3 Burying Ground

Pembrook Castle 1836
from the road to Pembrook Dock



S. E. view of Cheriton or Stackpole Elidur Church - Pembrokeshire
July 11. 1852.



St. Petrock's Church 3m. S. by W of Pembroke. Aug. 27. 1853.

Manorbeer Castle is about 4 miles from Pembroke, was the seat of the Barri family & the birth place of Giraldus de Barri, to whom we are indebted for the earliest topographical account of this country. The castle is a large irregular building surrounded by a high embattled wall, having no windows outwardly but here & there an eyelet aperture for observation or the discharge of some missile weapon; all the windows from the habitable or dwelling part of it opening into an inner court, which was entered by a grand gateway strongly fortified & protected. In its original state the castle must have been a large & noble edifice, but seems to have been rather a splendid castellated mansion than a fortress constructed for defence. It stands on an elevated knoll, in a very sequestered vale ending in a little creek of the sea below it. There is a park wall still to be traced of considerable circuit – It is not satisfactorily ascertained by whom this castle was built but it probably owes its erection to one of the Norman Lords who came to this country in the train of Arnulph de Montgomery of the name of Barri. William de Barri connected himself by marriage with the princes of the house of Dinevor. The estate remained in this family till the reign of Henry 4 when it was granted by the crown to John de Windsor. The castle ceased to be inhabited ere yet the feudal age was passed or any innovation to adapt it to a new system of life & manners had taken place. It remains therefore a perfect model of an old Norman Baron's residence, with all its apendages, church mill, dove-house, ponds, park & grove still to be seen & traced, & the houses of his vassals at such a distance as to be within call.

Geraldus de Barry born here.

Castle built.

Fenton's Tour in Pembrokeshire & Britton's Beaut. of Engl. & Wales.

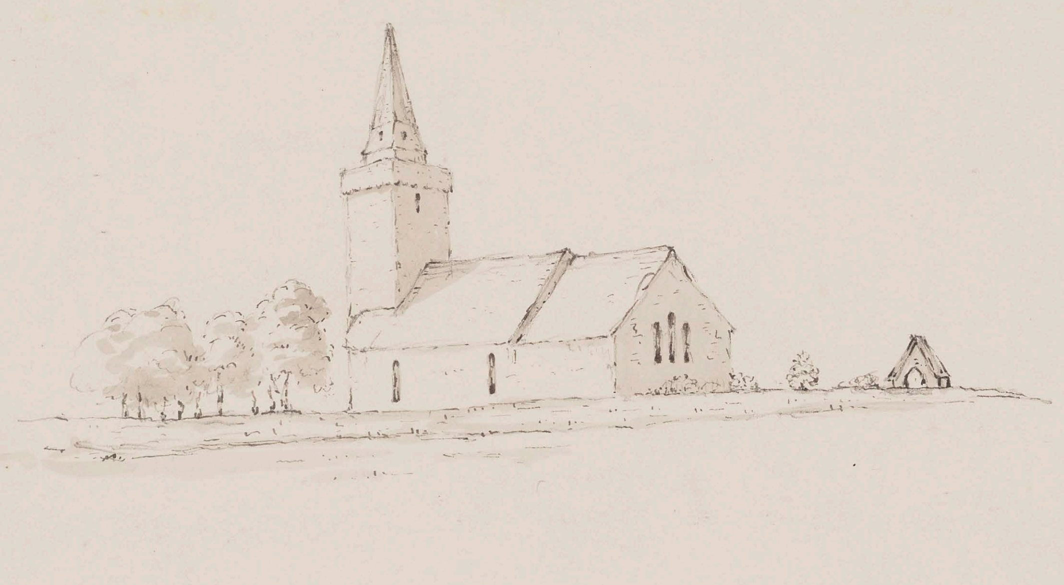
Geraldus born.

Sylvester Giraldus de Barri, surnamed Cambrensis was born at Manorbeer about the year 1146 being the fourth son of William de Barri. His uncle was Bishop of St. Davids & took charge of his education. He obtained some preferments in the church & was employed in various services, amongst which on the departure of Richd. 1st for Palestine he was joined ~~W~~ with William de Longchamp, Bishop of Ely in the Regency of the kingdom. He passed in Wales, in literary pursuits the last 17 years of his life and died at St. David's at the age of 74 & was buried in the cathedral church where is effigy still remains upon an altar tomb beneath an ornamented arch.

One of ye Regents when Richd. 1. depart. for Palestine

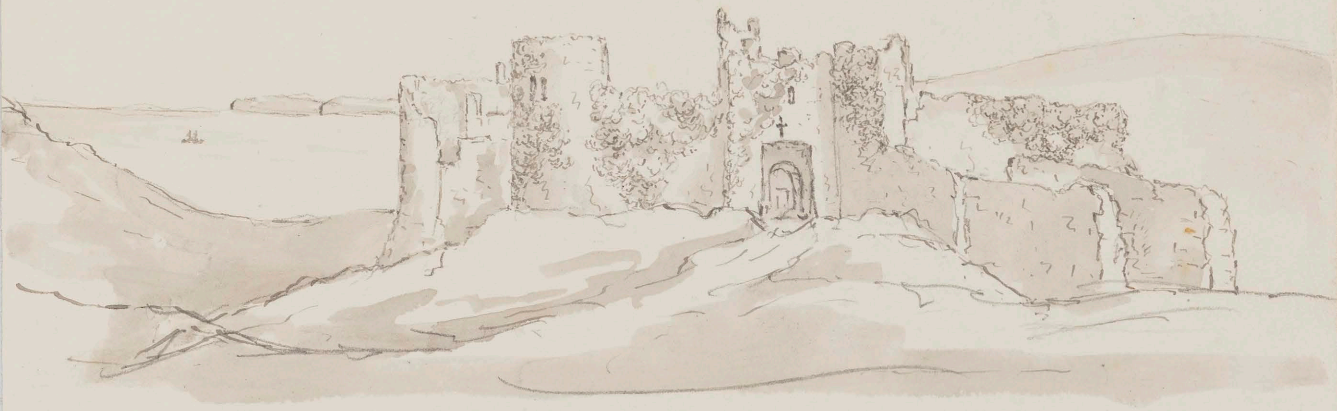
Dies & is buried at St. Davids.

Penny Cyclopædia.

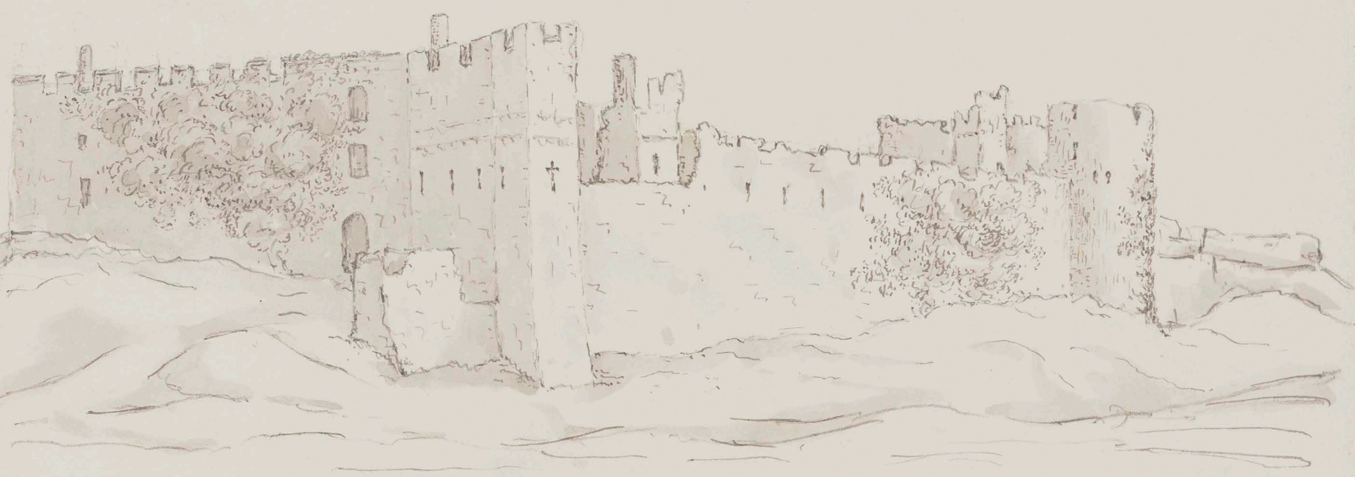


St. Daniels - Pembroke. July 5. 1855.

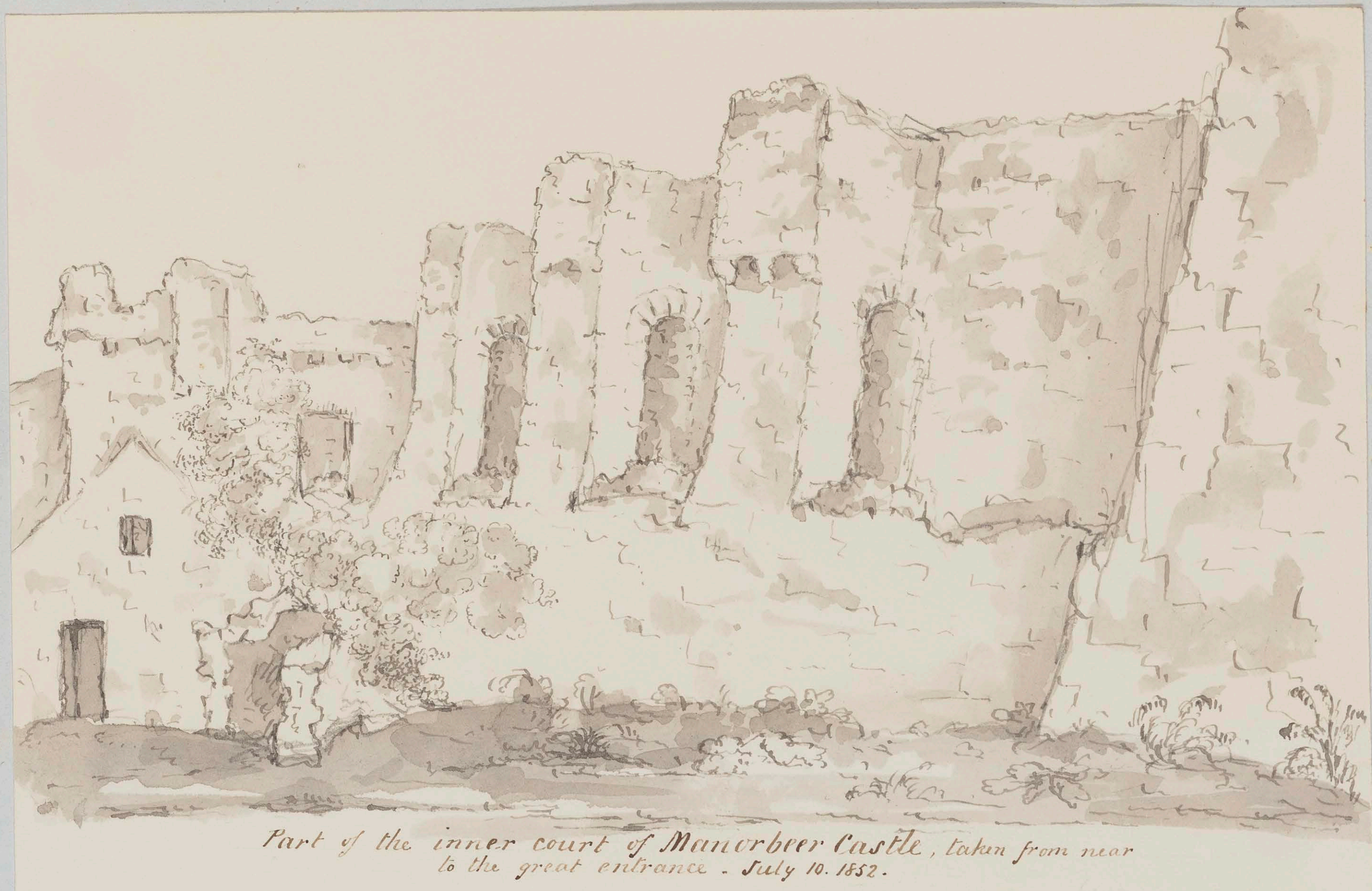
St. Daniels was formerly a Chapel attached to Monkton Priory it is a stone building with a stone spire. It is now only used as a Cemetery – July 5. 1855



Entrance to Manorbeer Castle
(East front) July 10. 1852.



Manorbeer Castle _ Pembrokeshire.
July 10. 1852.

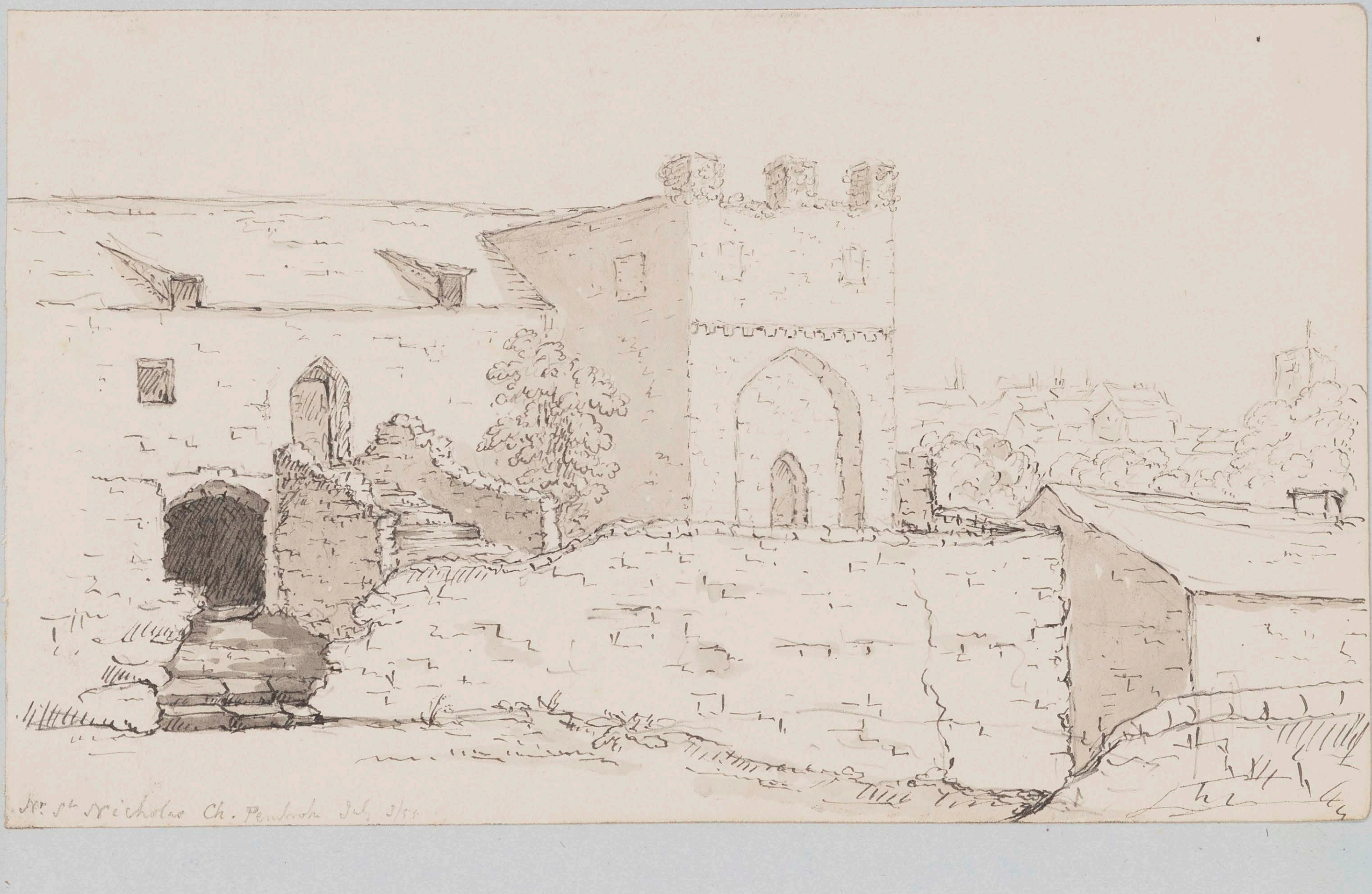


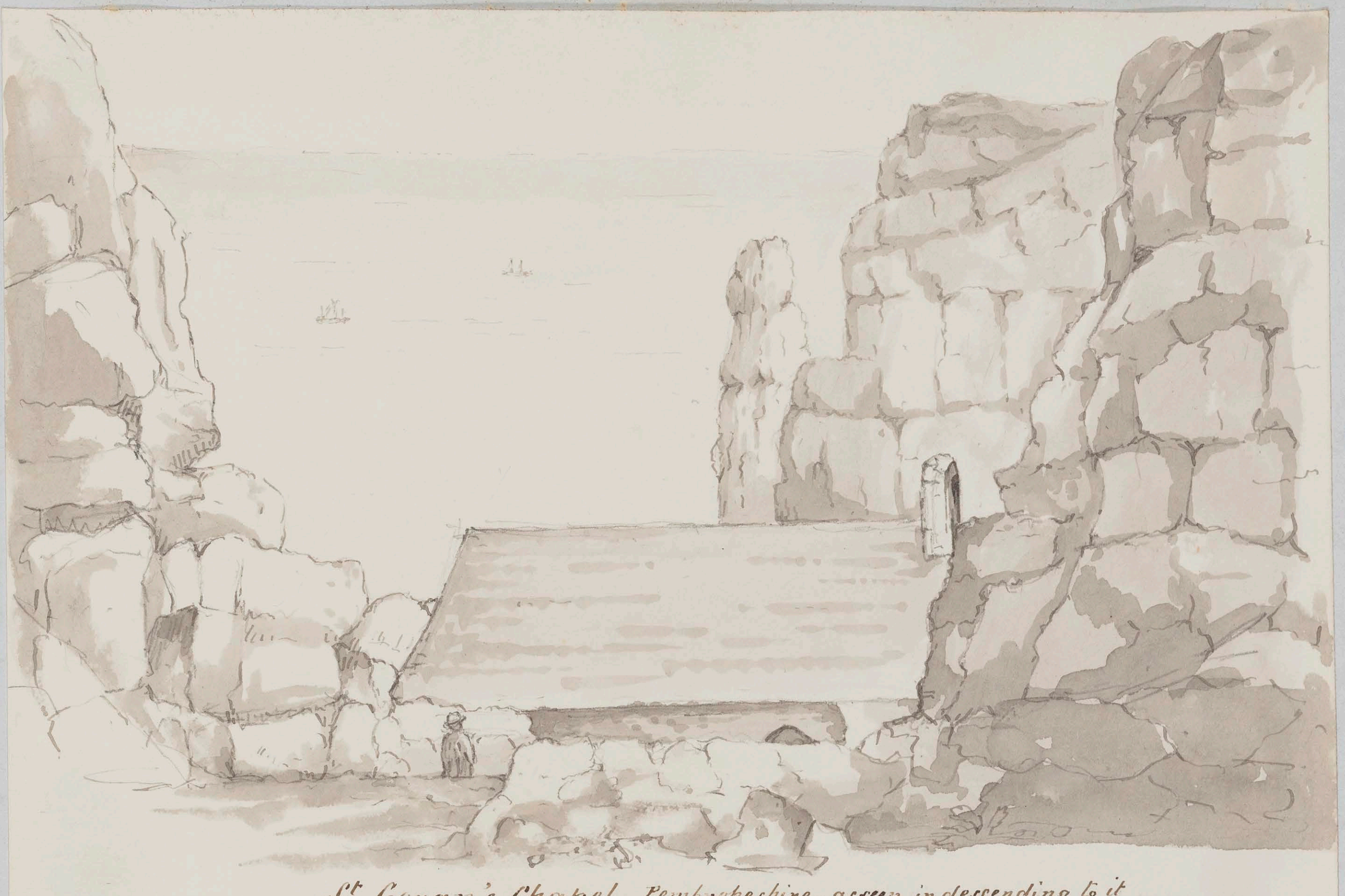
Part of the inner court of Manorbeer Castle, taken from near
to the great entrance. July 10. 1852.

The Chapel or Hermitage of St. Govan is on the coast of Pembrokeshire a short distance from Stackpole Court. "The chapel occupies the whole pass down towards the sea being placed directly across it; you enter it by a door in the north west angle, & make your exit by another in the western angle, which are both arched. It is an ancient structure rude & unornamented 20ft. in length & 12ft. in breadth; has an altar consisting of a large slab of limestone raised on a solid piece of masonry, where some will have it the hermit saint is buried. To the right of the altar in the south wall is a niche for holy water, and to the left in the east wall an arched doorway opening to a curious excavation in the limestone rock just large enough to contain a middling sized man in rather a crouching posture. It is hollowed out so as to show a narrower part for the neck & head, and a more expanded space for the body, having shallow grooves round the sides like the matrice of a skeleton. There are numerous superstitions annexed to this miraculous cell, such as that it opened at first to afford shelter to a saint closely pursued by his pagan persecutors, & after the chace was given up and the danger over, to let him out again, never closing afterwards & retaining a faint impression of the body it had once enfolded" x x. " There is on the outside of the chapel a small arched opening for suspending a bell, & a hole in the stone roof within for the bell rope that rang it to pass through." x x x x "Nothing can exceed the awful wildness that throughout characterizes this solitude, amidst a chaos of rocky fragments broken into a thousand irregular shapes, with every object shut out but such as are best calculated to inspire the most awful meditation, the canopy of Heaven & the trackless ocean". — Fenton's Tour in Pembrokeshire.

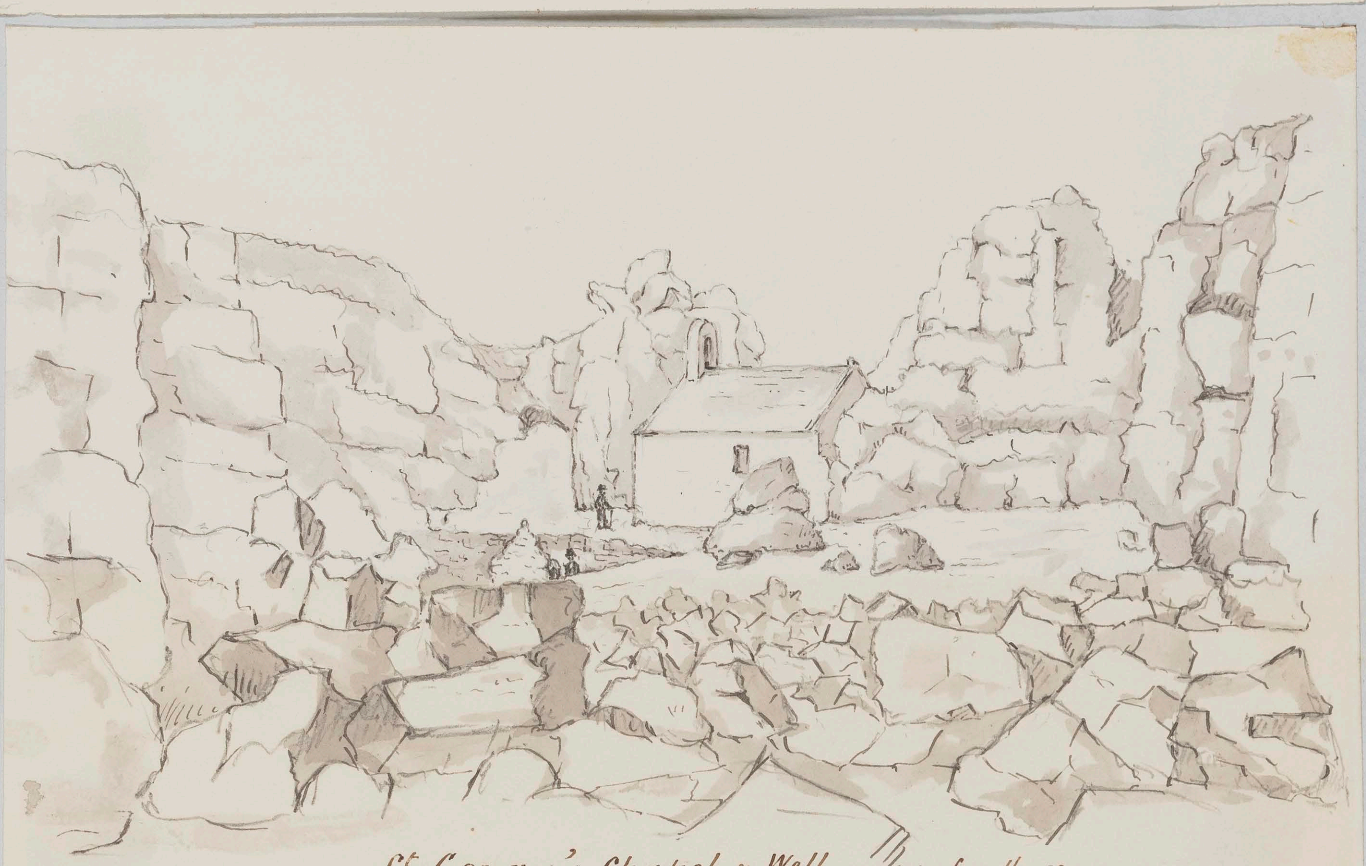
The Well.

The Chapel stands about half way down the passage to the sea & still lower down is a Well of water celebrated for its supposed healing qualities. The water is very muddy, perhaps from the constant demand for it by the country people ~~&~~ who go a great distance to procure it. The short time I was there in 1852 two parties arrived for the water; one for the use of a child who had sore legs and the other to use it as a lotion for weak eyes, both parties believing implicitly in the certain cure by the water from the "Holy Well."

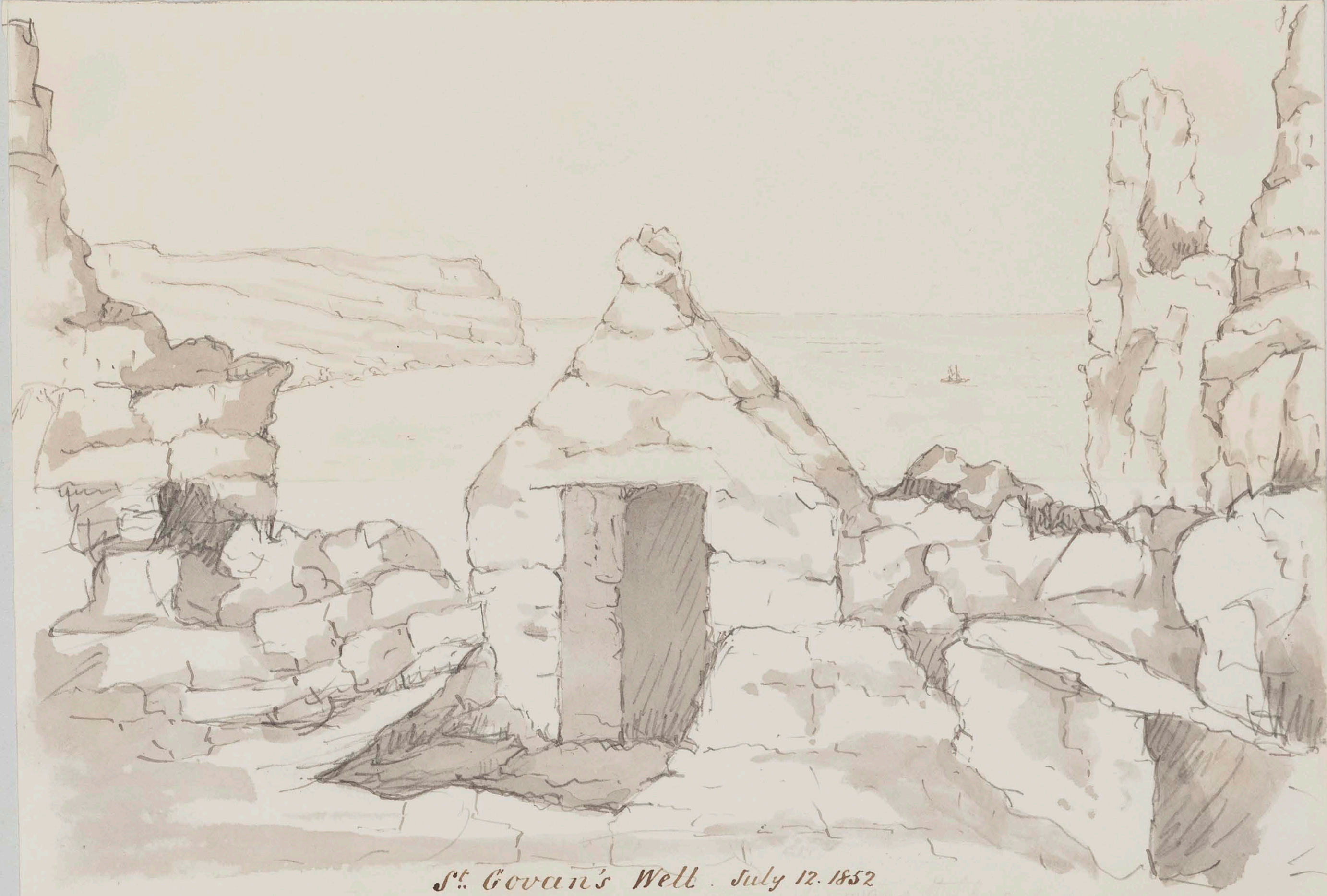

Nr. St. Nicholas Ch. Pembroke July 3/51



St. Govan's Chapel - Pembrokeshire - as seen in descending to it
July 12. 1852.



St. Govan's Chapel & Well . as seen from the sea
July 12. 1852



St. Govan's Well . July 12. 1852

Stones at Stackpool.

"The estuary of Stackpool is the only landing place safe & easy of access, for a great force from Fresh Water West, & therefore may be supposed not to have been unknown to Harold, who is said to have much infested this coast, & to have left behind him rude monuments of his predatory victories; which Giraldus says were very numerous, & inscribed Hic Haroldus Victor Fuit. There are three upright stones; one the most eastward stands in Stackpool Warren; the other, surmounting a carnedd or stone tumulus, in a field on Stackpool Demesne (about a mile from the first) known by the name of Horestone Park, perhaps a corruption of Haroldstone. The third stone is in the same line about a quarter of a mile more westerly. – The middle stone (see opposite page) is a flat mass of limestone about 6ft in height above the ground & about 5ft in breadth & a foot or fourteen inches thick; it is bedded in an elevated circular mound of stones almost sodded over, & merits investigation; as from its name & position so near this principal estuary there is reason to suppose it may have reference to the ravaging invader whose stone trophies Giraldus mentions, as existing on many parts of the coast in his time. There must be a considerable portion of the stone out of sight & on that possibly the victor's vaunting inscription might be found" – "The vulgar tradition is that these three stones meet * on a certain day & come down to dance the hay at a place near called Sais's, that is the Saxon's Ford; & then their dance over, resume their stations.

Fenton's Tour in Pembrokeshire. p 417 & 418

"The Welsh, though a less formidable enemy than the Danes, had long been accustomed infest the western borders; & after committing spoil on the low countries, they usually made a hasty retreat into their mountains, where they were sheltered from the pursuit of their enemies, & were ready to seize the first favorable opportunity of renewing their depredations. Griffith the reigning Prince had greatly distinguished himself in those incursions; & his name had become so terrible to the English, that Harold found he could do nothing more acceptable to the public, & more honorable for himself, than the suppressing of so dangerous an enemy. He formed the plan of an expedition against Wales; & having prepared some light armed foot to pursue the natives into their fastnesses, some cavalry to scour the open country & a squadron of ships to attack the sea coast, he employed at once all these forces against the Welsh, prosecuted his advantages with vigour, made no intermission in his assaults, & at last reduced the enemy to such distress, that in order to prevent their total destruction, they made a sacrifice of their prince, whose head they cut off, & sent to Harold; & they were content to receive as their sovereigns two Welsh noblemen appointed by Edward (the Confessor) to rule over them".

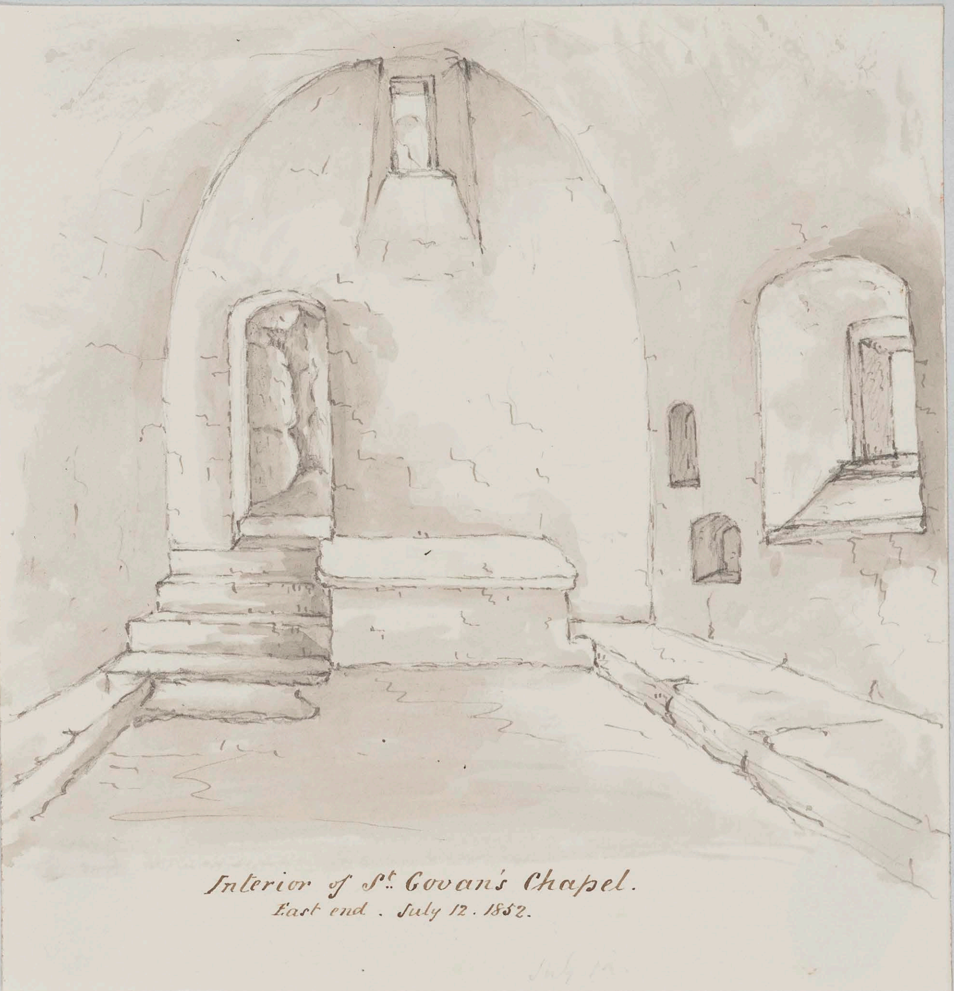
Hume's Hist of Engl.

See also p. 263.

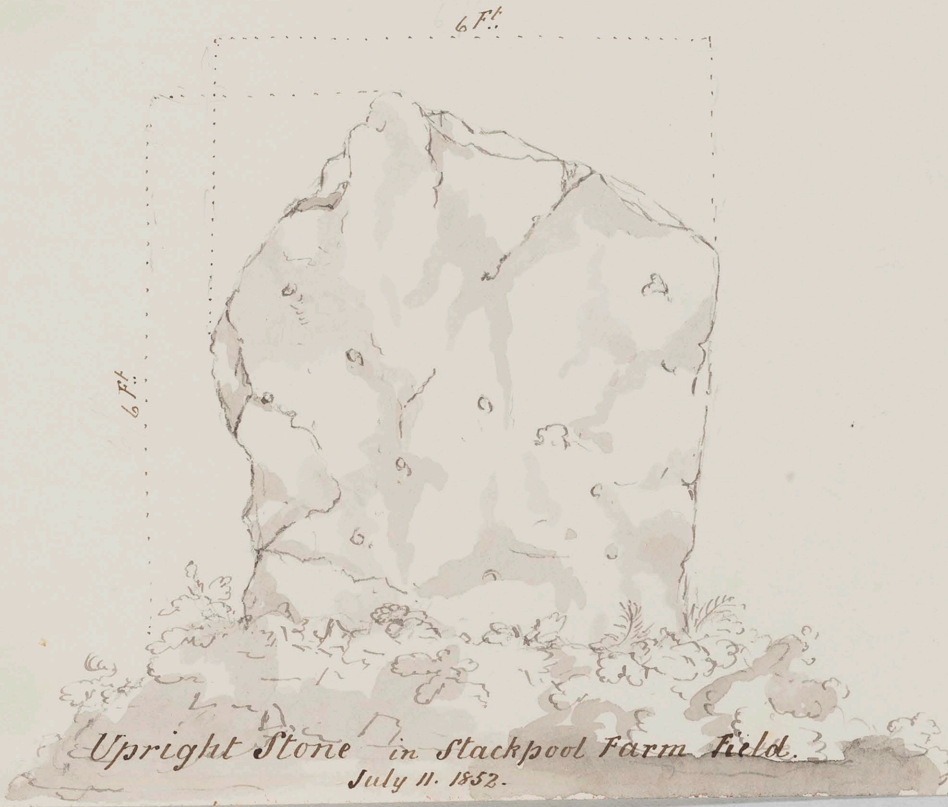
St. Nicholas Pembroke – In the Church Yard there remains about a foot of the base of an old Cross. A grave stone to the memory of Charles Williams 1851. Aged 28 has the following –

Young men & maids as you pass by
Stop & consider where I lie
My glass is run as you do see
Prepare in time to follow me.

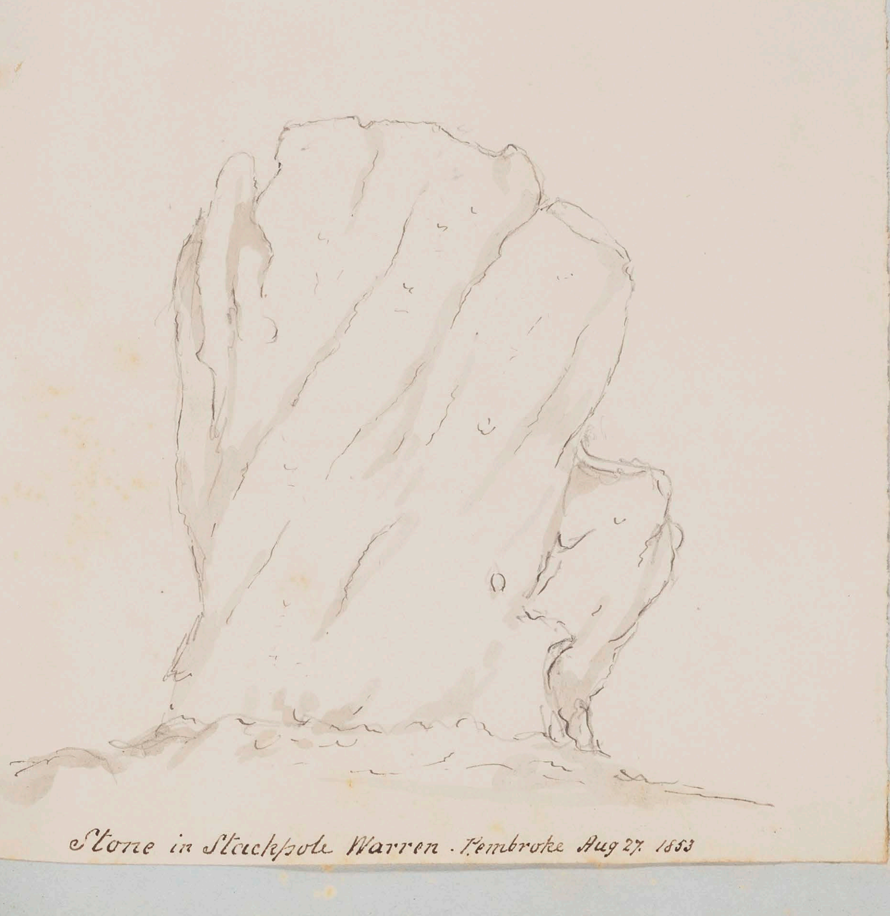
A stone in the tower of the church states "This tower was completely repaired in 1804"
The is a monument in the Church to John Owen son of Sir Hugh Owen of Bodean Anglesea 1612.
Some of the pews which incumbered & partly hid some of the monuments at the east end of the church have been removed since I was last there. July 3. 1855



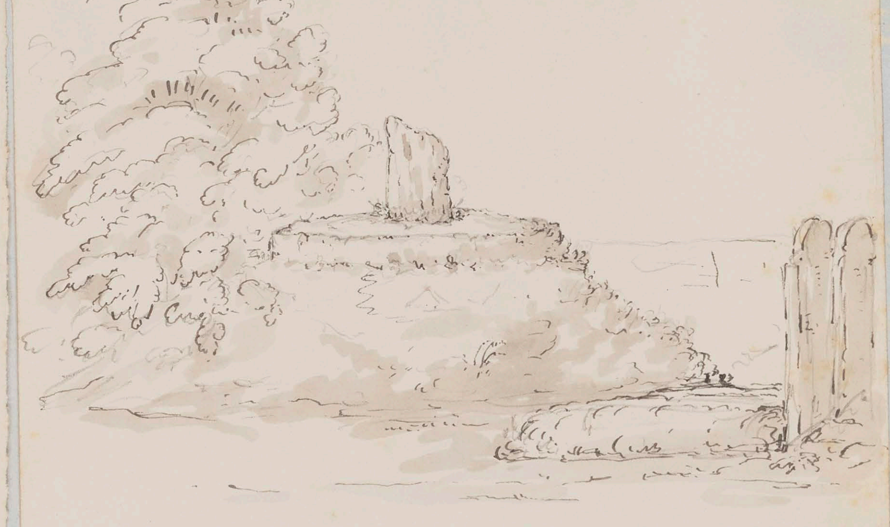
Interior of St. Govan's Chapel.
East end. July 12. 1852.



Upright Stone in Stackpool Farm Field.
July 11. 1852.



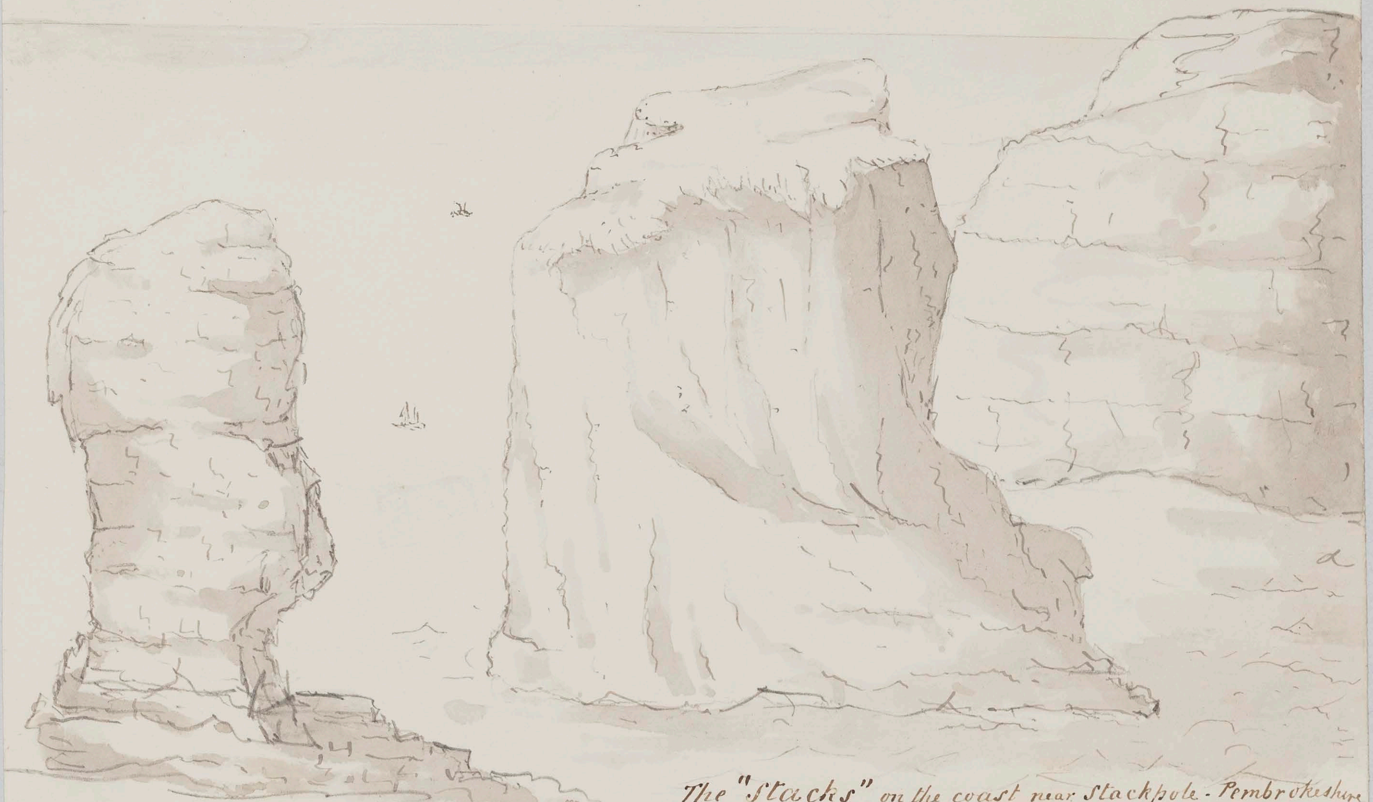
Stone in Stackpole Warren. Pembroke Aug 27. 1853



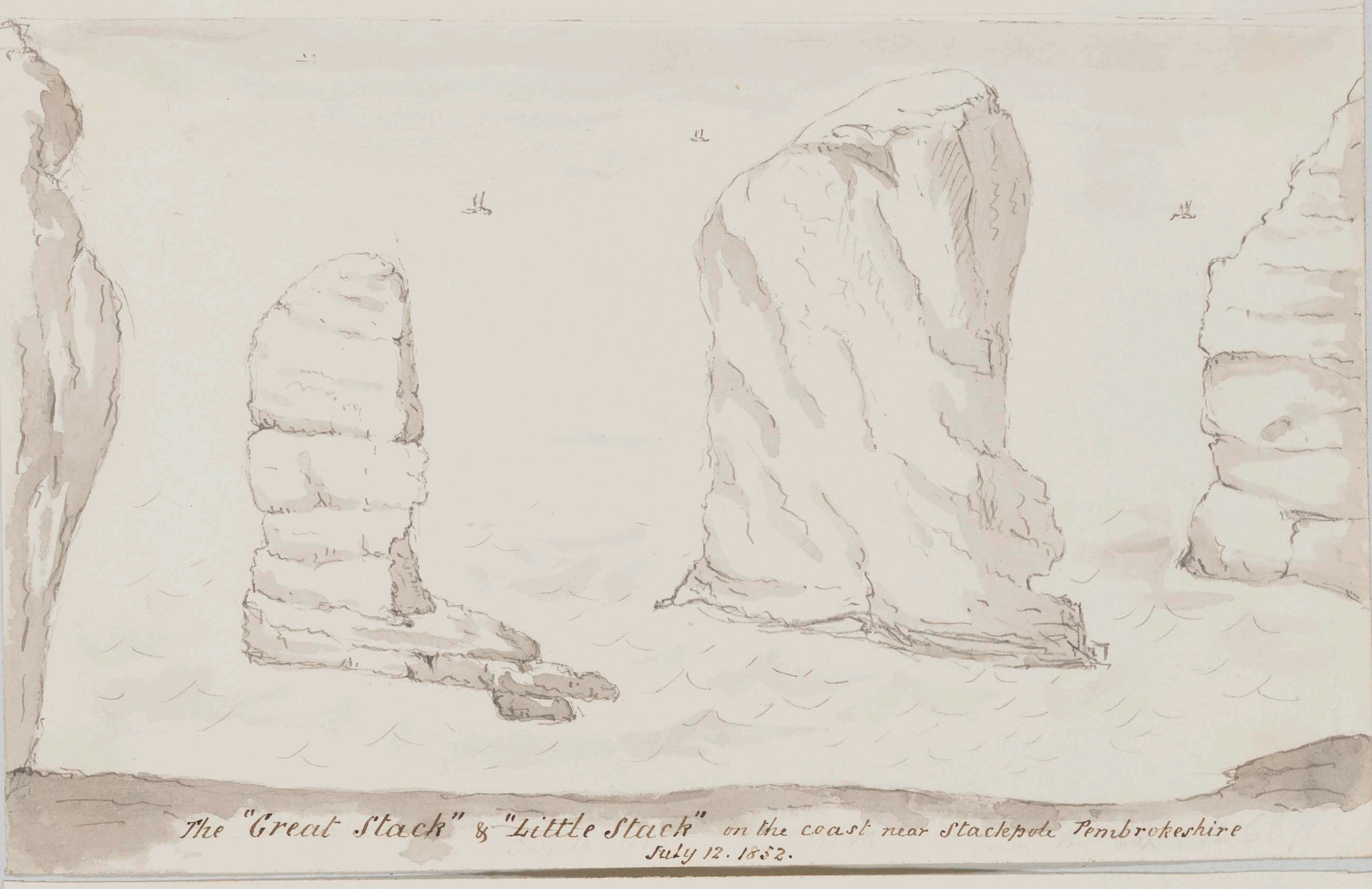
Remains of a Cross in St. Nicholas's Church Yard
July 3. 1855. Pembrokeshire.

The "Stacks" on the coast of Pembroke near to Stackpole are two insular rocks which in the summer are resorted to by thousands of Birds chiefly the "Lesser Guillemot" but called by the country people there the "Elugs". On warm days during the early months of the year the "Stacks" are frequently visited for a few hours by the Guillemot & Razorbill and by the end of April or beginning of May every inch of the top and every projecting ledge of the rocks is covered with immense swarms of the Lesser or Foolish Guillemot (Uria troile) Razorbills (Alca torda) Puffins (Alca arctica) and Kittiwake Gulls (Larus rissa) keeping up a continual motion & by their various and discordant notes producing no very harmonious concert. On these rocks the Guillemot & Razorbill are seen in nearly equal proportion; there are a few Puffins & a considerable number of Kittiwake Gulls. About the end of August or beginning of September the rocks are entirely deserted.

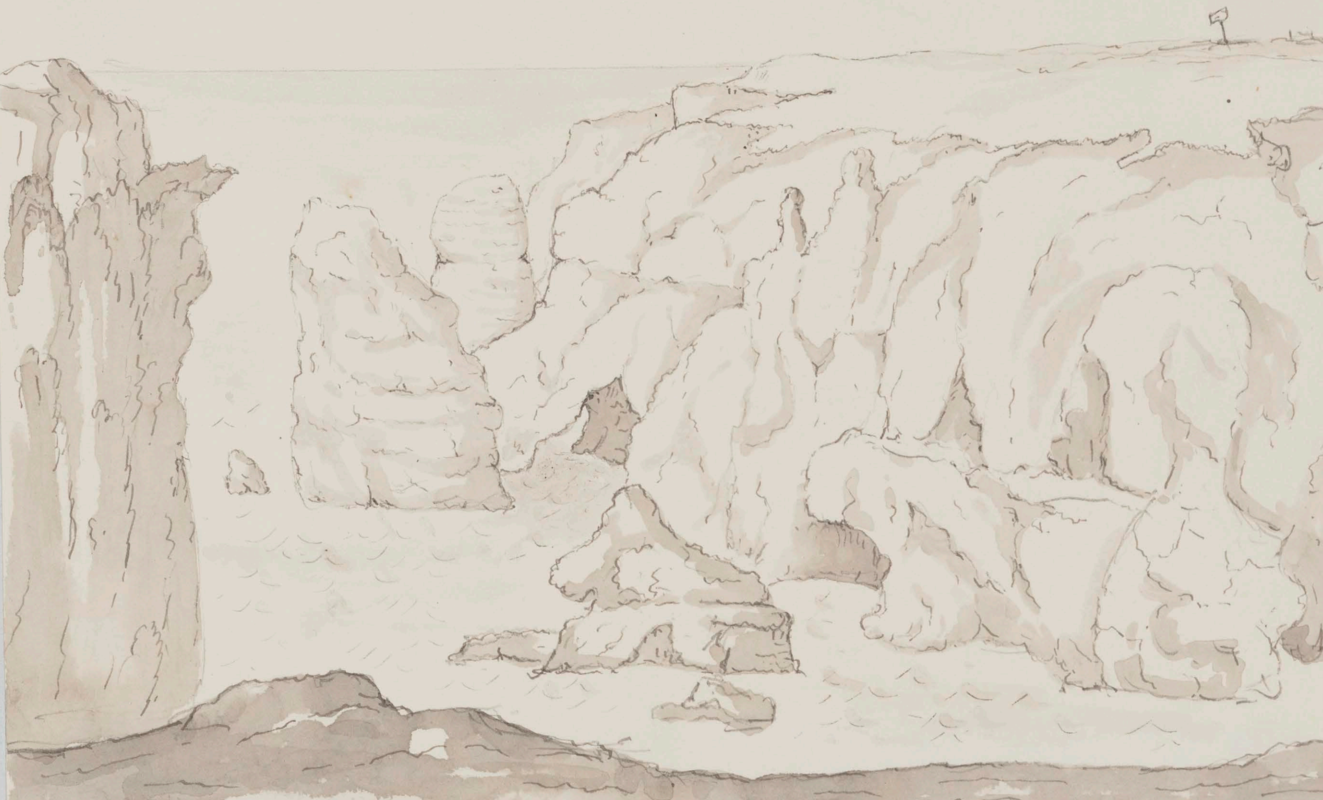
About the beginning of May says Mr Yarrell in the Hist of Brit. Birds, the Common Guillemot congregates by thousands on particular rocks in various localities round our island for the purpose of breeding. It lays only one egg & this is very variable in colour scarcely two being found precisely alike, but generally of a fine bluish green, more or less blotched & streaked with dark reddish brown or black. The Guillemot makes no nest and the female sits in an upright position upon her single egg during incubation which lasts for a month. The young bird is fed for a time on the rocks & when it gets to a certain size it is said that it manages to climb upon the back of the old bird which conveys it down to the ocean.



The "Stacks" on the coast near Stackpole - Pembrokeshire
July 12. 1852



The "Great Stack" & "Little Stack" on the coast near Stackpole Pembrokeshire
July 12. 1852.



The coast near to the "Stacks" Pembrokeshire. July 12. 1852

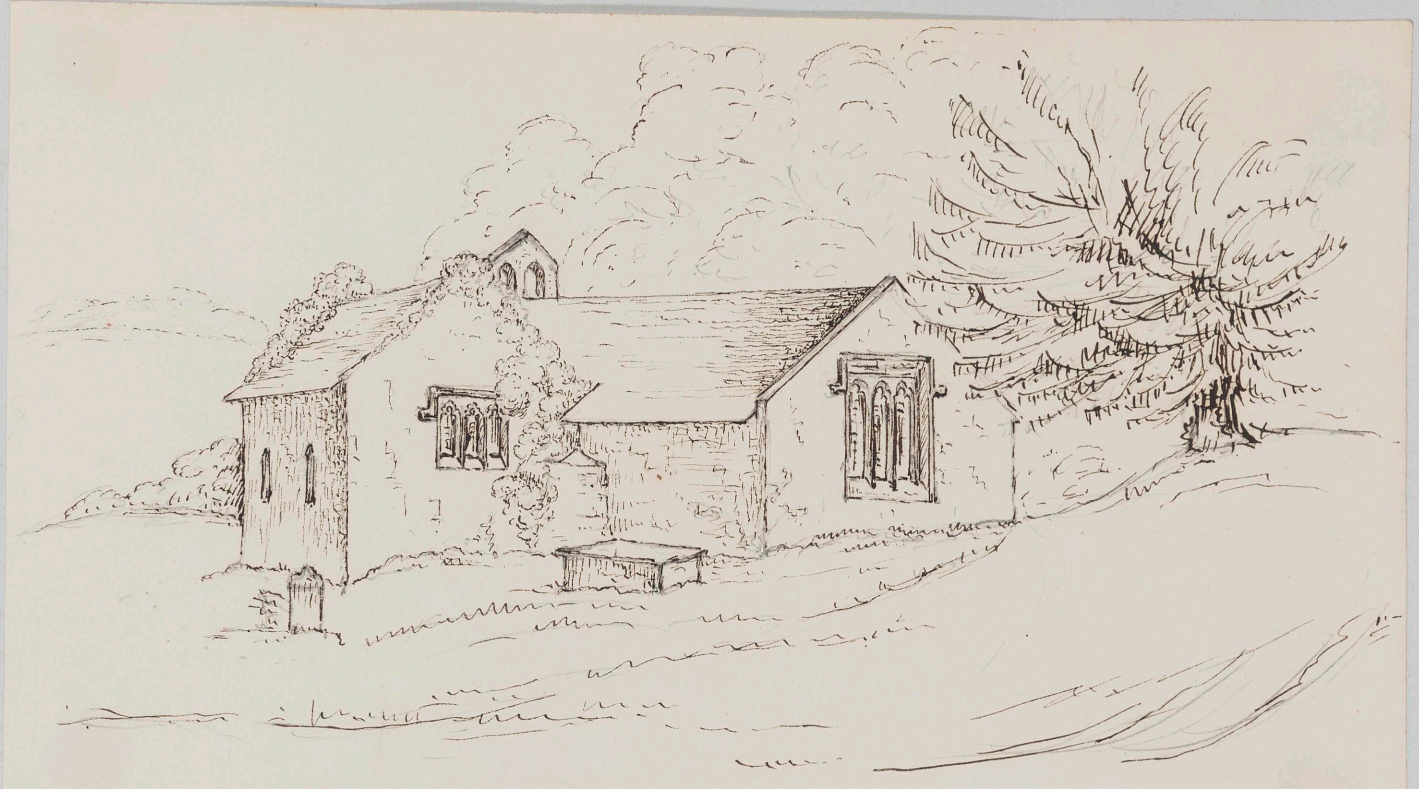
Llandyfeisant Church is very near to Lldeilo and adjoining Lord Dynevor's Park. Roman antiquities have been found here and the church is supposed to occupy the site of a Roman building.

Dynevor or **Dynefwr Castle** near Llandilo stands on a bold precipitous eminence overlooking the river Tywi. The castle has several times been demolished either wholly or in part and afterwards rebuilt. It was formerly one of the principal residences of the Princes of S. Wales. A very small portion of the ruins now remain, but the fine wood which clothes the precipice on which it stands has a beautiful appearance particularly from the mansion of Golden Grove.

July. 1. 1855.

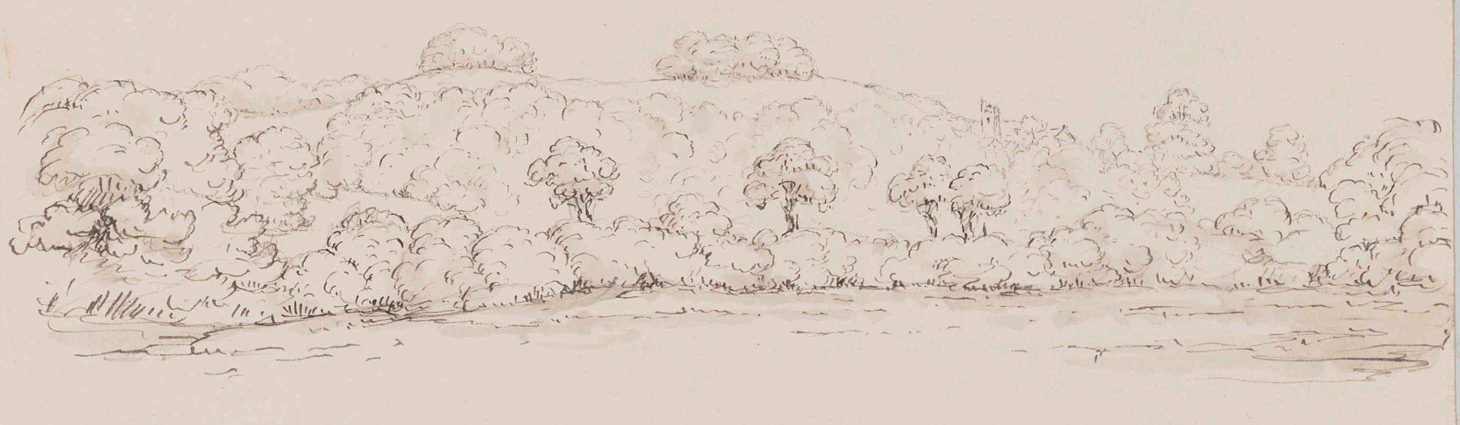
Llandeilo-Fawr. Carmarthenshire – The church with the exception of the tower was pulled down and rebuilt on the same foundation about 5 years since. The nave is separated from the aisles by stone pillars from which spring pointed arches. The whole church is fitted up with low open pews, the greater part of which are free. There is no gallery but a small organ is placed on the ground in the tower opening to the church by an arch. The Font is an octagon supported by clusters of pillars with the capitals much ornamented with foliage. This with the Pulpit which is very plain is of stone & both modern. There is no trace of painted glass in the church. There is a marble mural monument to Cecil Baroness Dynevor March 14. 1793. It consists of a female figure in rather high relief, her hand resting on a burning lamp placed on an altar. There are no other monuments of any interest either as to antiquity or artistic merits. — Outside standing against the tower of the church is a stone with a coat of arms and some inscription. At the four corners of the stone are 1. 5. 8. 0. supposed to be the date (1580). The present road leading from the town to the bridge was cut through the church yard, I am told early in the 18th century. There is a fine Ash tree in the Ch. Yard

June 30 1855.

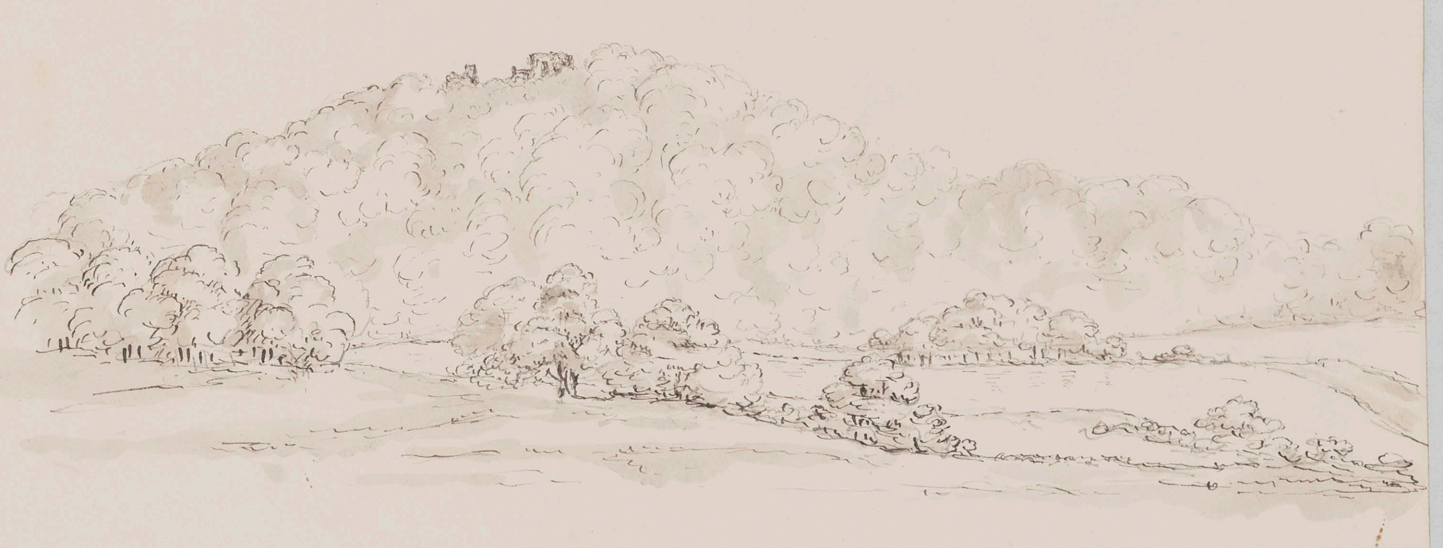


Llandyfeisant Church near Llandeilo-Vawr. S. Wales
Sept. 23. 1843

~~1836~~
Sep 23/43

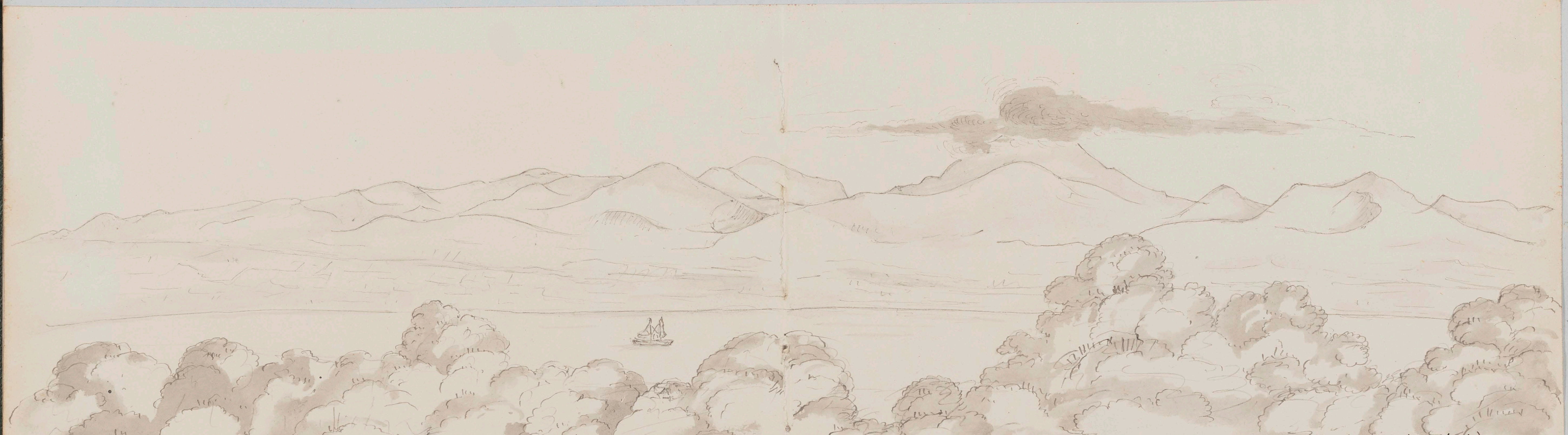


Part of Dynevor Park with Llandilo Church as seen from the road leading from
Llandilo to Golden Grove. July 1. 1855

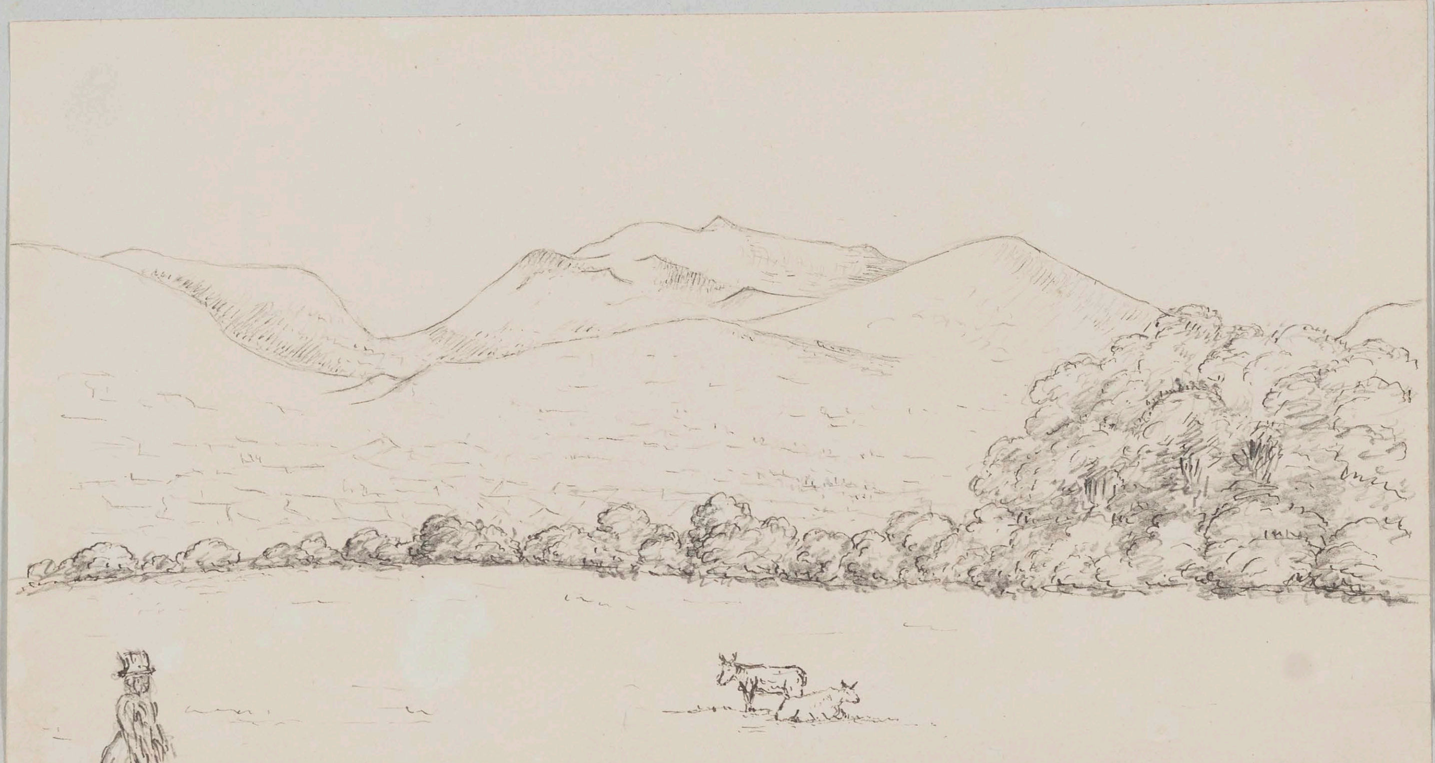


Dinevor Castle with the river Tywi as seen from the road leading
from Llandilo to Golden Grove. July 1. 1855.
A better view may be obtained from Golden Grove Park.

Priestholm, Ynis Seiriol, Glannauch, or Puffin Island is about three quarters of a mile from the eastern point of Anglesea. It is an oval shape, about a mile in length & half in breadth, extremely lofty, & except on the side opposite to the promontary of Penmon, bounded by precipices: & even that is a bold escarpment. Near the centre is an old square tower supposed to have been a portion of a religious house, a subordinate cell to the priory of Penmon. Geraldus relates the following story "There is a small island almost adjoining to Anglesea, which is inhabited by hermits, living by manual labor & serving God. It is remarkable that when by the influence of human passions any discord arises among them, all their provisions are devoured & infected by a species of small mice, with which the island abounds; but when the discord ceases they are no longer molested. This island is called in Welsh Ynis Lenach, or priest's island, because many bodies of saints are deposited there, and no woman is suffered to enter it" - Around the tower is strewed a quantity of stones & rubbish. Prince Owen Gwynedd founder of this monastery & those of Penmon, Holyhead & Bangor, the contemporary of King Arthur, with numbers of others of the great lie buried here, but no sepulchral trophies now remain. "This once celebrated spot is now deserted by man, & only inhabited by a few sheep & a numerous colony of rabbits. During the summer months the place swarms with various birds of passage, cormorants, razor-bills, guillemots, stormy petrels gulls &c but the whole island in the season seems animated with the Puffin Auks or Coulternebs. These birds frequent various parts of the coast of Great Britain & Ireland but nowhere in greater numbers than this, where their flocks for multitude may be compared to swarms of bees." Beauties of England & Wales.

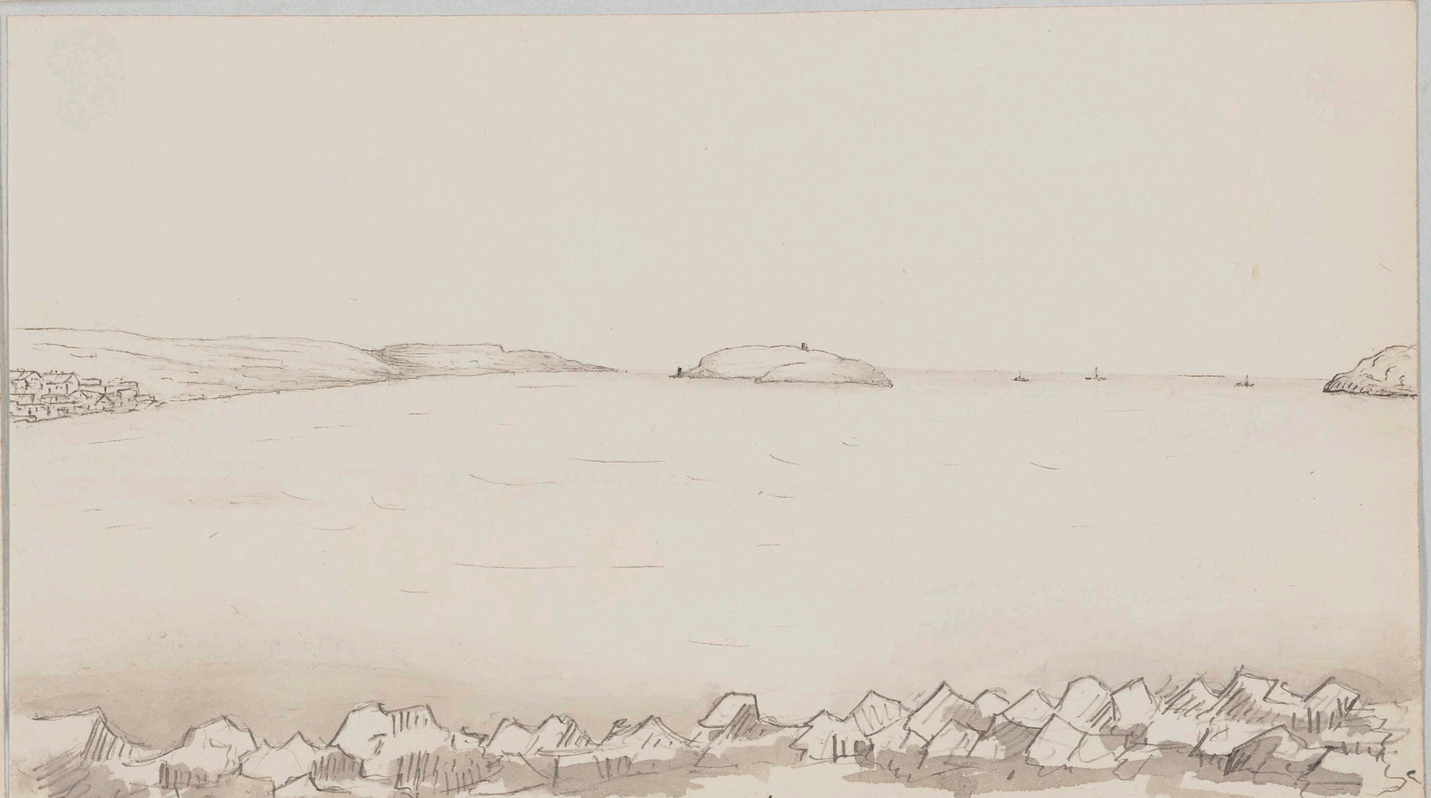


View of the Mountains from a spot called the "Rattery" at Bodorgon Anglesea 1842. (Snouden in the clouds)



Snowdon from the road leading to Bodorgon - Anglesea Sep. 9. 1843

The huge mass which goes by the name of Snowdon is composed of a number of cliffs rising one above another, the highest of which is 3557 feet above the level of the sea. This peak in a clear day can be discerned from the coast of Ireland.. Gazetteer



Puffin Island from near Bangor Sep. 3. 1842.

The **Menai-Bridge** was erected at the expense of Government, in the line of the great Holyhead mailroad, at the rocky point called Ynys-y-Moch or Pig's Island near Bangor Ferry. This noble work is due to Mr Telford under whose superintendence it was commenced in July 1819 and opened in January 1826. - The distance between the piers at the level of the road is 551 feet, the roadway is 102 feet above high water level, & is 28 feet wide, divided with two carriage ways of 12 feet each, with a foot-way between them of 4 feet.

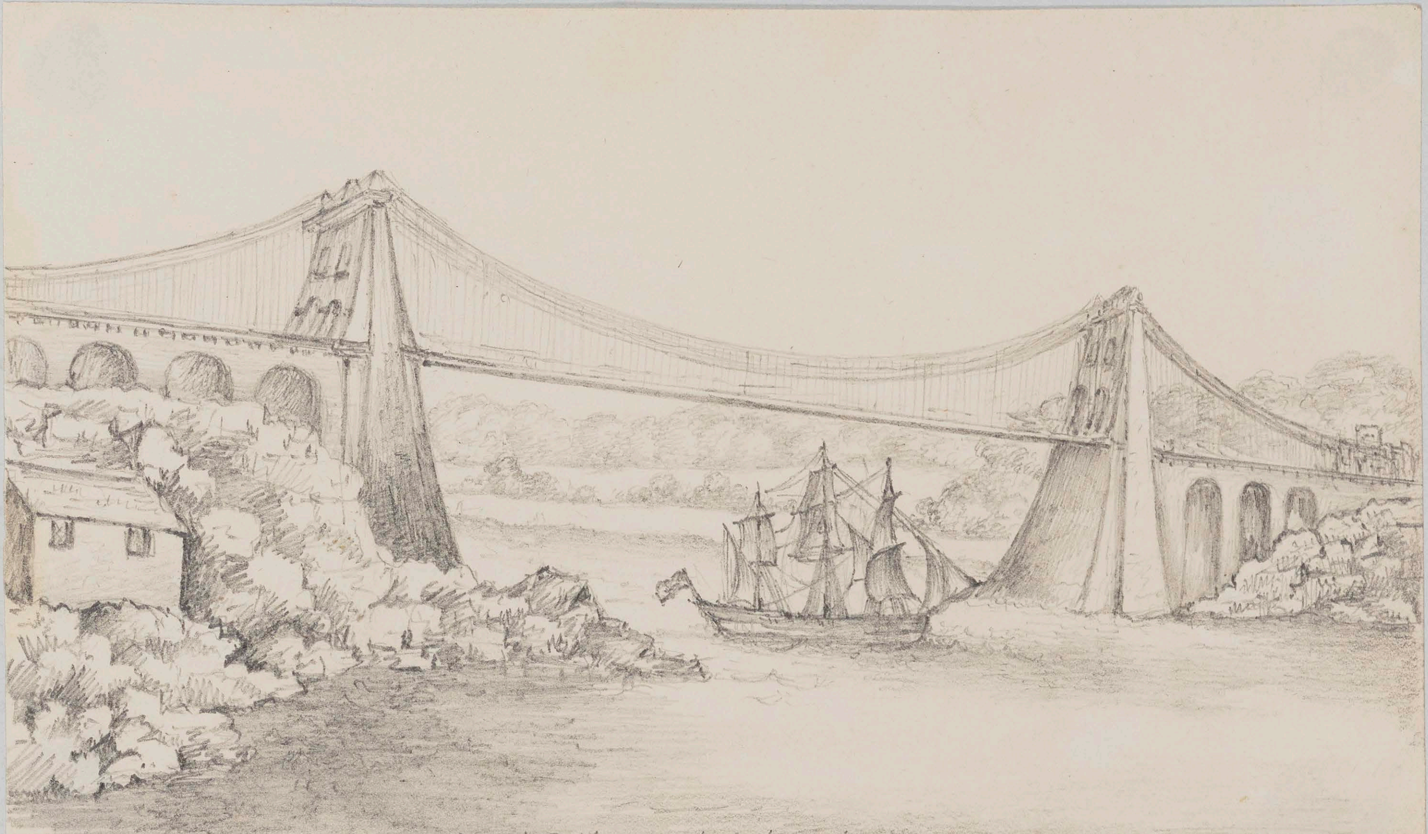
Parliamentary Gazetteer

Carmarthen or Caer Fryddyn is situated on the right bank of the river Towy about 20 miles above its junction with the Bristol Channel. The river is here crossed by a stone bridge of 7 arches with an iron railing on the top. — Carmarthen was a Roman station of considerable importance, and considered the capital of Wales. It was the residence of the Welsh Princes till 1116, when they removed to Dynefawr. The County Gaol is built on the site of the old Castle, of which a very small portion now remains. It was taken by the Parliament forces under General Langhorne and was probably dismantled shortly afterwards and allowed to go to ruin. The situation was on the brow of a lofty eminence rising abruptly from the river & overlooking the bridge.

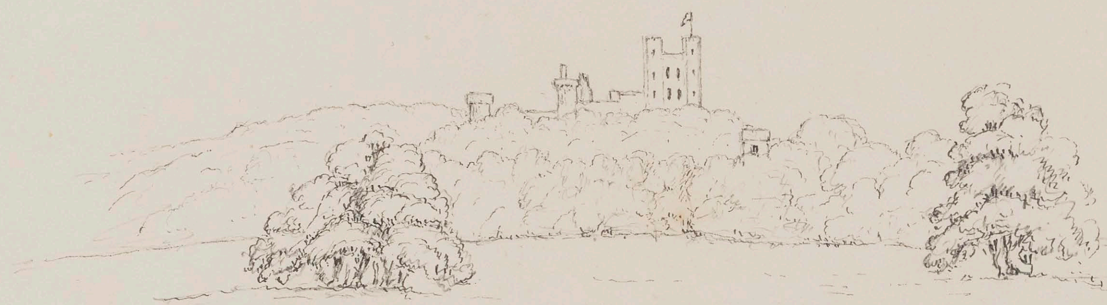
Sir Richard Steel resided ~~here~~ in the neighbourhood during the latter part of his life and is buried in the Church of St. Peter but there is no monumental record of him.

The magician Merlin is said to have been born here abouth the middle of the 5th century. Three miles distant from the town is a spot called Merlin's cave where tradition records the Lady of the Lake entomed the unhappy magician. See an account of him in Beauties of England & Wales p. 357.

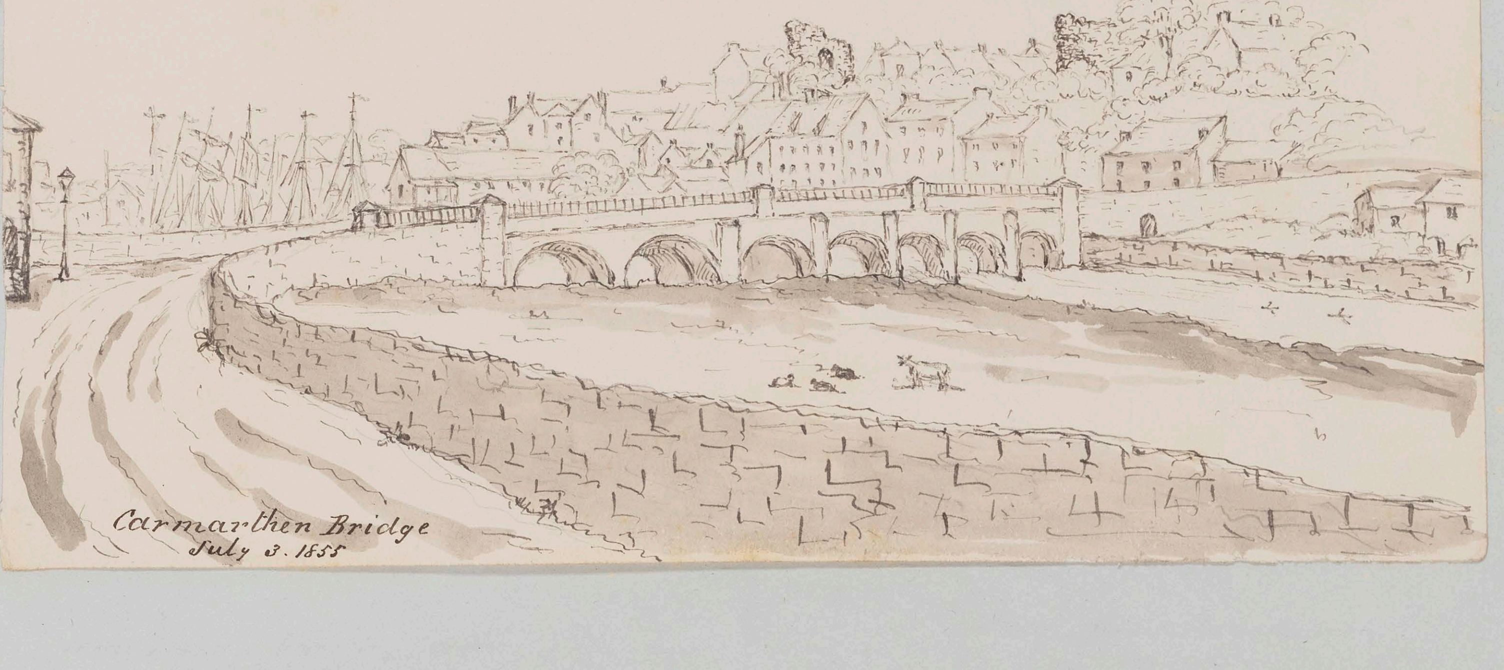
Beaut. of Engl. & Wales. Parliam. Gazeteer & Ster July 3. 1855



Menai Bridge from the Anglesea side 1840.



Penrhyn Castle near Bangor. Sep. 4. 1846



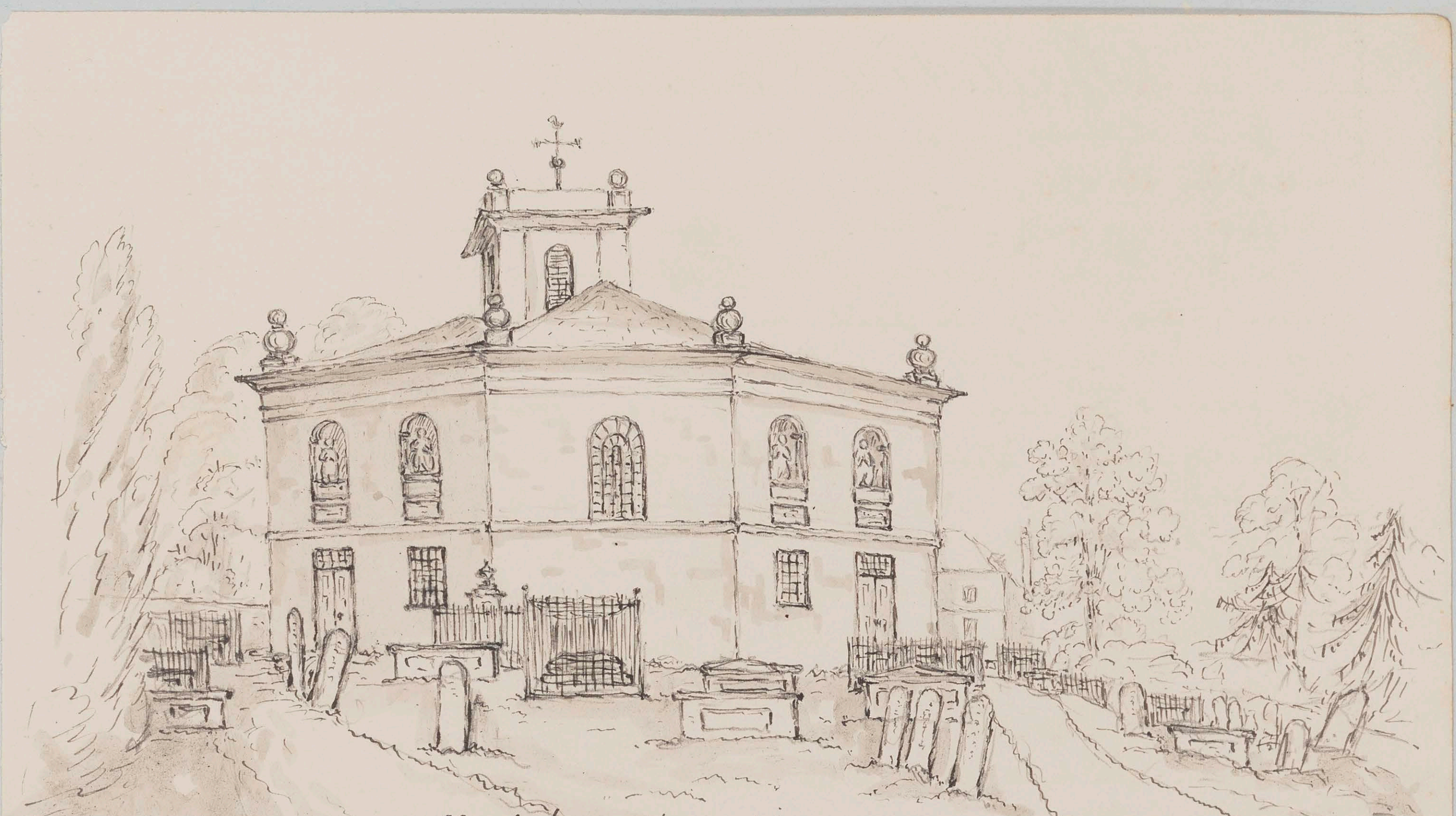
Carmarthen Bridge
July 3. 1855

Madeley - Shropshire. The present Church was built on the site of the old one in the year 1796. It is of veined sandstone and a slated roof. The outer walls form an octagon with a square tower projecting from the north side. The interior of the Church is very neat and in excellent keeping. Over the north gallery are two large paintings on pannel, the one representing "Death" standing on the Globe the right arm resting on a broken column & supporting the head and the left hand holding an arrow with the point on the earth. On the pedestal of the column is inscribed "Lord what is man that thou hast such respect ~~for~~ unto him or the son of man that thou so regardest him - Psalm 144". The other represents "Time" with his scythe and hour glass; the back ground is painted the sea, rocks, a fort &c. These paintings I was told was in the old Church. On the south west and south east walls on the outside are four niches containing kneeling figures with inscriptions but which was too indistinct for me to read. These figures were in the interior of the old church and are records of the family of Brooks, formerly proprietors of this parish. They are of stone and consist of one male in plate armour, one in Aldermanic robes and two female figures. The church yard is large and slopes abruptly from the Church to the east. Amongst the various memorials I had only time to copy the following - Eleanor Whitacre date 1745.

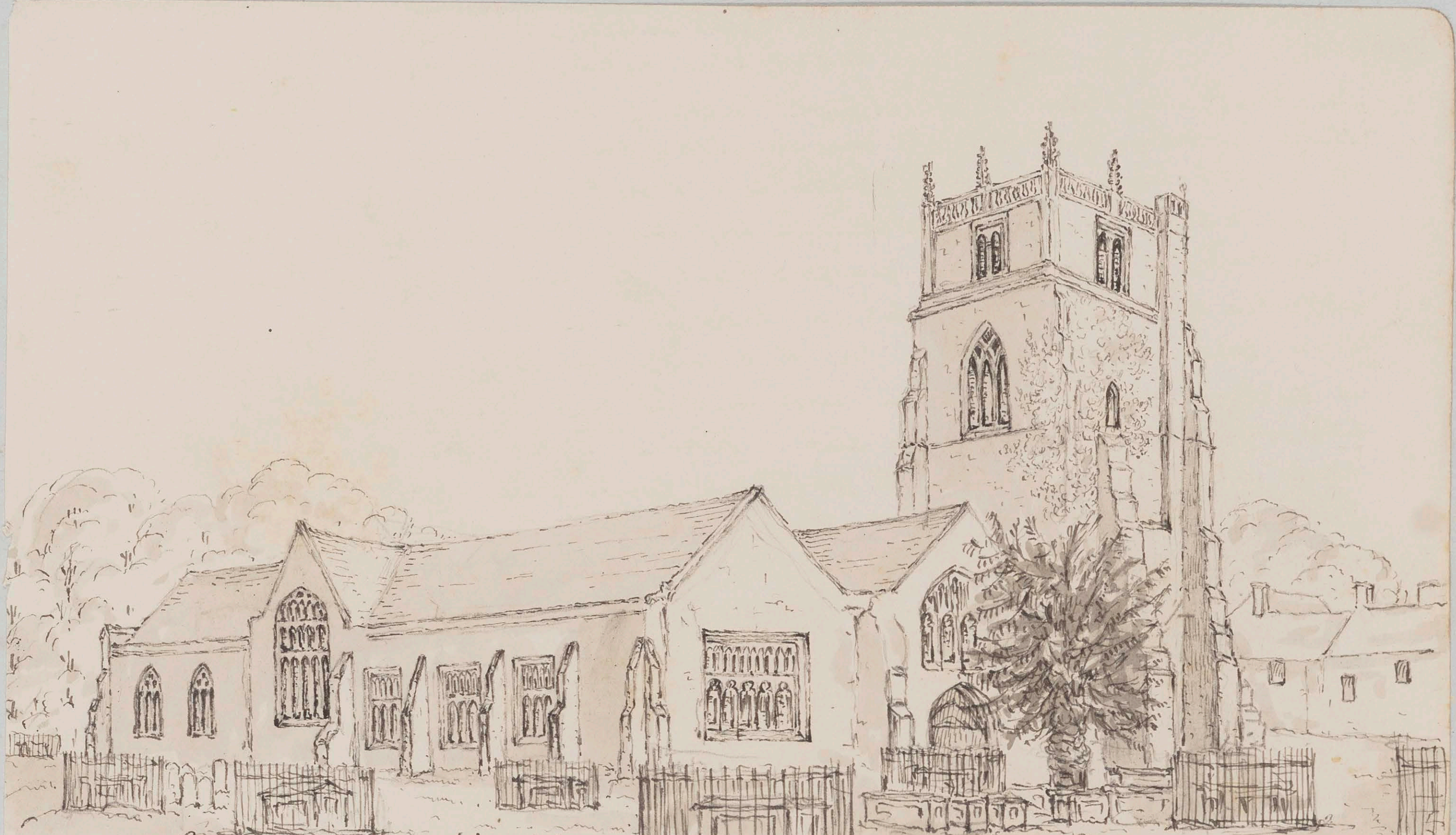
"In peace here lies a kind and loving Mother
Pale Death can hardly find out such another
A happy change I trust in God she's made
And's gone to joys where nothing can invade"

The Reverend John Fletcher was Vicar of Madeley 25 years and they still show the Pulpit stairs as being the identical ones he ascended for so many years although the Pulpit is coeval with the present Church - Mr Fletcher was a native of Switzerland and first entered the army but abandoned it for the Church. He was an ardent Methodest & his life was written by the Revd John Wesley. When he was presented with the living of Madely "some people excused their non-attendance at Church on Sunday mornings on account of their inability to awake early enough to get themselves and their families ready, he took a bell in his hand every Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, & went round the most distant parts of his parish, rousing the lethargic parishioners to their prepairitory duties for divine service" - Beaut. of Engl. & Wale. Fletcher is buried under a plain altar tomb very near the north east corner of the church. With him also is buried his wife and Sarah Lawrance their adopted daughter. The stone is inscribed "Revd John William de la Flechere Vicar of Madely 25 years - born at Nyon in Switzerland 1739 - died here 1785." and a short panegyrick on his numerous virtues - Sep. 3. 1854. V.

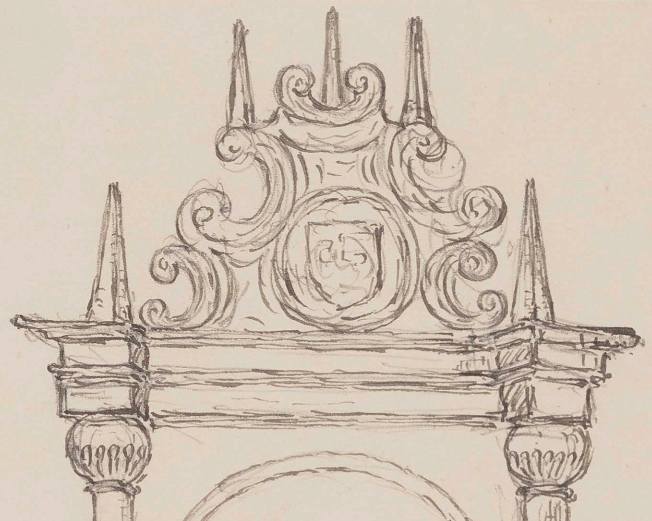
Oswestry Church is a large building of various modifications of the Gothic style from the early English to a much later period. The Font is of stone, octagonal - On one of the pannels is a spread Eagle on another two shields with the date 1662 above them. There is a Monument to Hugh Hale of rather rude workmanship & consists of two kneeling figures almost enveloped in clokes. He was the donor of bread to the poor and 30 loaves are now given away every alternate Sunday - Ster Sep. 1. 1855



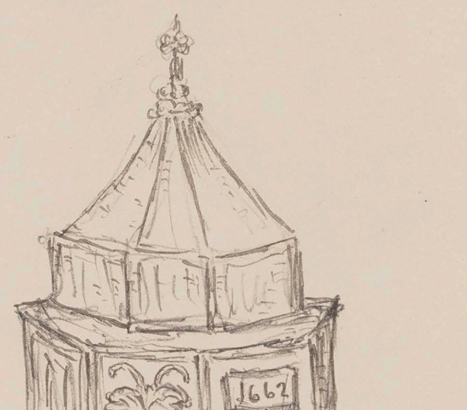
Madeley Shropshire.
Sep. 3. 1854



Oswestry Shropshire Oct. 2. 1854



Monument in Oswestry Church
Hugh Hale 1616.
Sep. 1. 1855.



Font. Oswestry Church
Sep. 1. 1855.

See also p. 244.

Pembroke Castle. The castle was divided into an inner & outer ward: in the former was included the Keep & the state apartments; in the latter the inferior buildings & offices for the use of the garrison, though over, and connected with the principal gateway entered from the town, there were several very handsome apartments; & here old Leland the very best authority as living near the time, & seldom speaking from heresay, says "in the atter ward I saw the châmbre wher King Henry the 7th was borne in knowlege whereof a chymmeny is new made with the armes and badges of King Henri 7th." Yet to that portion of the castle immediately over the Hogan, that honor is generally given, though "I am rather disposed to think that this might have been afterwards fitted up & appropriated to the Countess of Richmond who continued to reside there for some time, as being more cheerful and airy than those she occupied during her accouchment". These apartments whose front is composed of the outer walls of the castle and in which are the principal windows, appear to be of much later architecture than the other part of the building, or to have undergone such a thorough alteration as entirely to have obliterated its ancient style, whatever that might have been. Although this is usually asigned as the birth place of Henry 7., others contend for its having been the chapel but this is not probable as there is a fire place in the centre of each room & they do not lie due east & west. So that it is probable Henry was born over the entrance gate as Leland describes & that these apartments were fitted up for his mother the Countess of Richmond where she resided with him till he was ten years old. The basement story of this suit involves the door that opened into the staircase leading to "the marvellus vault caullid the Hogan"

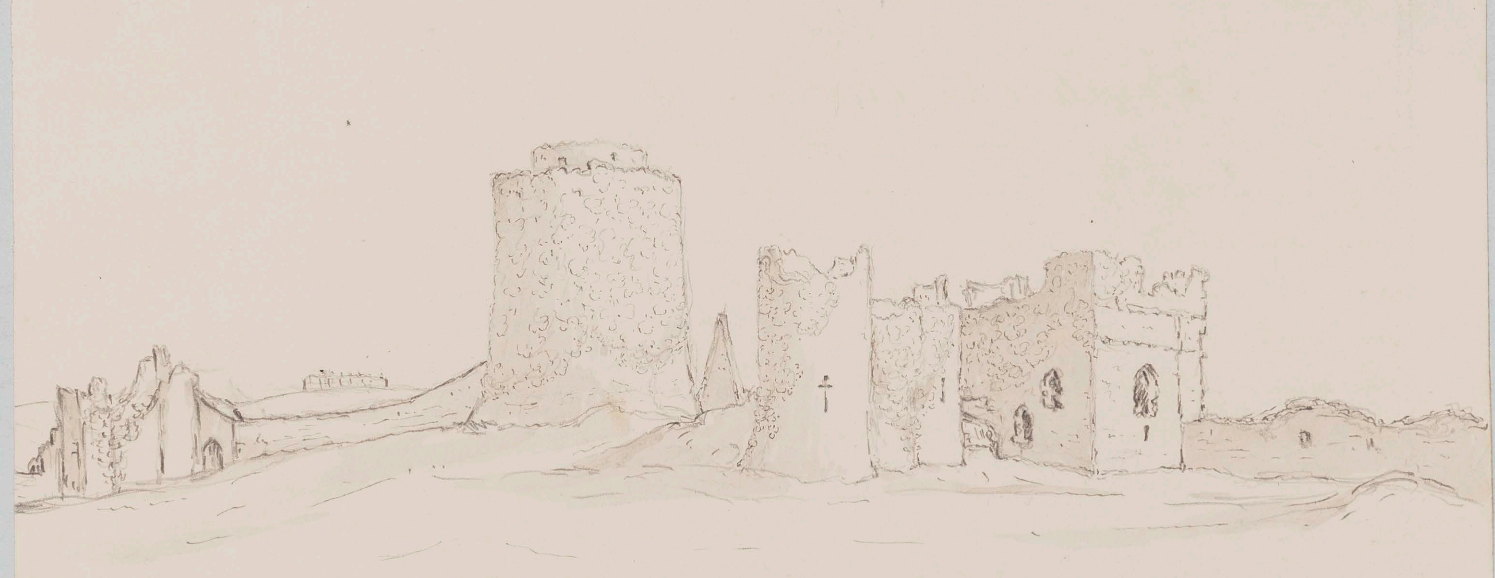
The double tower or Keep is 95 feet high & in girth at the base 163ft 7in. It was divided into four stories, each story lessening very imperceptibly. The walls are 18ft thick at the base 14ft thick at the second story and 12 feet at the top. The roof is of stone & doomed. The two middle stories had handsome fire places, & were lighted by windows elegantly cased with free stone.

The castle stands on a rock about 40 feet high surrounded by water except on the side towards the town and before the use of artillery must have been impregnable. The foundation of the Castle appears to be involved in obscurity but it is probable the present structure is Norman but built on the site of a more ancient & less substantial castle. The town and castle sustained a memorable siege during the civil wars but it was compelled to surrender to Cromwell. The tower on the right of the gateway on entering is rent in the walls from top to bottom but the stone roof still remains entire. It is said Cromwell attempted to blow up this tower as he did the others round the walls but did not succeed.

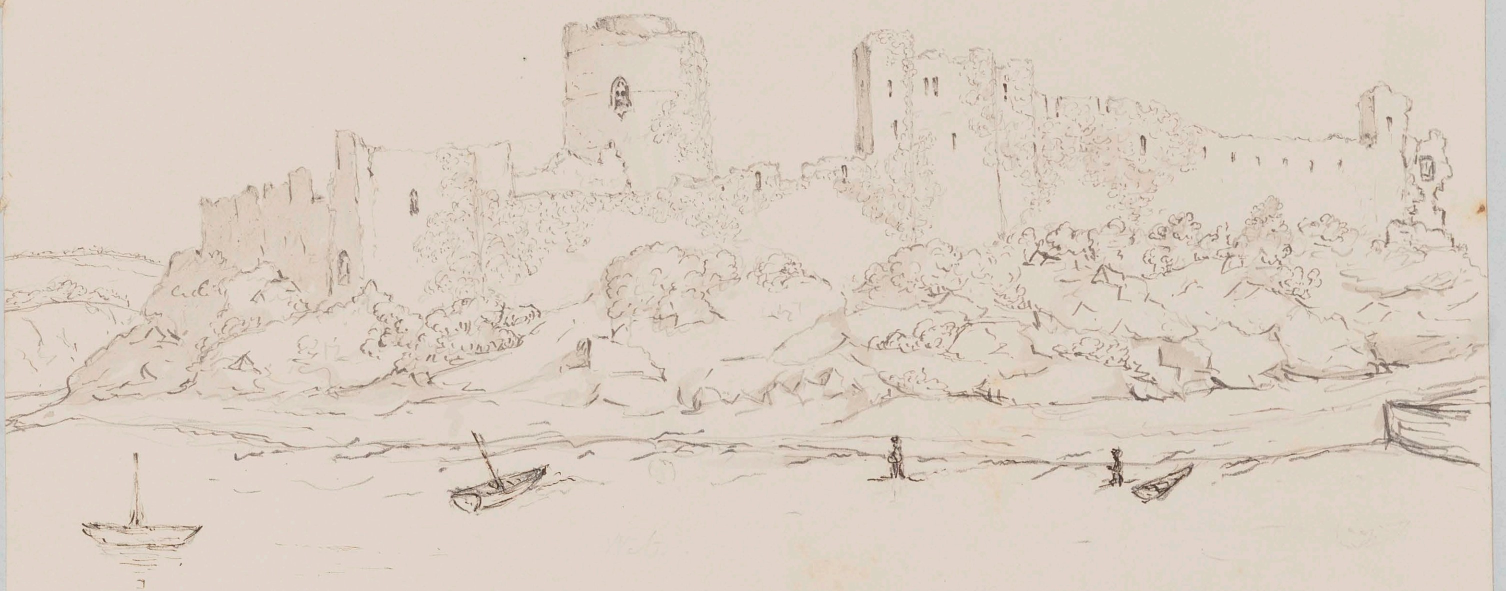
The Ivy throughout the ruins is most abundant and fine. It is as even and close as if it had been kept clipt but I was told this was caused by the action of the wind upon it. Much of it must be of great age from the size of the stems and immense distance some of it runs. The Centranthus ruber is most abundant on the walls of the Castle & Town. Great portion of the walls are still to be seen on the north & south of the town.

Compiled chiefly from Fenton's Tour in Pembrokeshire.

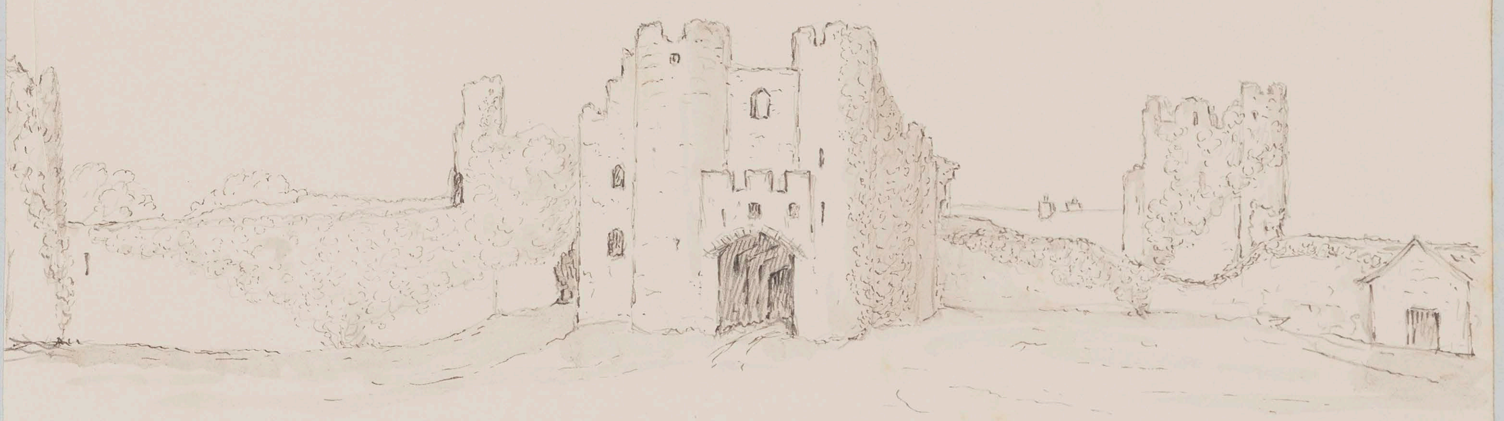
Visited Aug. 25. 1853.



Pembroke Castle as seen on entering through the Gateway Aug. 26 1853



Pembroke Castle as seen from the opposite side of the water at Monkton - Aug. 26. 1853.



Entrance to Pembroke Castle as seen within the walls - Aug. 26. 1853.

See also p. 249.

St. Nicholas or Monkton Priory Church. Pembroke.

"The Priory Church taking in the unroofed old chancel, or Virgin's Chapel, making nearly half of the building was of great length, & is a mixture of the Saxon and pointed order. The nave is vaulted with stone. The pointed arch that led to the unroofed part must have been stopped for some centuries, as it incorporates a monumental recess neatly wrought to which were formerly affixed brasses of figures and coats of arms, but long since stripped off, now forming the back of the communion table. The modern Font is placed on the fragment of a beautiful clustered column, such as does not occur any where in the present edifice, so that there is reason to suppose the ancient church, which appears to have been enriched with ornaments now not existing has undergone much change." Amongst the monuments existing are some of the Owens of Orelton & Meyricks of Bush.

Font – the sketch see p. 224.

"In the unroofed chapel there are four handsome windows on the south side & one in the east end. On each side there is a canopied recess as for a recumbent figure, but now untenanted; & on the right hand of the altar stone stalls of neat workmanship for two officiating priests. Parallel to this on the north side is a building of similar dimensions, separated by an open passage."

"The prior's mansion, a little to the west of the cemetery, now converted into a farm house is of a singular form, uniting the architecture of various fashions and ages. It is ascended by a flight of steps, at the foot of which on each side are remains of very curious pillars. The basement is all vaulted; and the outbuildings together with the walls that enclosed the whole, give us an idea of the Prior's great state" Fenton's Tour in Pembrokeshire p. 374.

On the left of the arch described above (see opposite sketch) is a large marble monument supporting a kneeling female, to the memory of Sir Hugh Owen who died in 1786 & near it are two others of the Owen family. On the right of the arch partly hid with pews is a stone tomb covered with a black marble slab. On the front of the tomb in high relief are 8 kneeling figures in stone, and over the tomb but let into the wall is a black marble tablet in an ornamental frame of white marble & supporting a shield emblazoned with the Meyrick Arms. The inscription is to the memory of Sir Francis Meyrick – the date 1603. – On the floor of the Church are some faint traces of the ancient painted tiles

July 8. 1854. v.

St. Michael's Church is near the east end of the town of Pembroke and I was informed, rebuilt about 20 years since. The old church is described by Fenton as "bearing marks of great antiquity, of Norman architecture, cruciform with a stunted tower, the area of which opens by four arches into the nave, the chancel & the transepts, than which nothing can be ruder or more simple, having no tendency to ornament of any kind a circumstance to be wondered at in a town once the chief residence of the Earl of Pembroke, & the capital of the Palatinate, and particularly when the castle and the town walls furnish specimens of superior masonry and this east church may be safely pronounced coeval with the earliest buildings of the place."

The present church is one of the most common place description consisting of one open space without pillars or the slightest approach to ornament either inside or out. The vestry room is a part of the old church and against its walls are four tablets removed from other parts of the old building but they are not interesting.

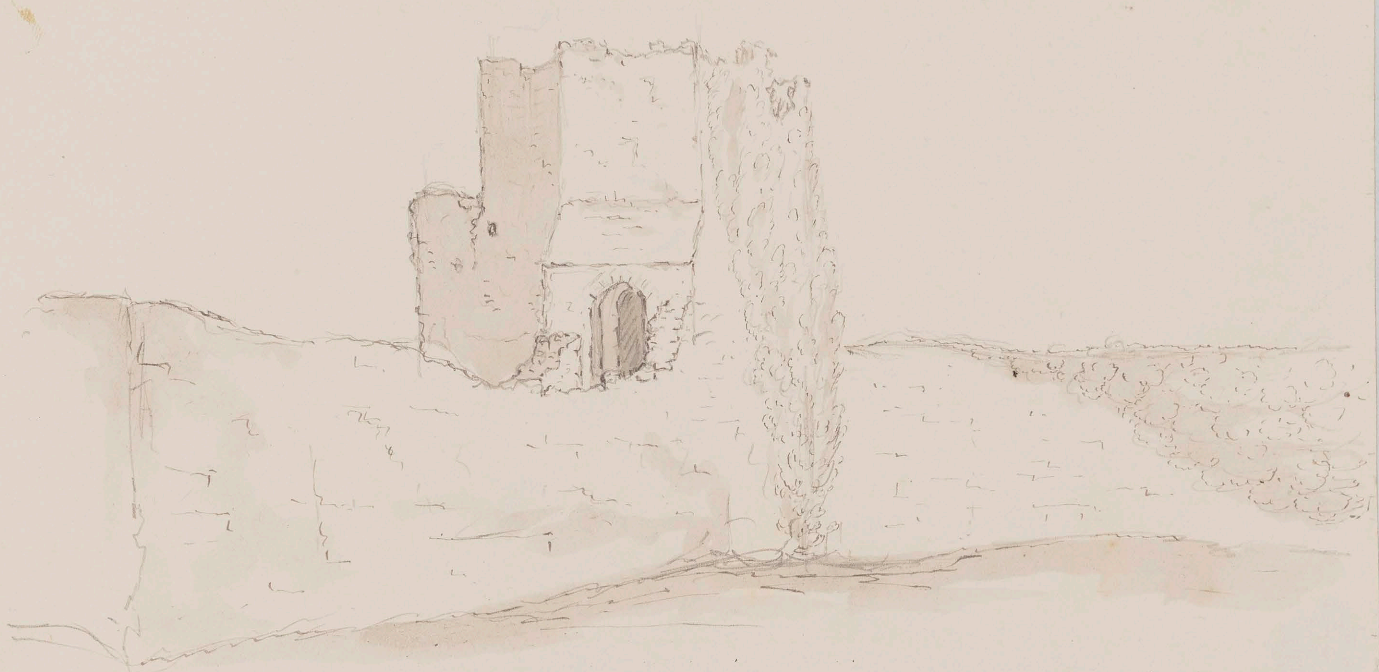
In the church yard many Cypress, Roses, Forget-me-not and other flowers are planted on the graves but the whole ground is kept in a most slovenly state. Of the inscriptions in the church yard I had only time to copy the following but there were many others of the same kind

Augt. 26. 1853.

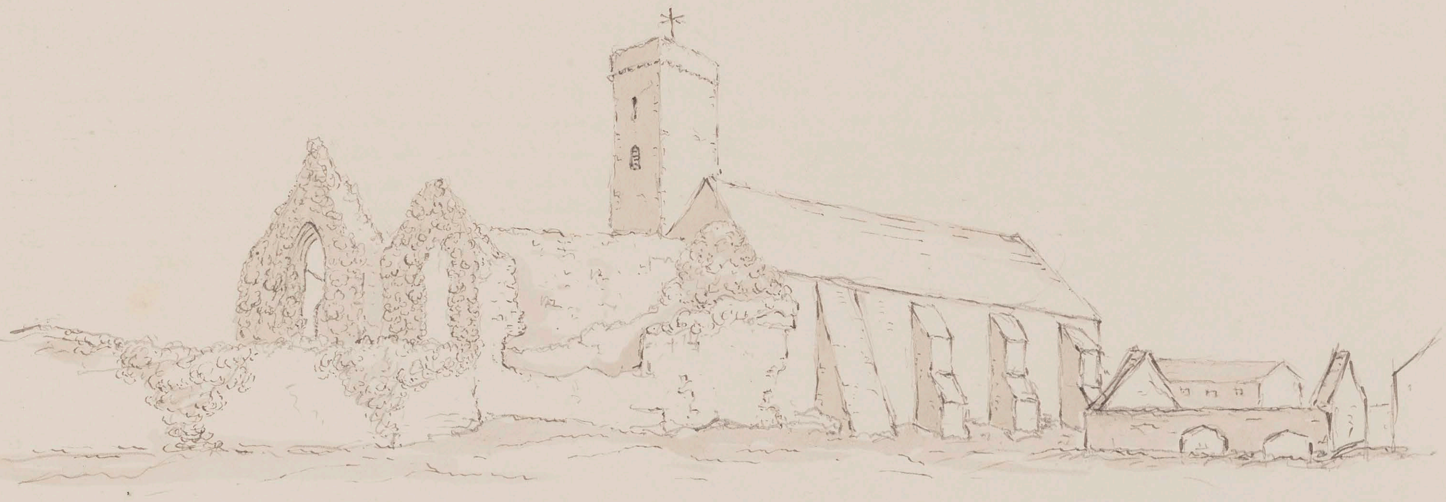
John Hughes 1844
Affliction sore long time i Bore
physicians wear all in vain till
Death gave ease when god did please
And released me of my pain.

Richard Mallard 1851 Aged 30
and Ellen Richards his niece 1851 aged 8 years.
The winter of trouble is past
The storm of affliction are o'er
Their struggle is ended at last
And sorrow and death are no more
T. Colley

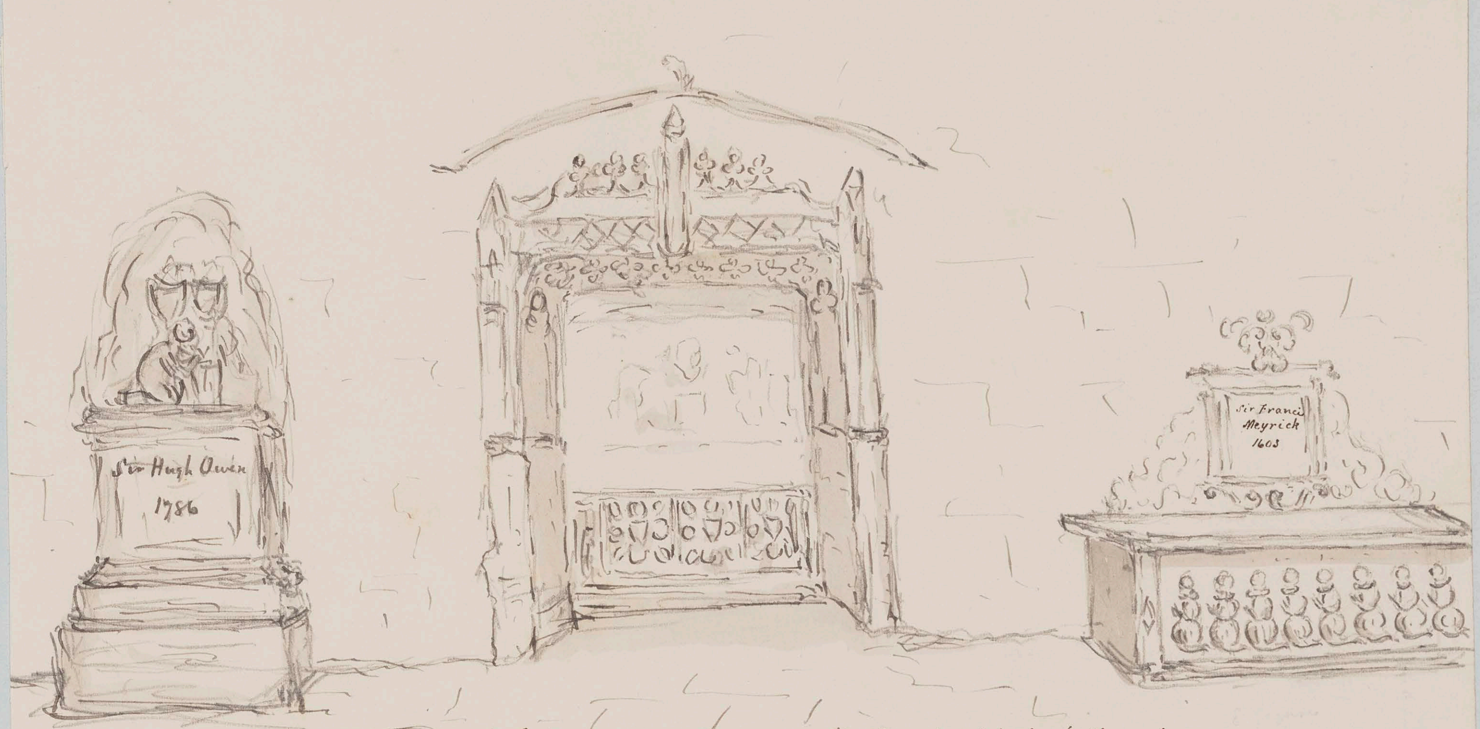
St. Mary's Church is near the centre of the Town.



One of the Towers on the walls of Pembroke Castle as seen from the enclosure. Aug. 26. 1853.



St. Nicholas or Monkton Priory Church. Pembroke. Aug. 26 1853.



Sir Hugh Owen
1786
Sir Francis Meyrick
1603

Monumental Recess & Monuments in St. Nicholas's Church
Pembroke, at the east end of the remaining part of the building. July 8. 1854

Tutbury - Staffordshire. 5 miles north-west by north of Burton upon Trent on the banks of the Dove

Castle

The Castle is said to have been founded in the early part of the Saxon era. The last Saxon who held Tutbury was Hugh de Albrincis, but he was dispossessed by the Norman Conqueror, who gave it to Henry de Ferrers who rebuilt the castle upon a larger scale. In this family it remained till Robert de Ferrars, the rebel Earl of Derby, forfeited it in 1250 to Henry 3d who bestowed it upon his second son Edmund ~~Duke~~ Earl of Lancaster. In 1332 it once more reverted to the crown in consequence of the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster against Edward 2d. The Castle having gone much to decay was rebuilt upon the ancient site in 1350 by John of Gaunt, the first Duke of Lancaster and the fourth son of Edward 3d. It now became the scene of much festivity and splendour, and the number of minstrels who crowded to it was so great that, as an expedient for preserving order amongst them, the celebrated John of Gaunt appointed a chief minstrel, with the title of King, and inferior officers under him to assist in the execution of the laws, which the whimsical Duke embodied in a charter, granted to the 'King of the Minstrels' in 1381. A full account of it see in the Beauties of England & Wales p764 & also the inhuman sport called the 'Tutbury bull-ringing' in which a Bull with his horns, ears & tail cut off, his body besmeared over with soap & his nostrils blown full of pepper was turned loose for the minstrels to catch. After several centuries the pursuit of the Bull which had been confined to the minstrels, became general amongst the inhabitants of the district & it often ended in quarrels & bloodshed. The last ~~bulling~~ bull-running took place in 1778 - On the demise of John of Gaunt all his possessions became vested in the throne in the person of his son afterwards Henry 4th & the Castle of Tutbury has since remained to the crown. It is now leased to Lord Vernon who has erected some years since the round tower on the mound in the Castle yard to appear as part of the ruins. There is also a modern house built in the ruins. The Castle hill commands an extensive & picturesque view of Needwood Forest on the south, & of Dovedale & Derbyshire on the north. The Castle occupies about 3 acres situated upon a lofty conical mount & was encompassed by a broad deep ditch & strong embattled wall. The ancient gateway is tolerably entire. Under the tower marked B. is a vault which has probably been ~~made~~ used as a dungeon. The portion of the ruins at A. appear to have been some of the principal apartments. The lower has been arched and in the upper is the remains of a large fire place. The sketch C. is this apartment but it does not take in the fire place. The portion of the ruins at D. is very similar in every respect but on a smaller scale.

John of Gaunt rebuilds it. 1350.

Tutbury bull-ringing

The last Bull running was in 1778 in 1778

Castle leased to Lord Vernon.

Queen of Scotts a prisoner here

In October 1568 Mary Queen of Scotts was removed hither & committed to the custody of the Earl of Shrewsbury - In November 1569 she was conveyed to Coventry (Parliamentary Gazetteer says Sheffield) In March 1585 she was taken back to Tutbury where she remaind in 1586 when she was removed to Chartley, & from thence in 1587 to Fotheringhay where she was beheaded on Feb 8. in the same year.

James 1st visits it

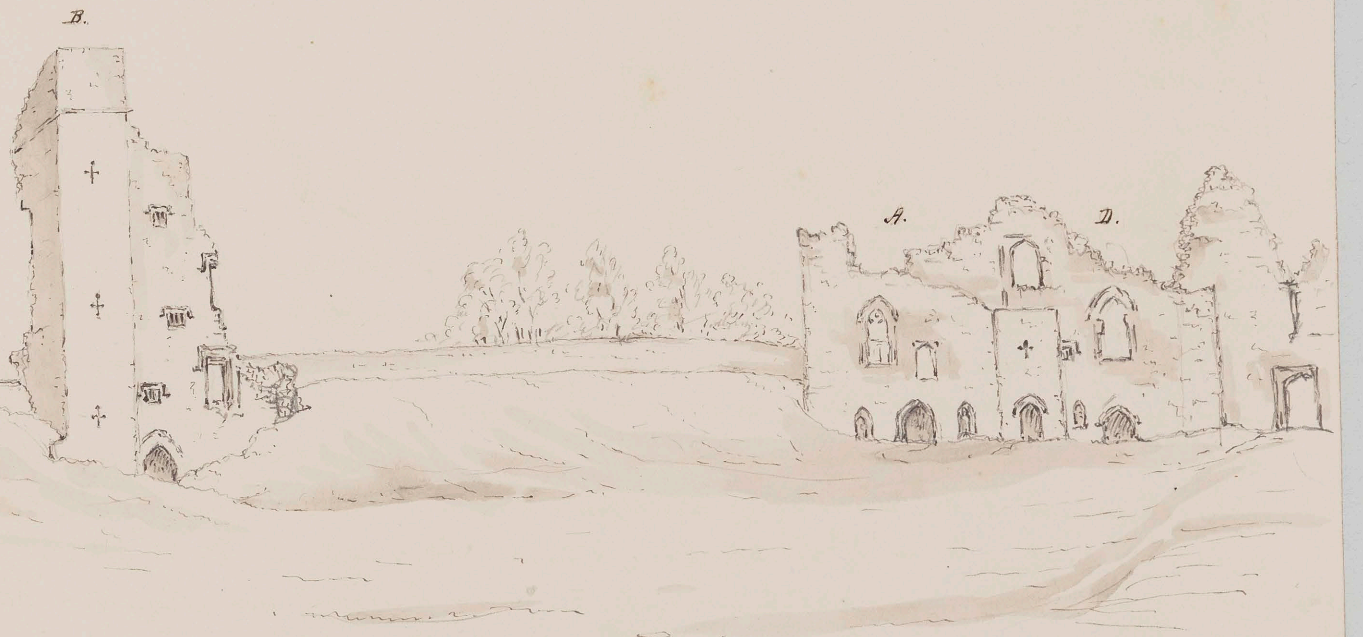
James 1st paid a visit to this celebrated residence of the house of Lancaster, during his memorable tour through England. "Instead of the sighs of a distressed Queen his mother the walls now ~~[illegible]~~ re-echoed the joyful acclamations of loyalty

Charles 1st here in 1643.
Castle surrendered to the Parliament in 1648

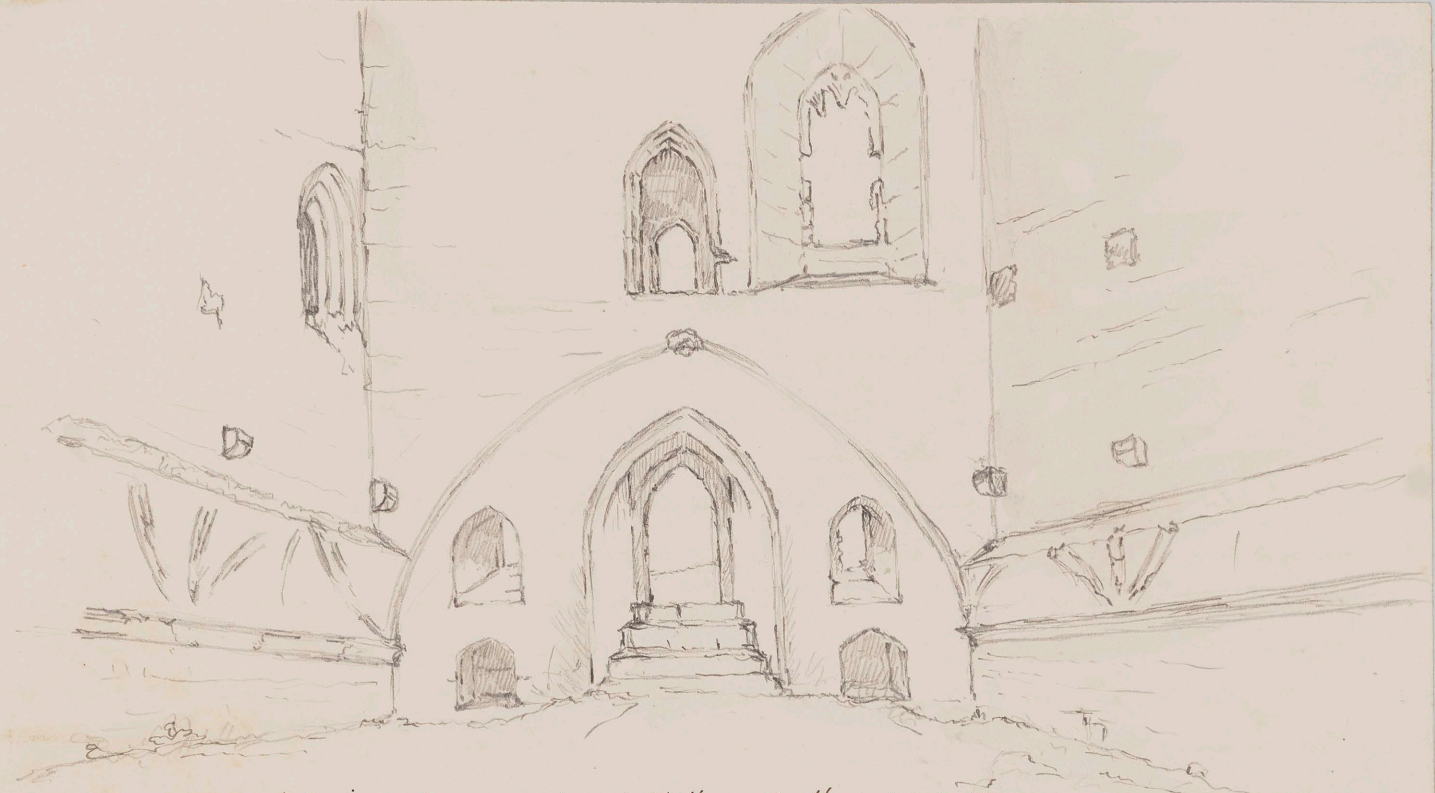
In the civil wars of the 17th century, the castle was garrisoned for Charles 1st who spent a fortnight here in 1643; but after a long siege it surrendered to the parliamentarians under Col. Brereton in 1648 & was soon after dismantled.

Ann Moor the fasting woman.

Ann Moore 'the fasting woman of Tutbury' who pretended to have lived without eating or drinking from 1807 to 1813, & who carried on her deception with extraordinary success for a period of nearly 6 years was a native of Tutbury. See a full account of her in Beaut. of Engl. & Wales -

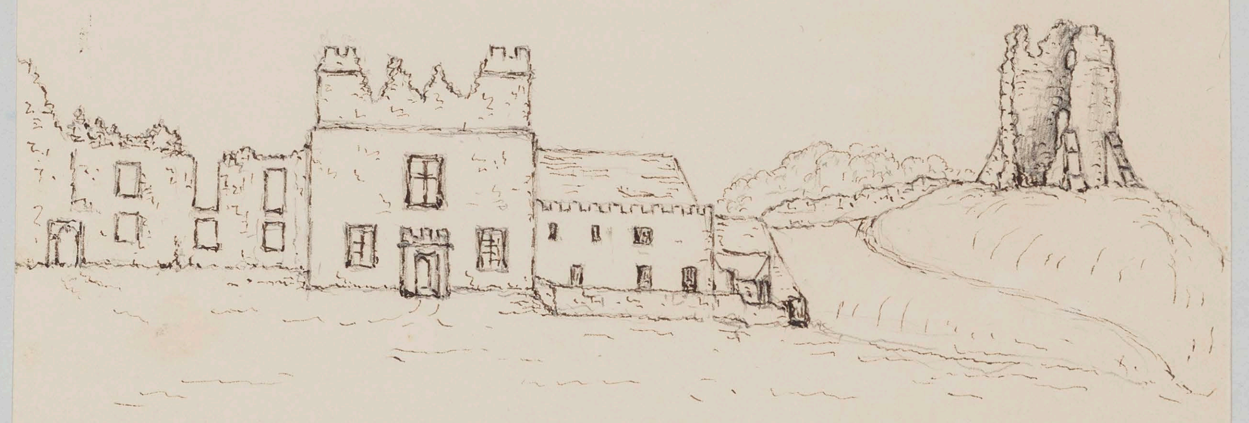


Tutbury Castle. Staffordshire. Sep. 11. 1853

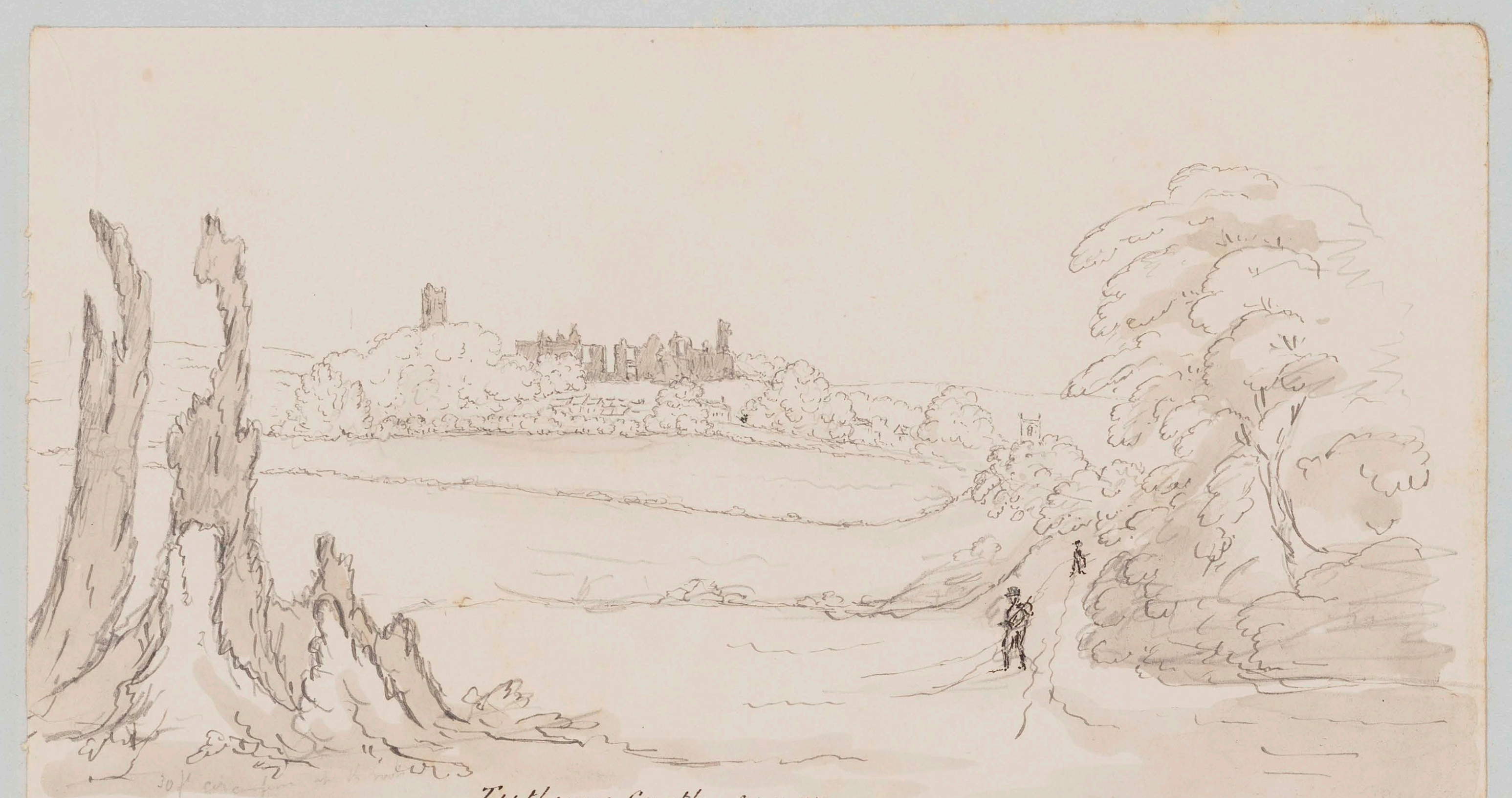


Interior of an apartment, Tutbury Castle. Sep. 11. 1853

C.



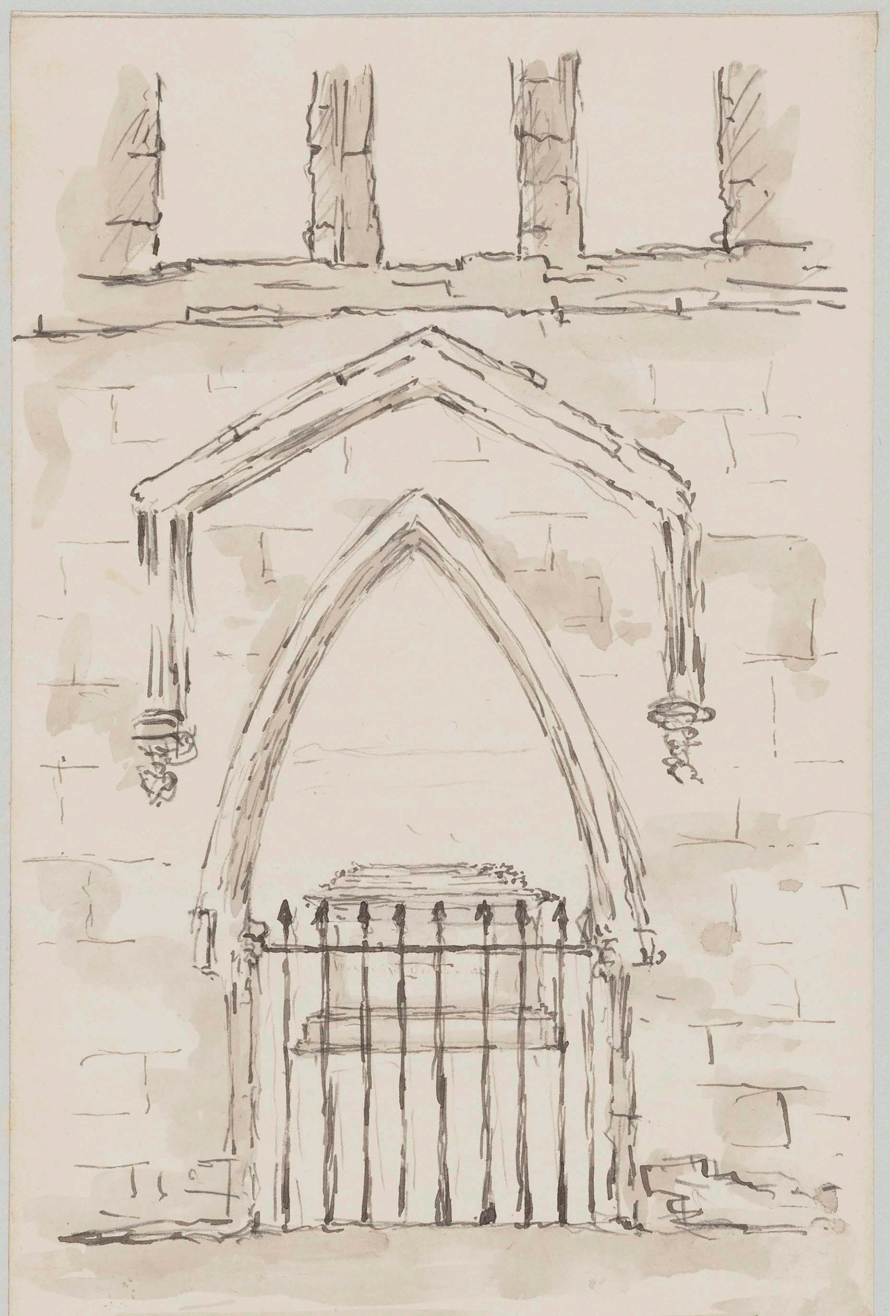
Tutbury Castle.
The round tower on the mount built by Lord Vernon to represent a ruin
and the modern inhabited house within the Castle walls.



Tutbury Castle. Sep. 11. 1853.

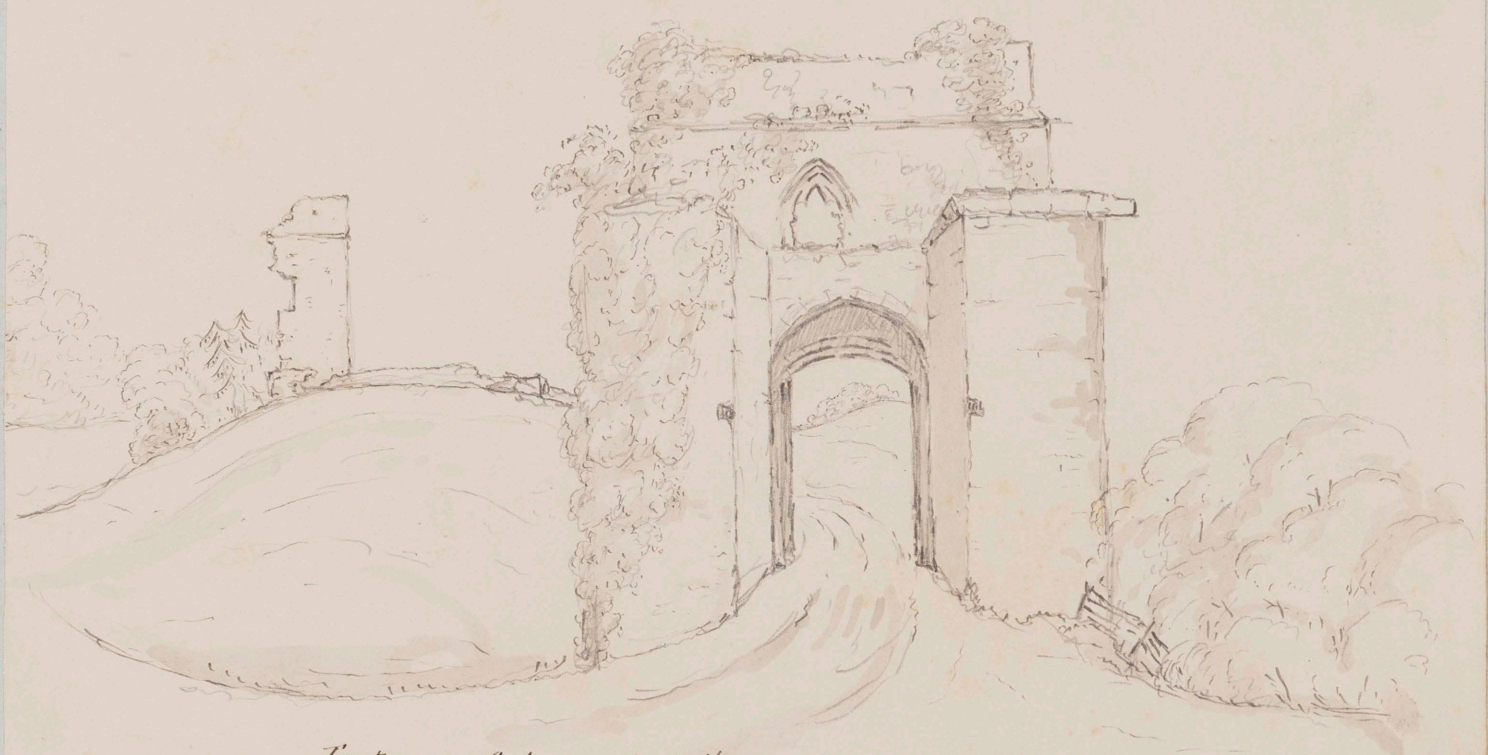
From the remains of the large tree which is said to & have formerly been the centre of the Market Place.

This was a large Tree about 30ft in circumference at the base standing on a waste piece of ground, the favorite resort of Gypsies
and in the year accidentally burnt down by them.

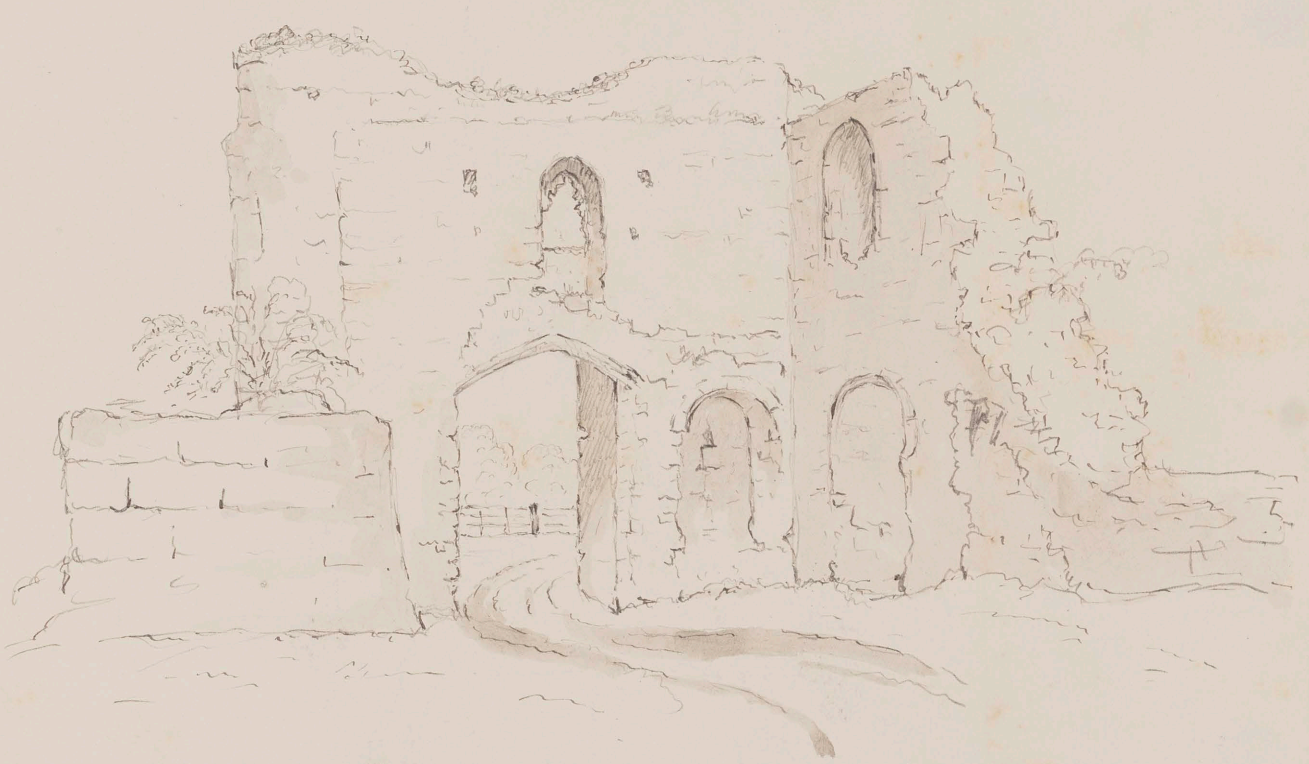


Tomb of William Etty Royal Academician - Sketch from the Museum Gardens York. 1859.

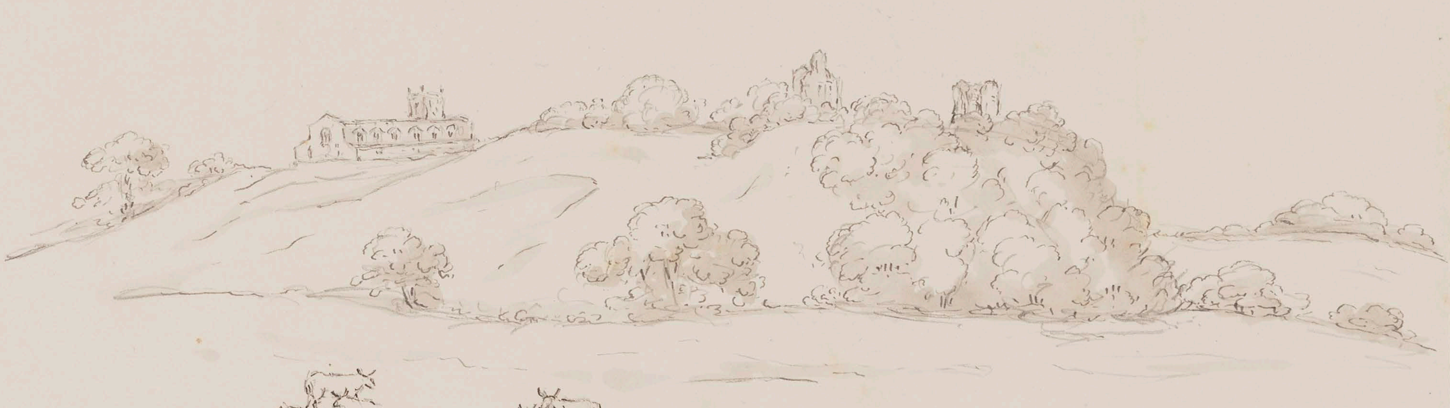
William Etty Royal Academician



Entrance Gate way to Tutbury Castle. Sep. 11. 1853.



Gateway. Tutbury Castle. Staffordshire. From within the walls.
Sep. 11. 1853.



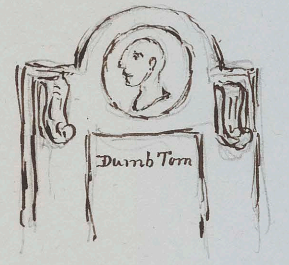
Tutbury Church & Castle from the Railway Station. Sep. 11. 1853.

Tutbury Church situated on the declivity of the hill near to the Castle is a part of the old Priory Church, which Priory is said to have been founded and dedicated to the Virgin Mary by Henry de Ferrars about 1080. The Church now is a large one consisting of a square embattled tower the nave and two side aisles separated by massive pillars supporting circular arches. The interior is without ornament or monument of any interest. The principal entrance at the west end is finely decorated with beautiful specimens of Norman sculpture. — No vestige of the ancient Priory now remains except this church, & "we know little more concerning its structure, or interior decorations, except that it was of large extent, and contained a very splendid antique monument to the memory of its original founder". Beauti. of Engl. & Wales.

There is no Organ in the present building but the singing was very good accompanied by a Bass Viol, Violin &c. The Jubilate & Te Deum very well chanted. — Sept 11. 1853.

Burton-on-Trent Staffordshire. The Church was built in 1720 on the site of the old one dedicated to St. Modwena & which had been greatly dilapidated during the Civil war. The present building is a spacious edifice built with stone and having corner dressings. The Church Yard extends to the edge of the river Trent, on the banks of which is a gravel walk and a very fine Weeping Willow with its branches dipping into the water.

Near to the Willow is a grave stone with the following inscription and a medallion with the likeness of the deceased. — "This stone was erected
"by subscription to the memory of Thomas Stokes an eccentric but much
"respected Deaf and Dumb man better known by the name of "Dumb Tom"
"who departed this life Feby. 25. 1837 aged 54 years



"What man can pause & charge this sensless dust
With fraud ~~or~~ subtilty or aught unjust?
How few can concienciously declare
Their acts have been as honorably fair?
No gilded bait no heart ensnaring meed
Could bribe poor Stokes to one dishonest deed
Firm in attachment to his friends most true
Though Deaf & Dumb he was excelled by few
Go ye by nature formed without defect
And copy Tom and gain as much respect

The site of Burton Abbey is on the south side of the Church. It was founded by Wulfric Earl of Mercia about the year 1004 for Monks of the order of St. Benedict. The buildings are said to have been very extensive and superb. A considerable portion of the great wall which enclosed the grounds on the south and west is still standing & the small remains of the Porters Lodge in Lichfield Street may still be seen now as a Smithy. There are also some traces of the Abbey buildings in what is now called the Manor house and grounds attached to the Church Yard. Sept. 9. 1854. v.

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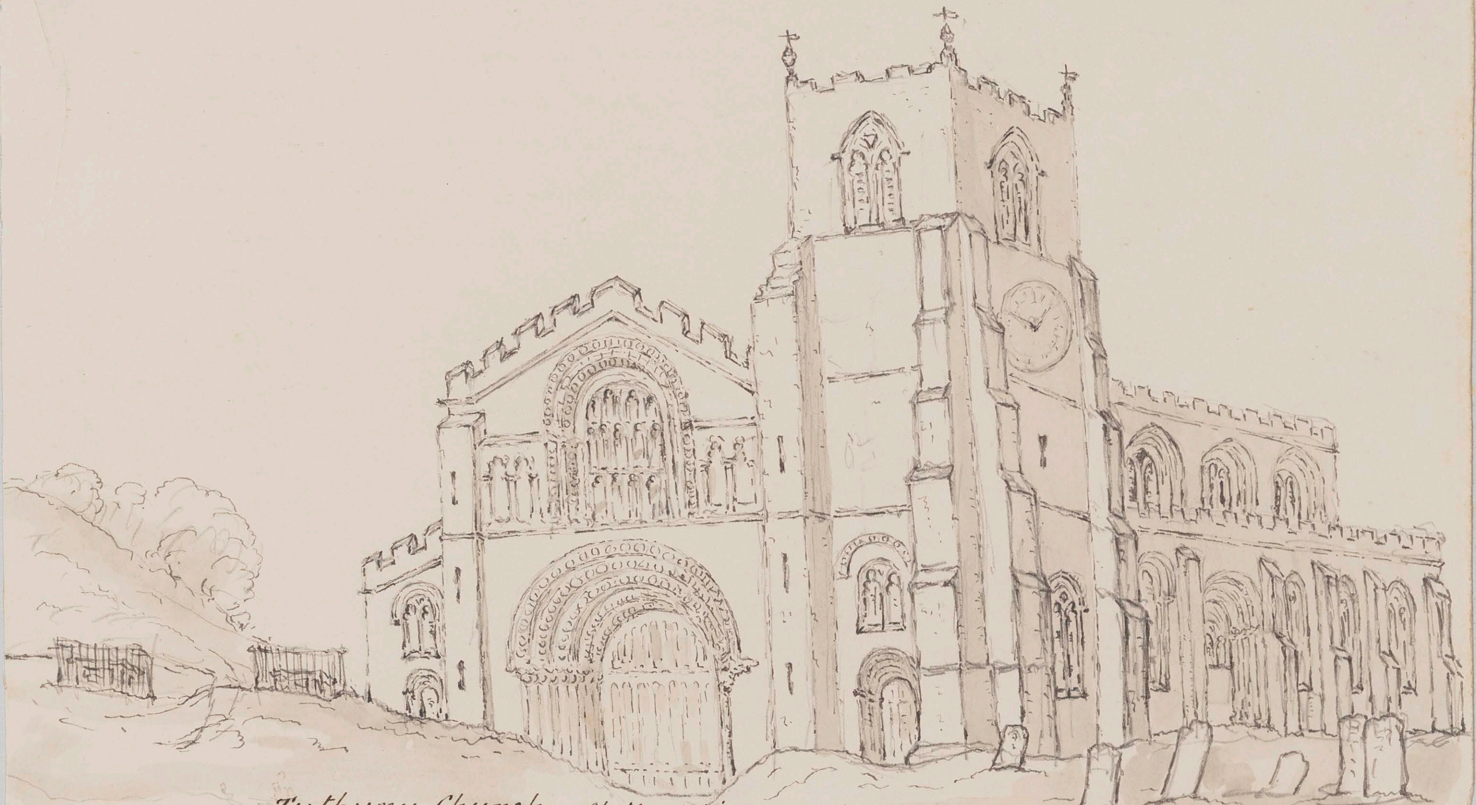
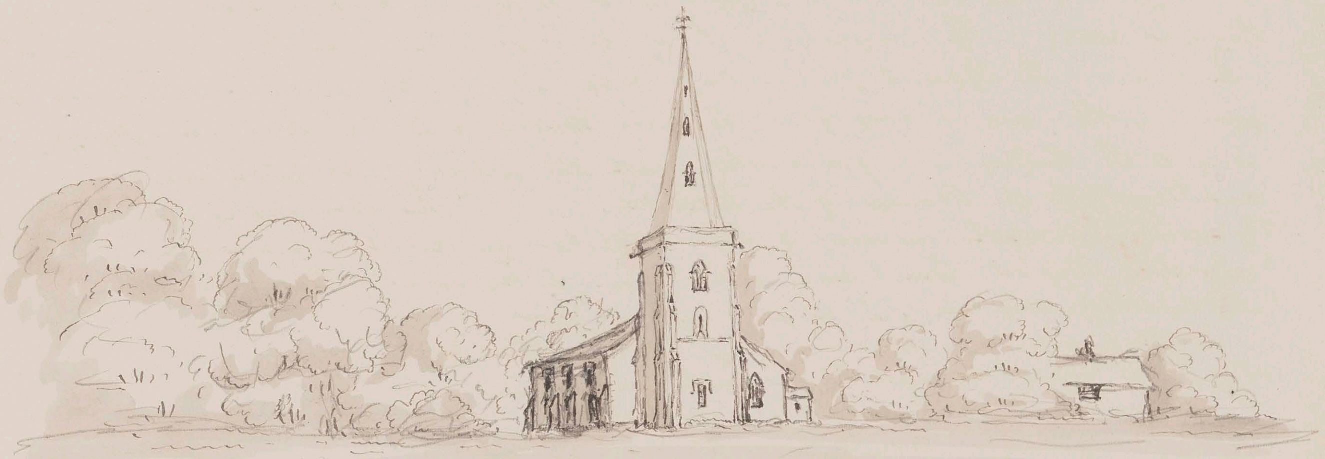
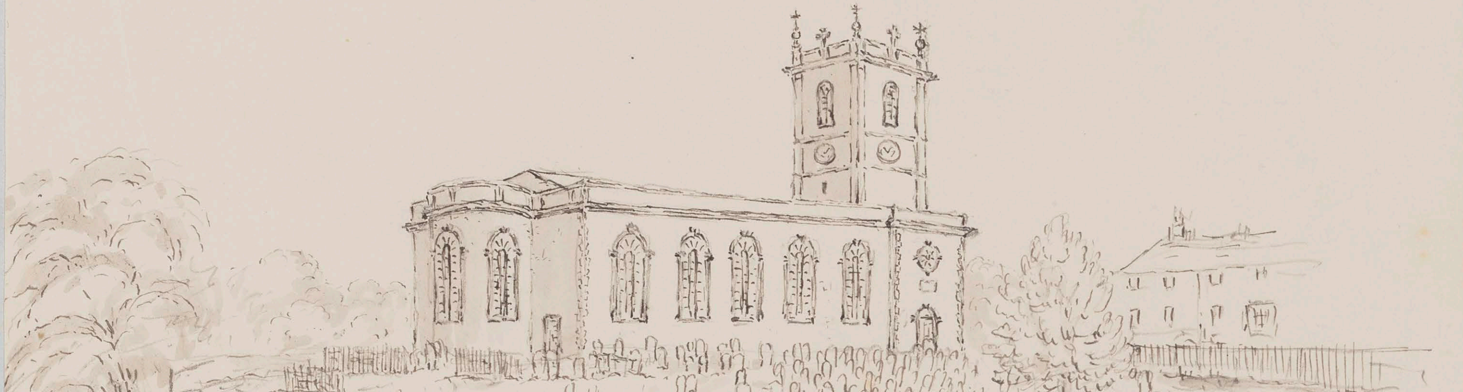


Tutbury Church . Staffordshire . Sept. 11. 1853.



Marston-upon-Dove . Derbyshire 8½ S.W. of Derby & 1m. from Tutbury
Sep. 11. 1853.
The Church is surrounded by flat meadows. I had not time to go into the Church yard.

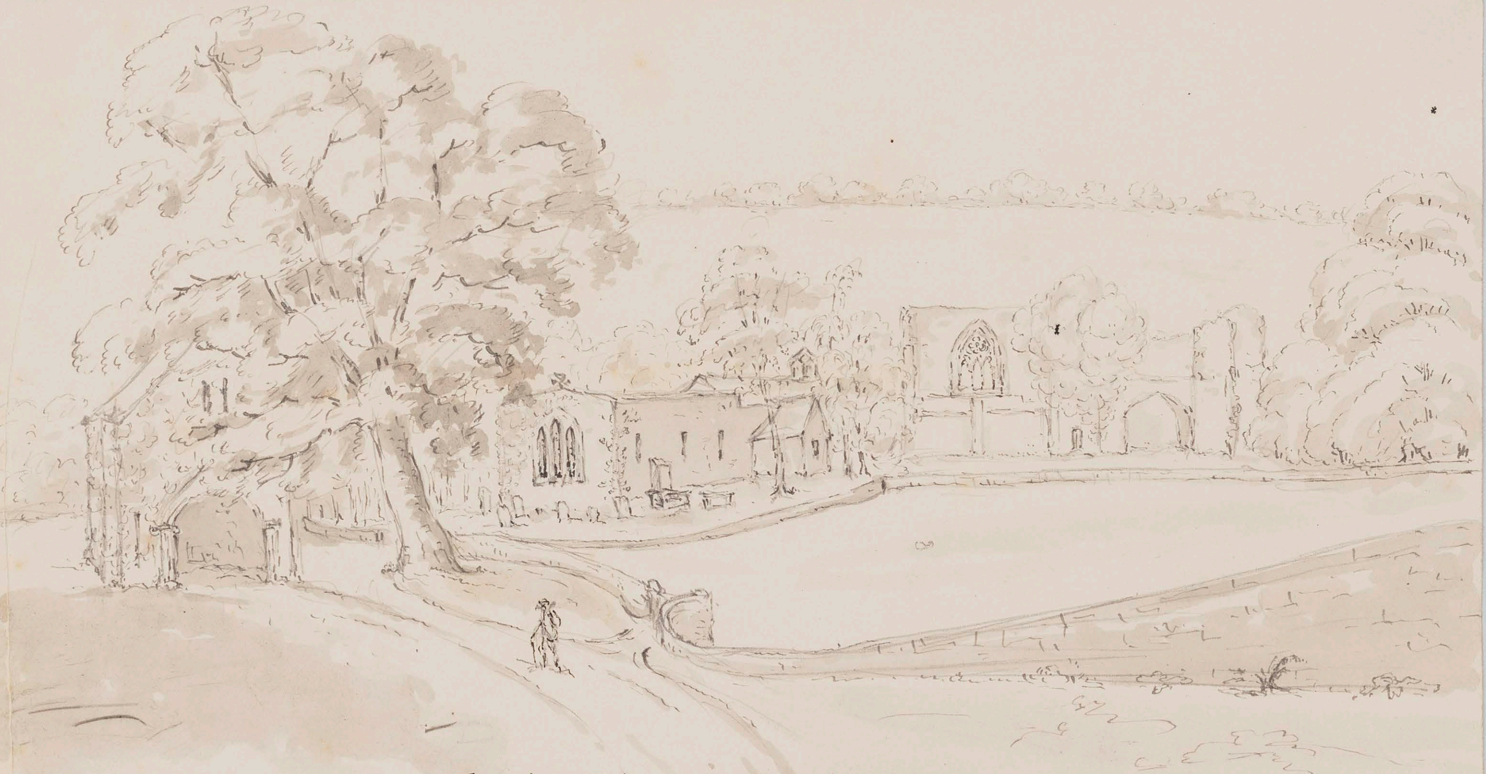


Burton-on-Trent . Staffordshire.
Sep. 9. 1854.

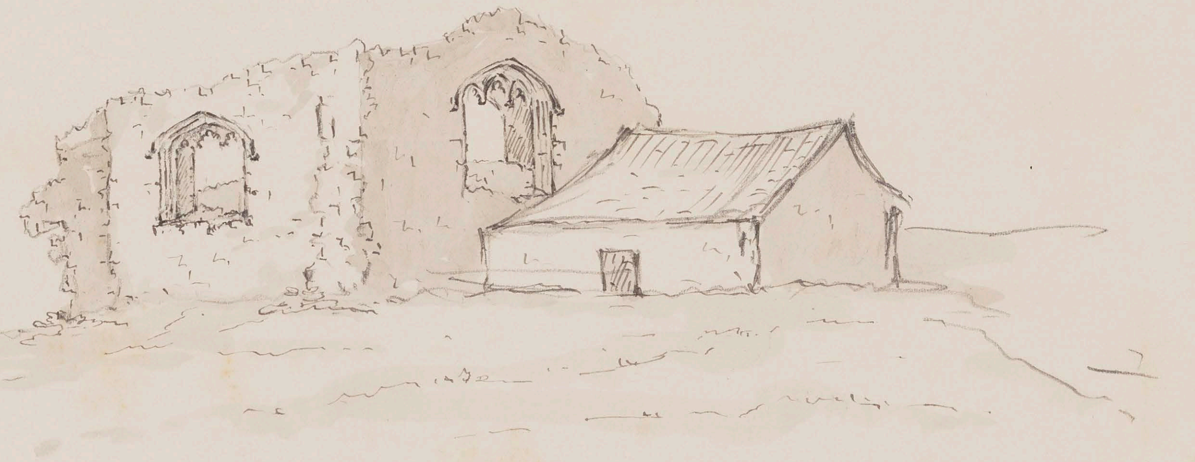
Easby or in the union of Richmond, north riding of Yorkshire.

The Abbey (St. Agathas) stands close to the bank of the Swale about 1½ mile below Richmond The remains are very extensive & many of the arches and columns of the finely pointed windows and doors are still in good preservation

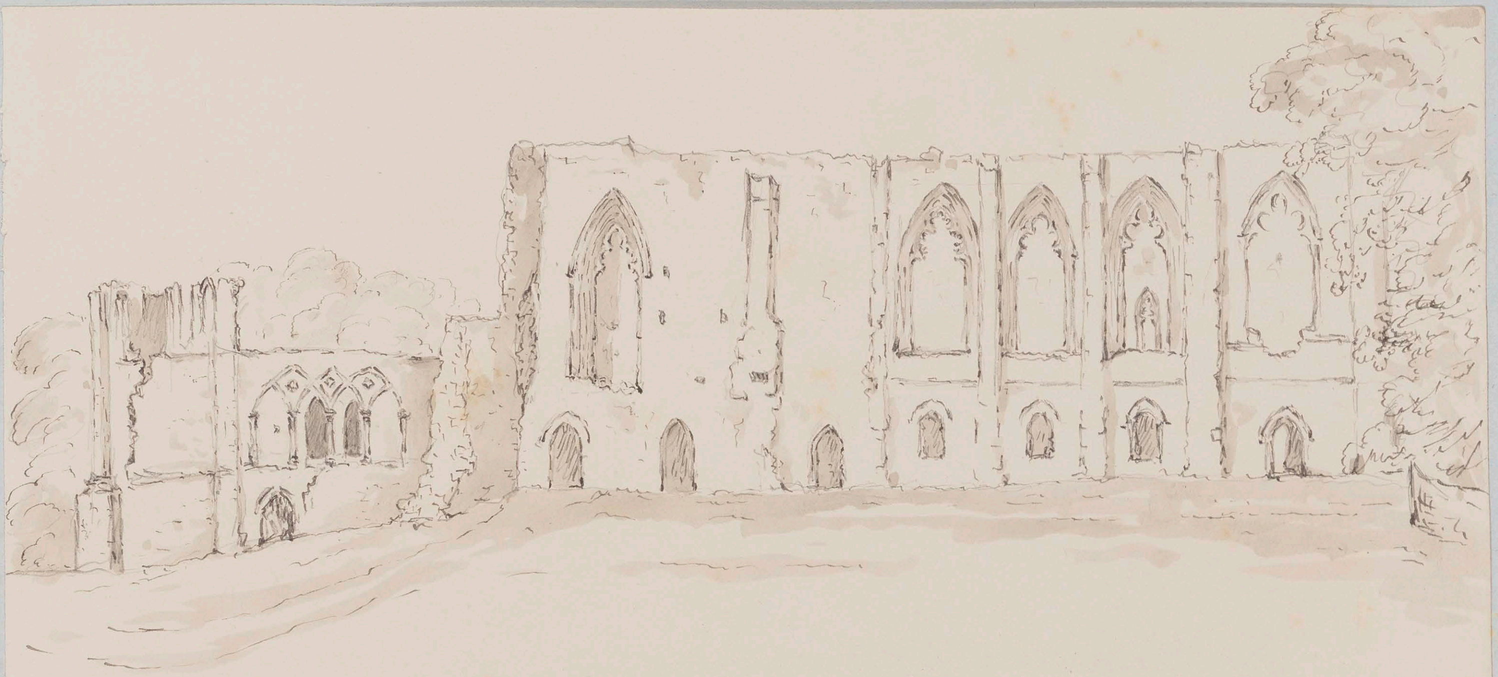
The little parish Church is close by, but from what I could see through the windows contain no monuments. In the Porch is a niche apparently a place for Holy Water. - Sep 18. 1853.



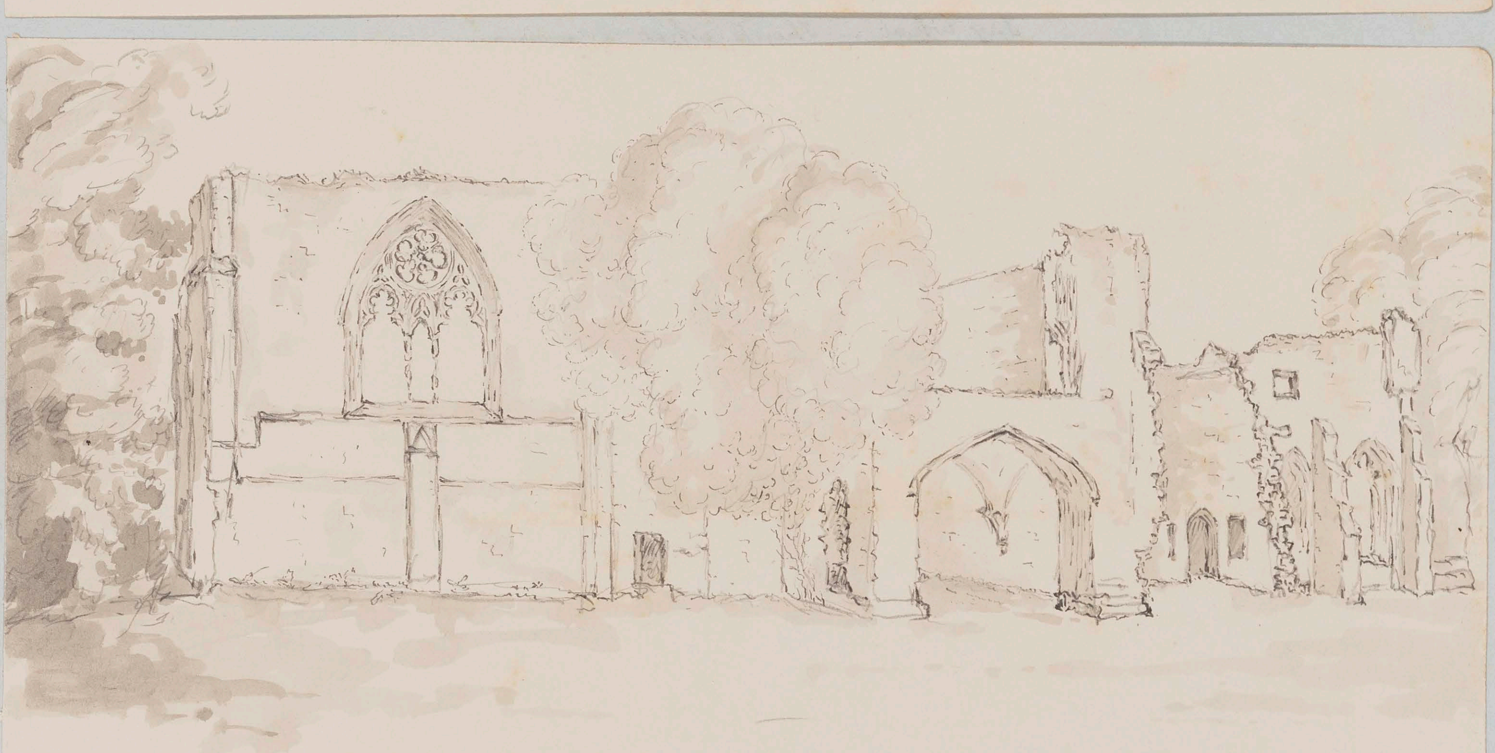
Easby Abbey and Church. Sep. 18. 1853



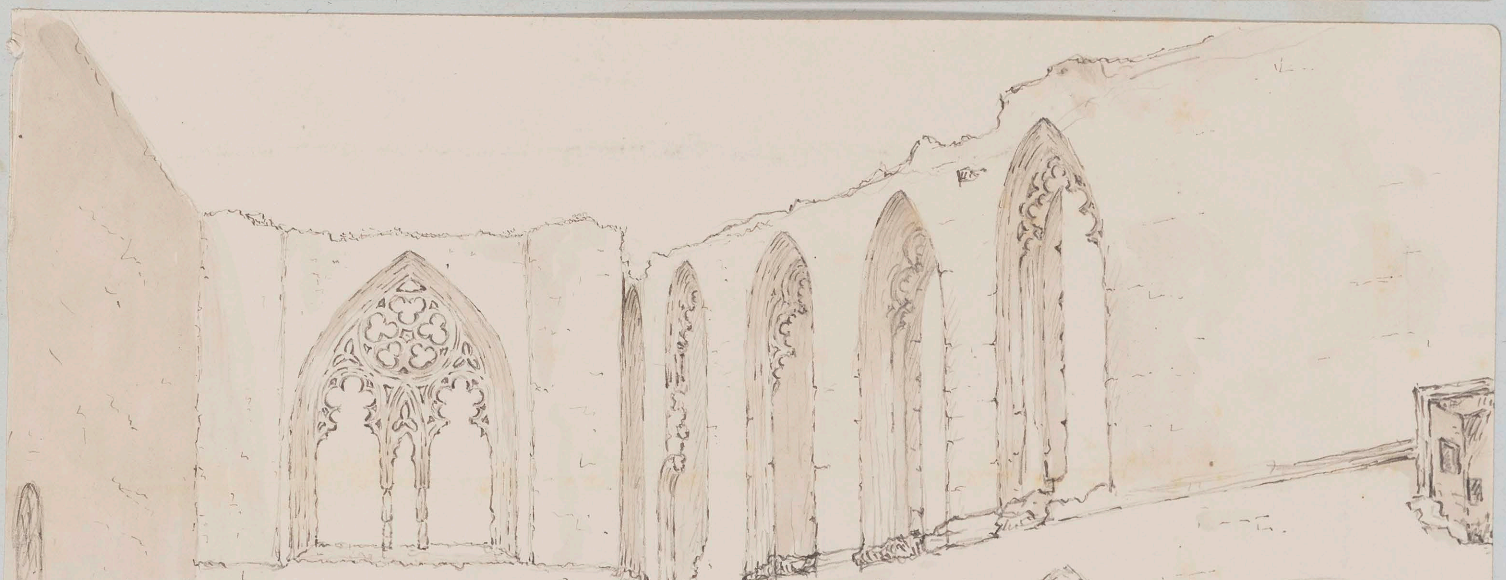
St. Martins Richmond Sep 24. 1854



Easby Abbey. Yorkshire. Sep 18. 1853.
Exterior of the Hall &c. and on the left the Chapel.



Window in the Hall _ Gateway &c. Easby Abbey. Sep 18. 1853.



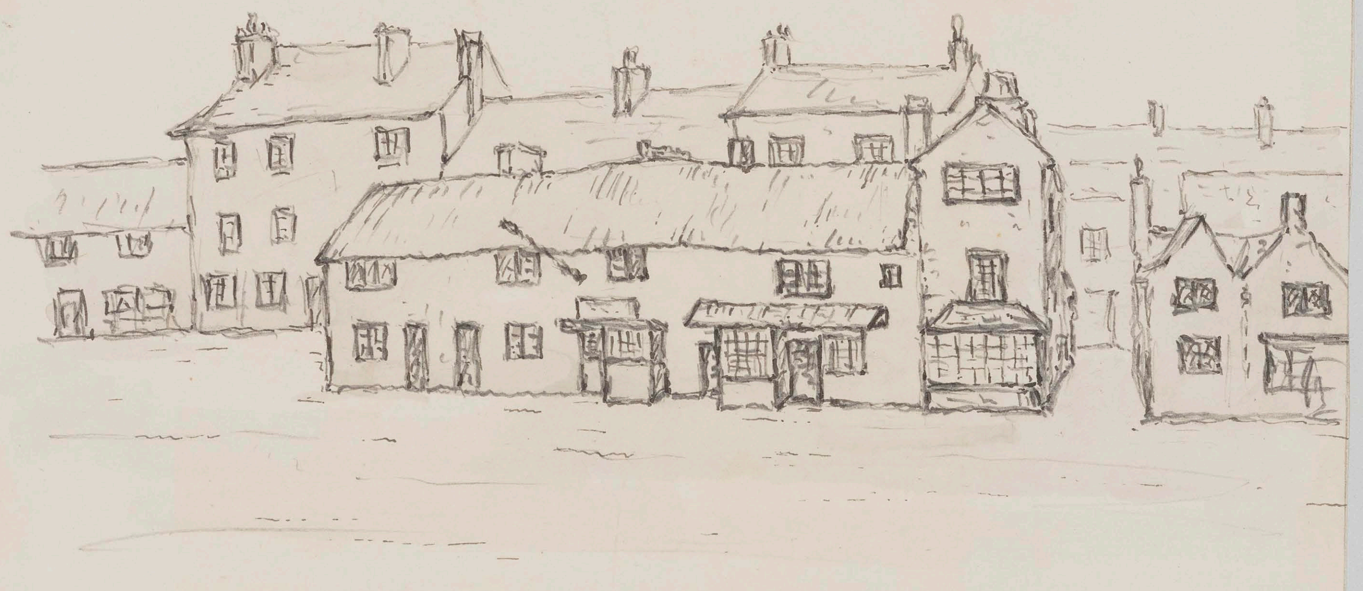
Interior of the hall Easby Abbey _ Septr. 18. 1853.

Richmond Church consists of a nave, chancel and aisles with a square tower at the west end. It has been enlarged several times and exhibits several varieties of architecture. It stands on the side of the hill which slopes abruptly from the town to the river Swale. There is no painted glass in the wandows and the interior is very plain. There are many Tablets but the only monument of interest is a large one to the memory of a Hutton & his wife of the date 1629. This is placed against the south wall of the chancel and has some colouring and guilding about it. He is represented in plate armour kneeling with his hands clasped and facing the east. Behind him is his wife in the same posture habited in a black dress with head dress and ruff of the time. Between them stands a female supporting two infants one on either arm. On the outside are also figures, one of which holds a cup & book. Above on a sort of scroll like canopy is an extended figure of Fame with her trumpet, and on either side are seated figures bearing Palm branches. Immediately below the kneeling figures which are nearly the size of life, are two pannels with inscriptions; below this in a row are eight small kneeling figures; 3 in armour & the other 5 either females or in clerical habits. Still lower is a row of shields with arms emblazoned and above them inscriptions.

In the Church Yard is a Tomb Stone to the memory of Betty wife of Barnabas Robinson date 1854 and inscribed

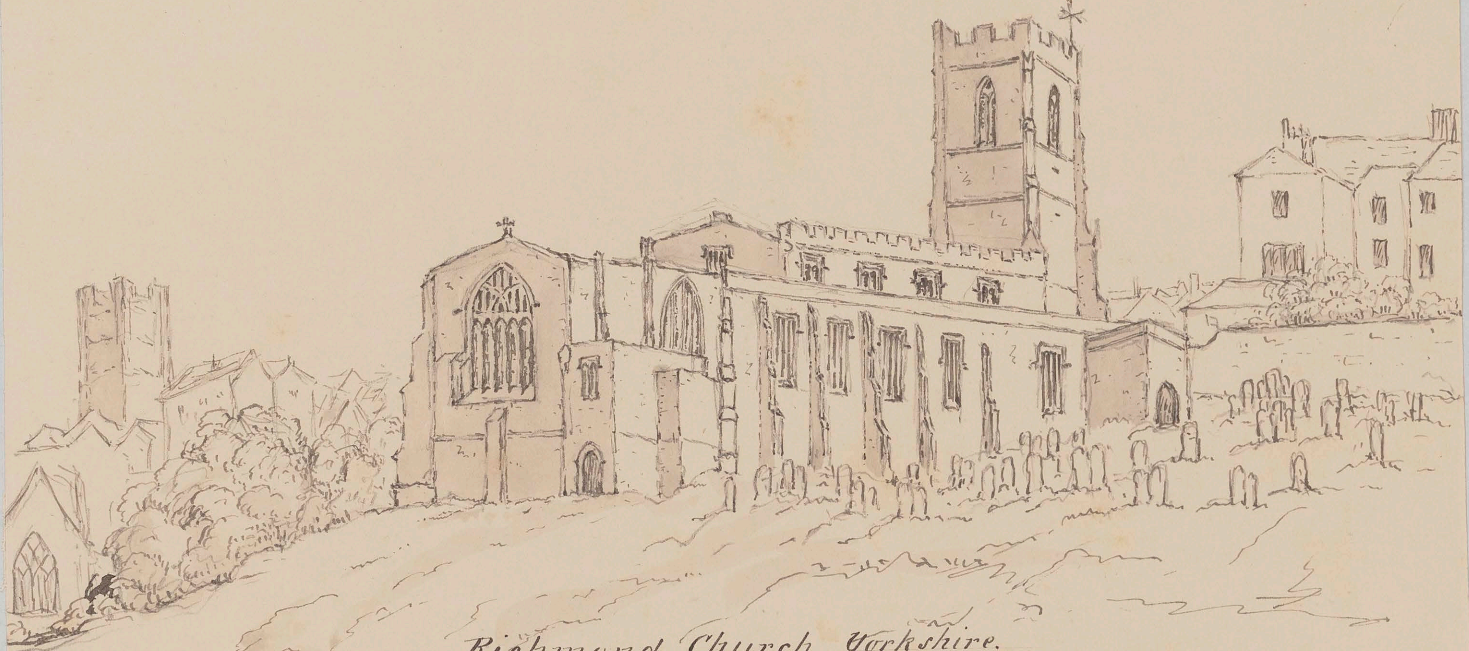
She was — but words are wanting to
Say what — Think what a woman
Shoulb be — and she was that.

Sept. 24. 1854. v.



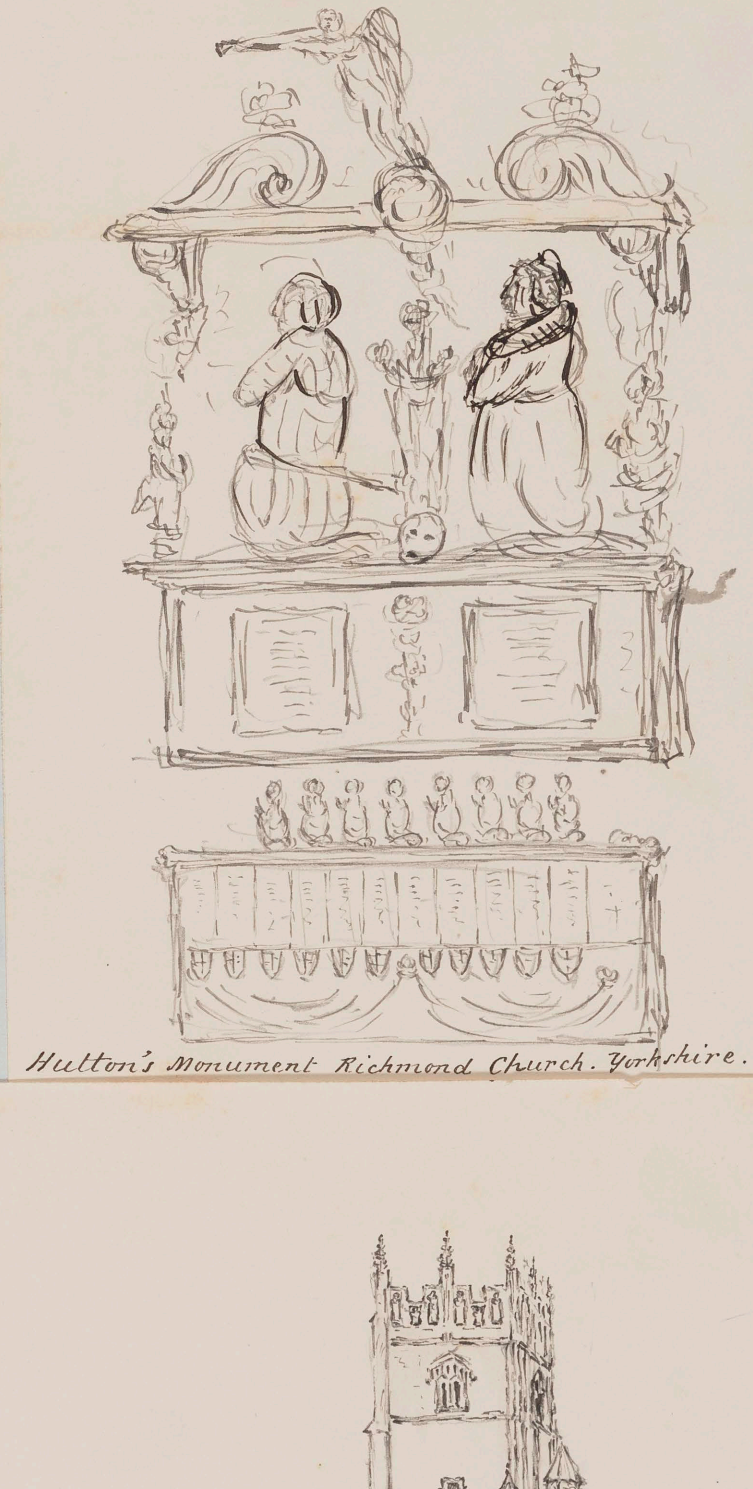
Thirsk. Yorkshire. Sketched from the Fleece Hotel. August 31. 1862

Thirsk is a borough & market town north riding of Yorkshire 23 m. north west by north of York in the vale of Mowbray & divided by the river Codbeck into two parts, comprising the old & new town. Near the new town is the site of a castle which belonged to the powerful family of the Mowbrays. It was here that Roger de Mowbray commenced his rebellion against Henry 2d in consequence of which the castle was demolished.

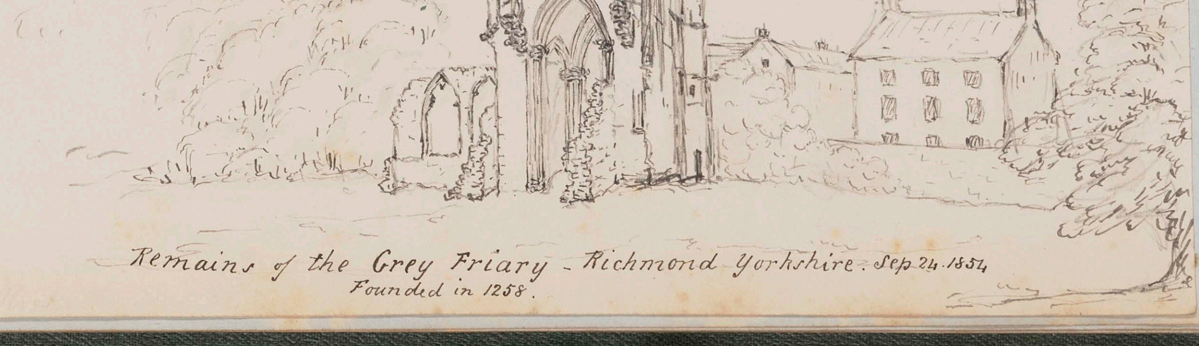


Richmond Church Yorkshire.
Sep. 24. 1854.

Richmond Sep 24



Hutton's Monument Richmond Church. Yorkshire.



Remains of the Grey Friary – Richmond Yorkshire. Sep. 24. 1854.
Founded in 1258.

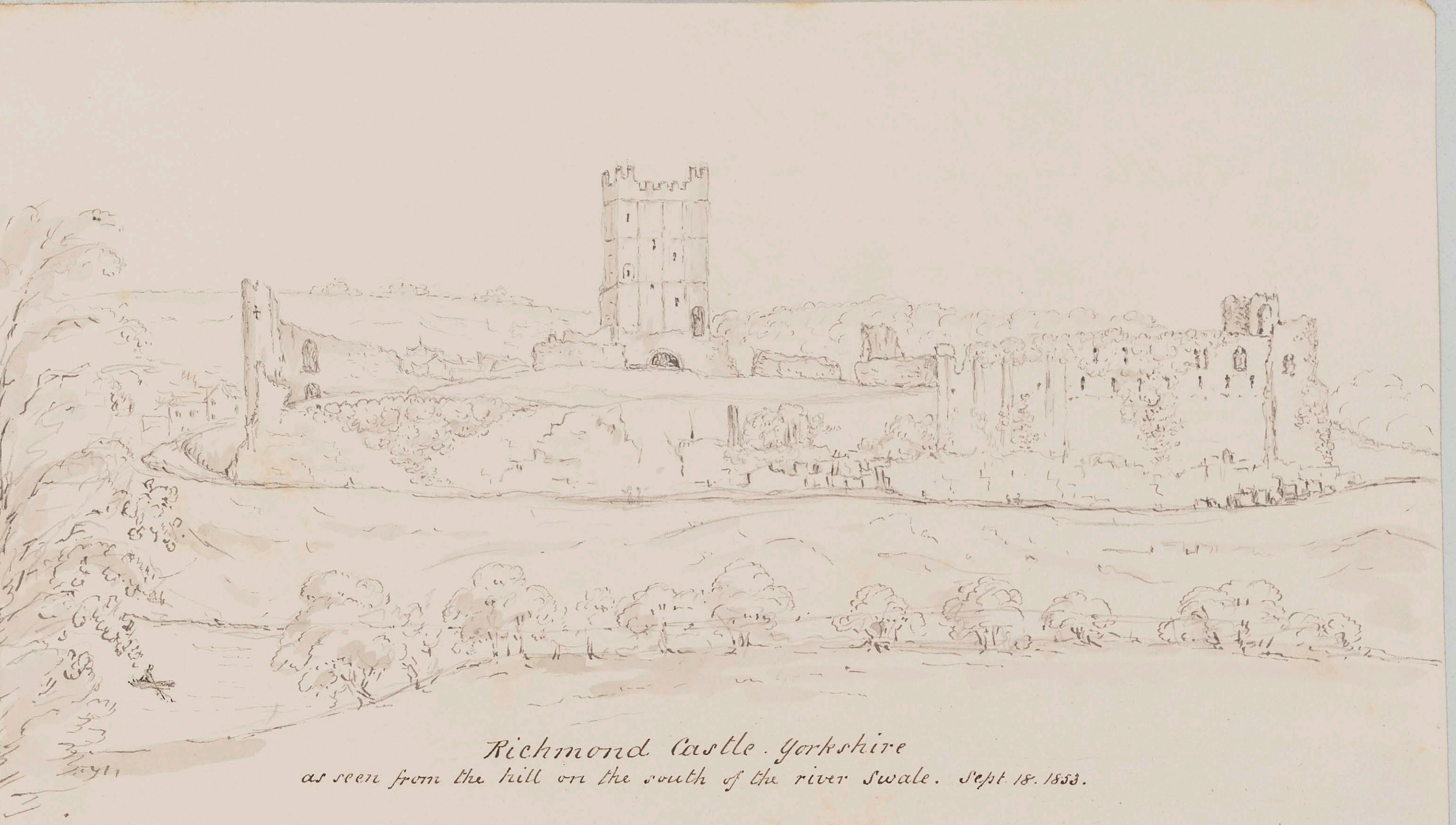
Richmond in the West Riding of Yorkshire

The **Castle** and probably the Town was first built by Alan, Count of Bretagne who came over with William the Conqueror. It passed into several different families, till the reign of Charles 2d when he conferred it with the title of Duke of Richmond on his son Charles Lennox in whose family it still remains. The site of the Castle occupies about 6 acres on the left bank of the Swale on almost a perpendicular rock rising 100 feet above the bed of the river. About 60 feet above the river is a walk 8 or 9 feet in breadth & above this the ground on which the Castle stands is elevated 40 or 50 feet & faced with massy stones resembling a natural rock. The eastern side of the Castle yard is also skirted by the Swale, but here the descent, instead of being precipitous as on the south, slopes down for the space of 40 or 50 yards to the river. The west side of this once almost impregnable fortress is faced with a deep valley, the ascent from which to the Castle is exceedingly steep. On the north the site of the Castle is very little elevated above that of the town, & this is the only side on which it could have been accessible to an enemy.

The Keep of which the shell is almost entire is about 100 feet high & the walls 11 feet thick. The lower story is supported by a vast column of stone in the middle, from which spring circular arches closing the top. In the Keep is a well of excellent water. – In the south eastern (? s. western) corner of the area is a ruinous tower, in which is a dismal dungeon 13 or 14 feet deep and undoubtedly designed as a place of confinement. – Beaut. of Engl. & Wales. &c.

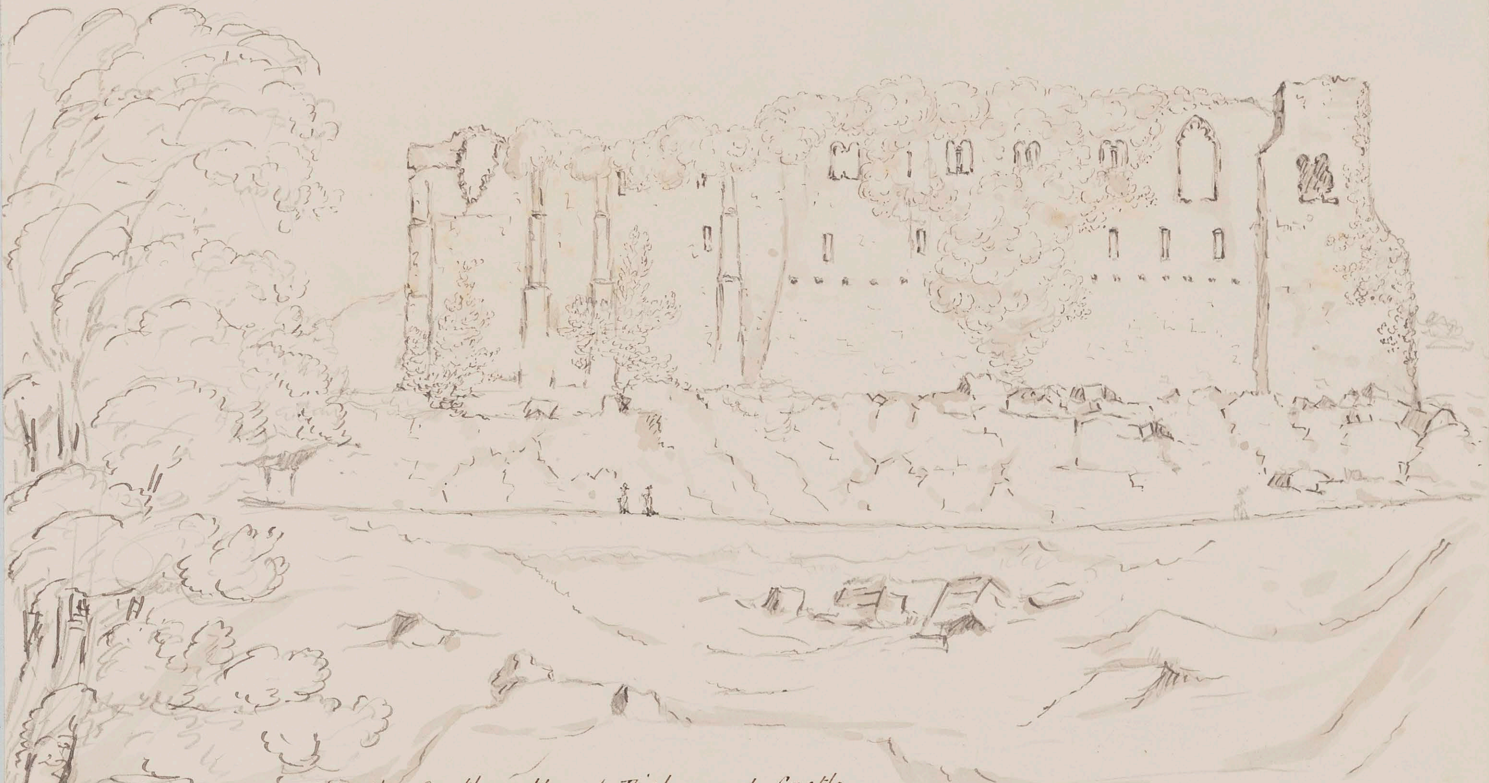
The great hall overlooked the river on the south and in it are the remains of several Norman windows. Between this and the Keep on the eastern side are the remains of a continuous range of buildings apparently built after the outer wall and against it. On this side is a tower with a deep dungeon, the only access to which is from the top. A little farther on another Tower in which was a small Chapel and over it tradition speaks of two Kings of Scotland having been confined. On the south western corner of the walls is a tower & in it another dungeon but in a ruinous state. Near to this is the apperture for a window & this is supposed to have been the site of the principal Chapel

Sep. 24. 1854. v.

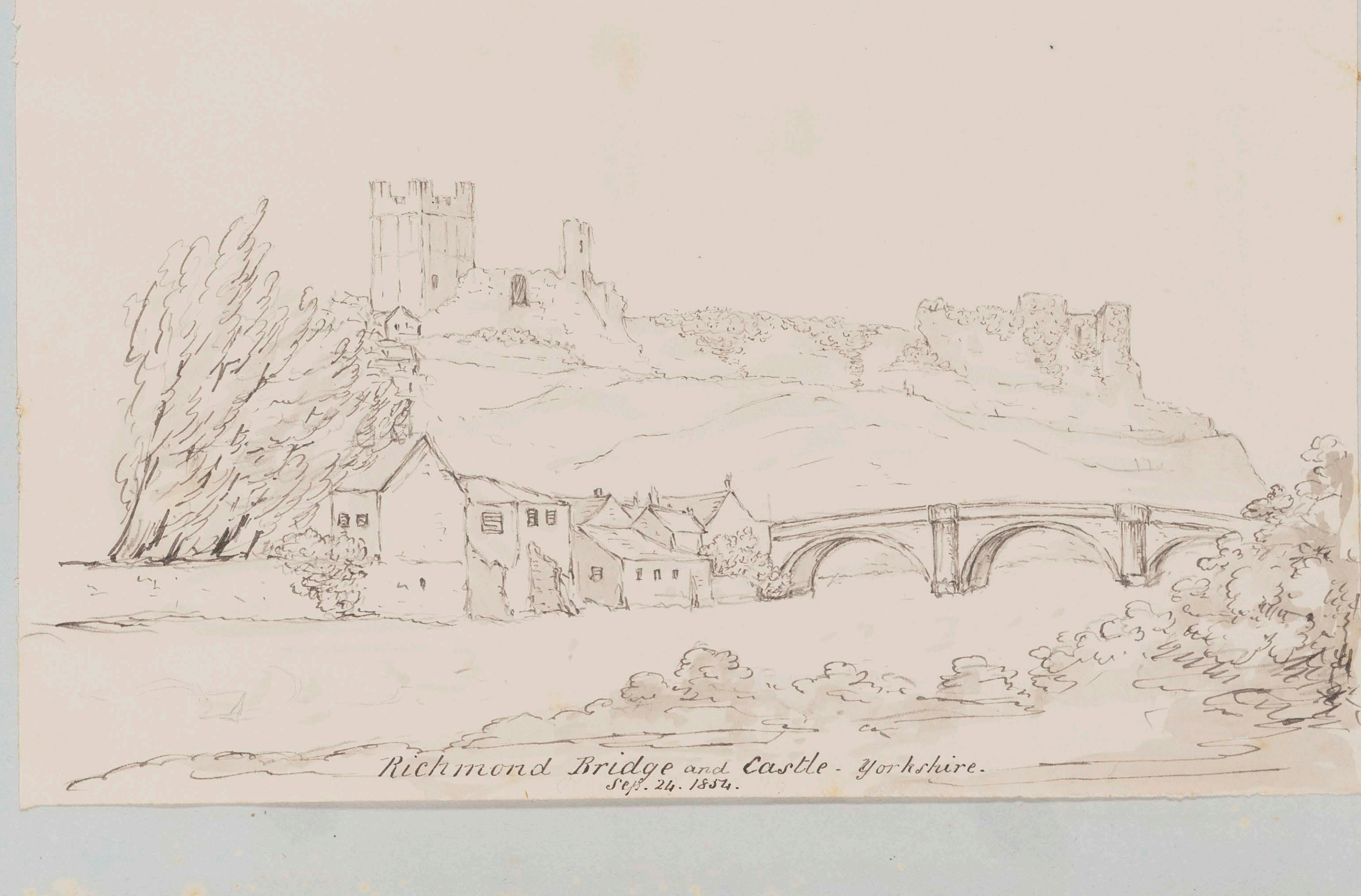


Richmond Castle. Yorkshire
as seen from the hill on the south of the river Swale. Sept. 18. 1853.

Light seen thro' all the windows



Pt. of the South walls of Richmond Castle
from the opposite bank of the river.
Sep. 18. 1853



Richmond Bridge and Castle. Yorkshire.
Sep. 24. 1854.

Ripley in the West Riding of Yorkshire 5 m. N.W. from Knaresbro.

The Church is an antient structure & contains several monuments of the Ingilby family who have long been settled here. One is an altar stone in the chancel with a recumbent figure in armour his hands joined on his breast & his helmet at his feet. At the back against the wall a coat of arms with inscription &c. – Another altar tomb is placed under one of the arches on the south side of the church and on this reposes the figure of a man partly clad in chain armour & by his side a lady. These the only monuments of interest which I could see through the windows are much mutilated

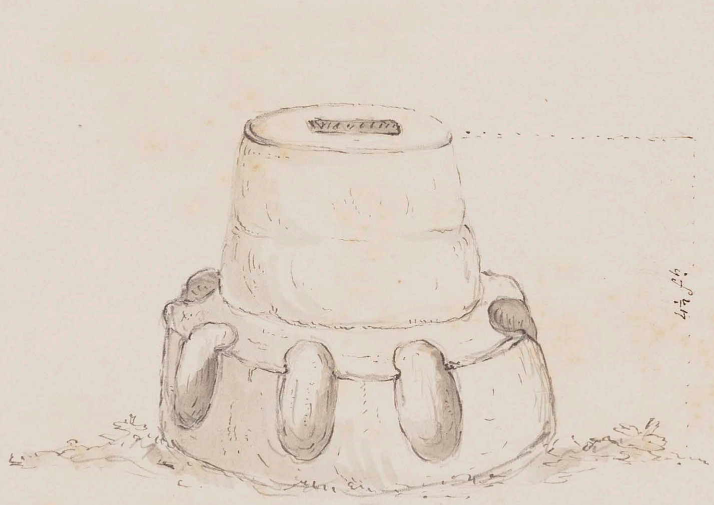
In the Church Yard is a curious stone apparently the base of an antient cross.

The following is an inscription on a grave stone standing on the north side of the Church Yard. inscribed to the memory of Daniel Jackson died March 1807. Aged 55 years

Go thy way Daniel
But go thou thy way till the end be for thou
shalt rest and stand in thy lot at the end of thy days

Be thou faithful unto death and my King will
give you a crown of glory I would also entreat
you to have an eye to my children and if at any
time thou see them faint speak comfortably to them.

Ripley Castle the entrance to which is close to the Church was in great part rebuilt by the late Sir W. Ingilby. The Entrance Gate and square tower of the Castle shown in the sketch with buttress and outside chimneys are portions of the original, built by Sir W. Ingilby in the reign of Philip & Mary about the year 1555. In the chimneys it is said there are large cavities supposed to be for hiding places. I have been told the Ingleby of the day was a Royallist & that Cromwell stopped here on the night after the battle of Marston Moor but offered no interruption to the inmates. The Lady Ingilby however (her Lord being secreted) sat the whole night opposite to Cromwell with a brace of loaded pistols intending to use them should she be molested or any orders given for searching the castle. Sep 17 1853



In the Church Yard of Ripley. Yorkshire. Sep. 17. 1853.
This is supposed to be the pedestal of an antient Cross. It is composed of two distinct stones, together about 4½ ft high. The upper stone has an oblong hole which appears to be a socket for a pillar; the lower one has eight niches hollowed out like kneeling holes.

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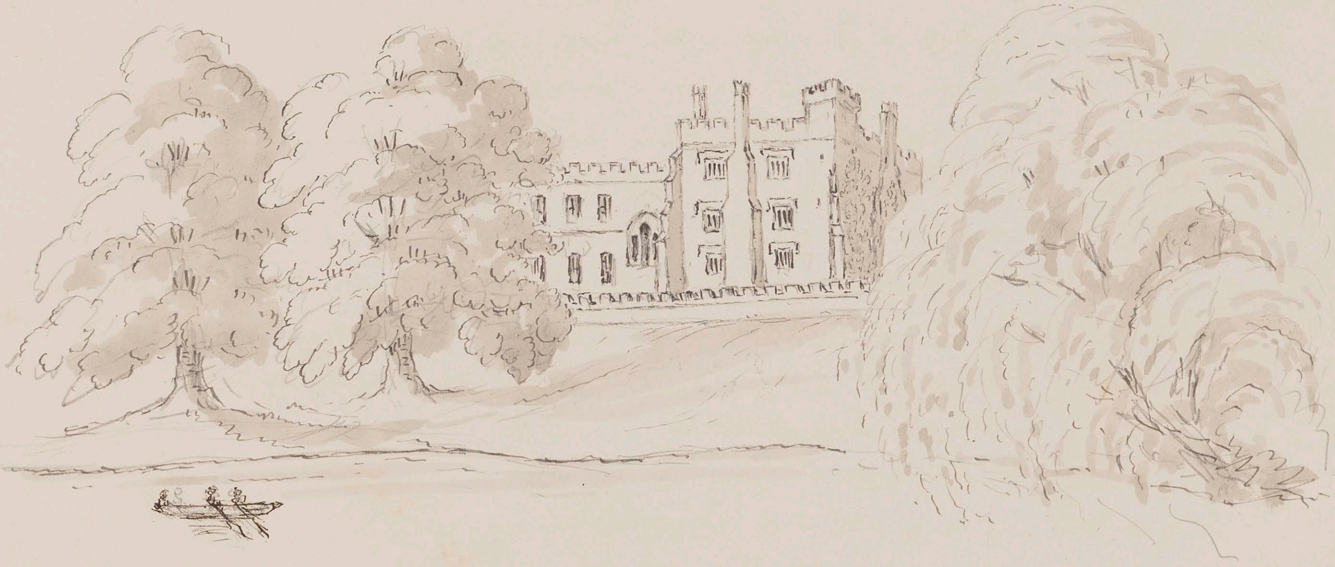
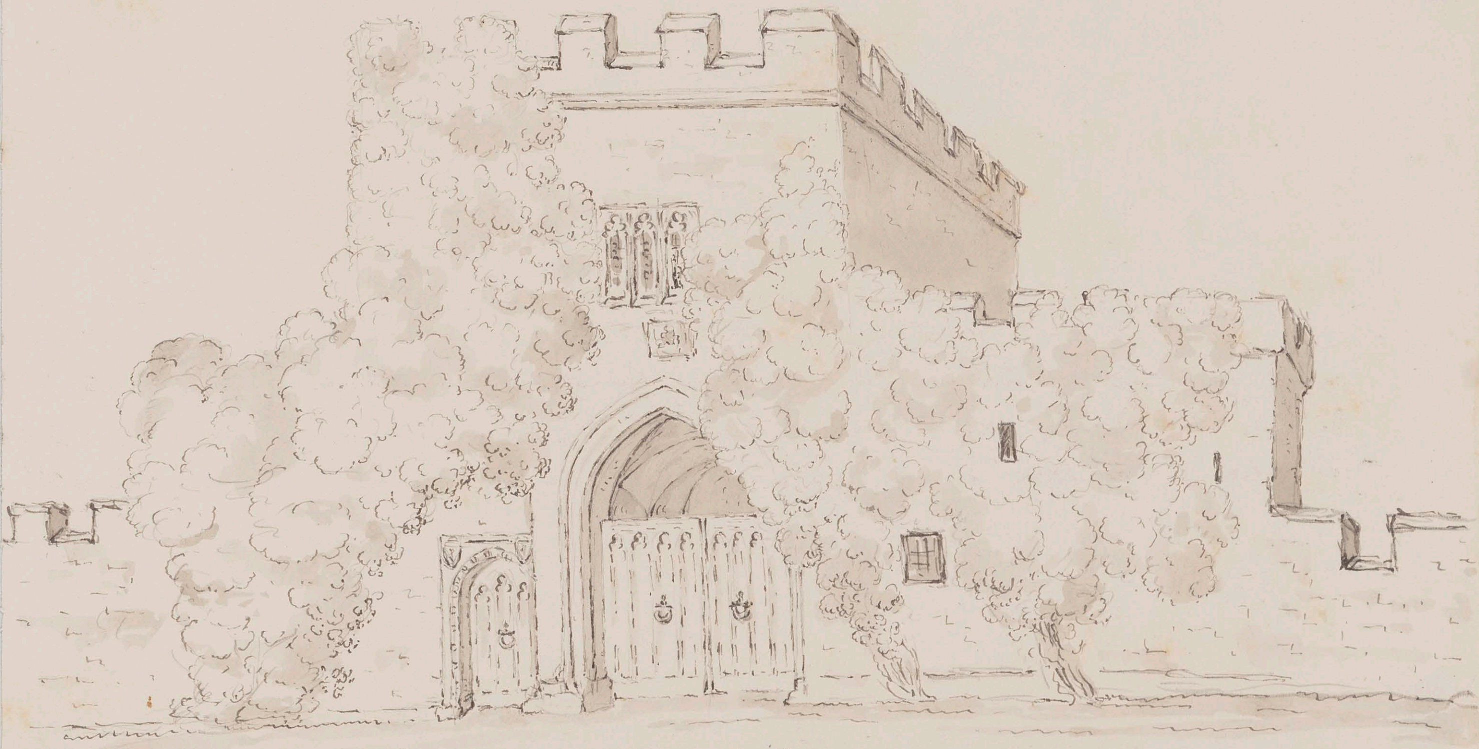
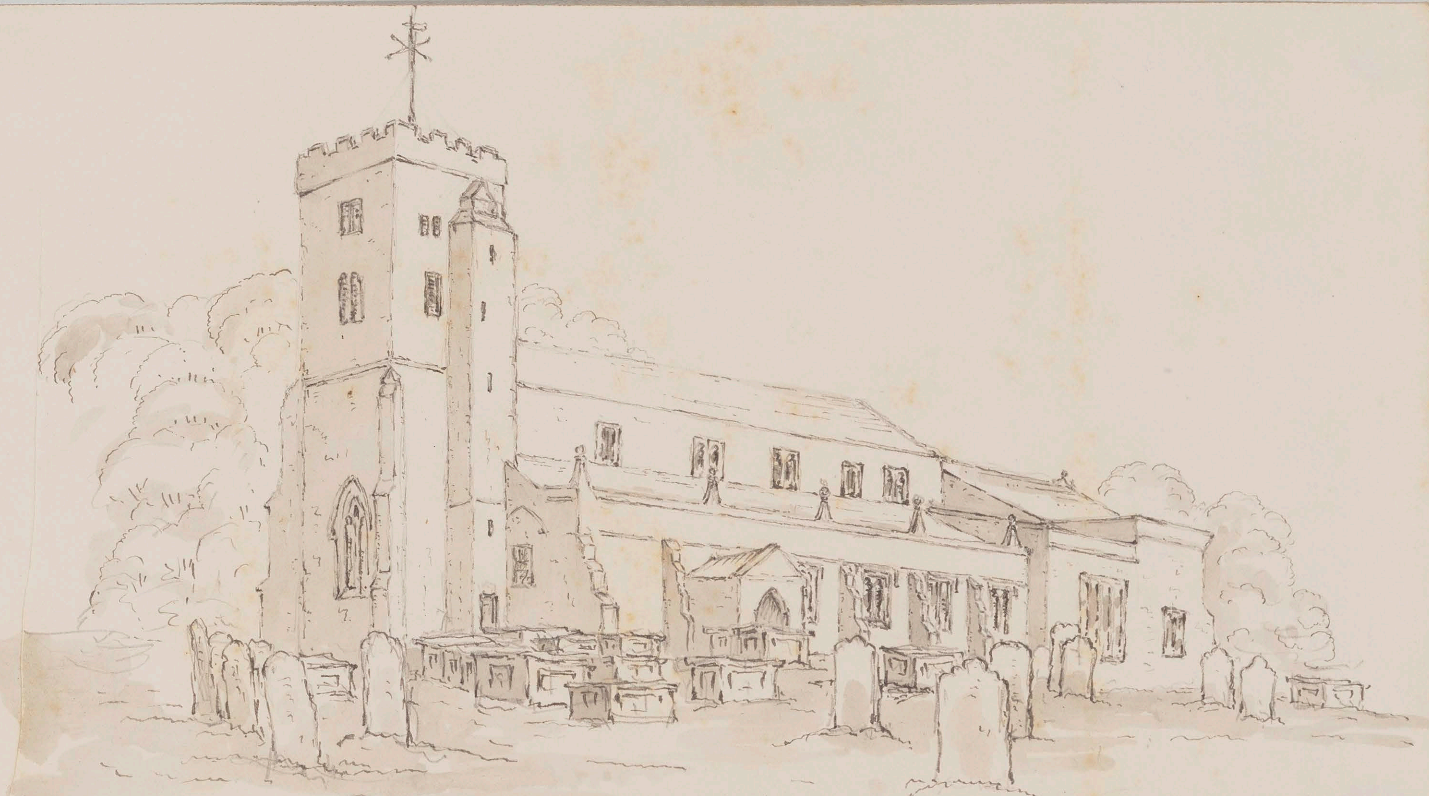


Ripley Castle - Yorkshire - Sep. 17. 1853

Ripley Castle Sep 17 1853



Entrance to Ripley Castle - Sep. 17. 1853



Ripley Church - Yorkshire - Sep. 17. 1853.

Ripley Church Sep 17 1853

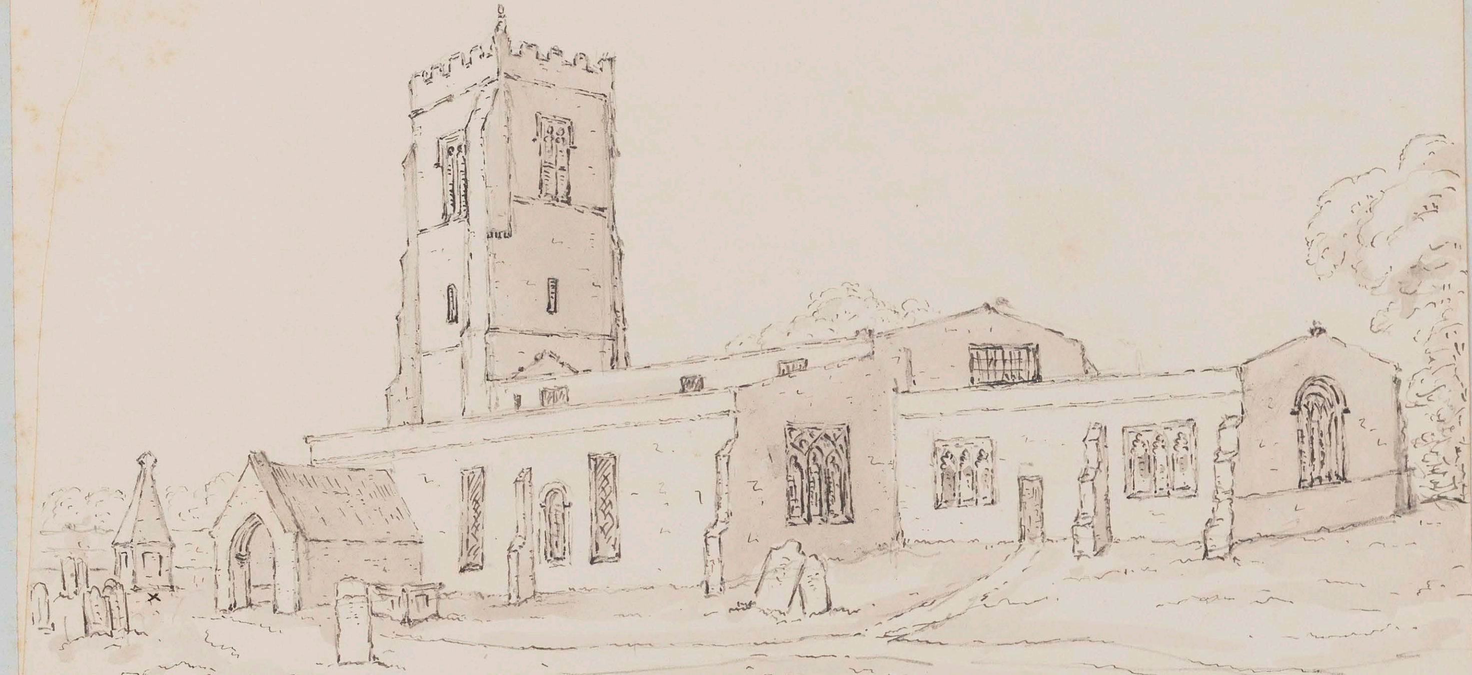
Bolton-upon-Swale is a chapelry in the parish of Catterick 6.m. east by south of Richmond in Yorkshire. The Church is dedicated to St. Mary and built of stone but in very indifferent repair. In the south east wall is a Piscina and in the Porch on either side are square niches. The lower part of the tower is open to the body of the church and near the entrance is a small dilapidated box for alms apparently long since disused. In the Church Yard near to the entrance is a pyramidal monument to the memory of ~~John~~ Henry Jenkins a native of this place who died at Ellerton-upon-Swale the 6th of Decr. 1670 Aged 169 and was buried in the Church Yard here. On one side of the pedestal is inscribed "Henry Jenkins Aged 169." and on the opposite pannel "This monument was erected by contribution in ye year 1743 to ye memory of Henry Jenkins"

There are several tablets in the Church to the memory of members of the Crowe family long the proprietors of the adjoining domain of Kiplin; the last heiress of which married the Earl of Tyrconnel. There is also a large tablet placed against an inner wall of the Church with the following inscription.

Blush not marble
to rescue from oblivion
the memory of
Henry Jenkins
a person obscure in birth
but of a life truly memorable
for
he was enriched
with the goods of nature
if not of fortune
and happy
in the duration
if not variety
of his enjoyments
and
tho' the partial world
despised or disregarded
his low and humble state
The equal eye of Providence
beheld and blessed it
with a Patriarchs Health and length of days
to teach mistaken man
these blessings were Entailed on Temperance
Or a life of labor and a mind at ease
He lived to the amazing age of
169
was interred here Decr 6.
1670
and had this justice done to his memory
1743

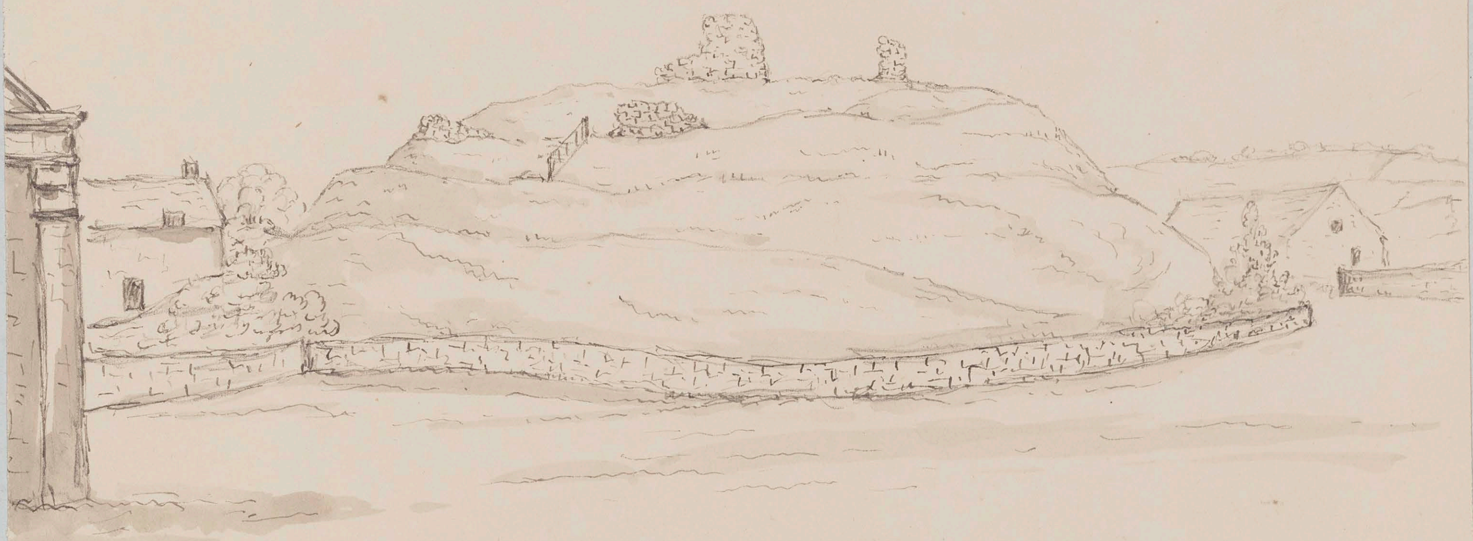
Oswestry Castle stood on an artificial mount with a great fosse surrounding it. Welsh historians attribute the foundation to Madoc ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn, Prince of Powis in 1148 but English records place it in the hands of Alan a noble Norman who received it immediately from William the conqueror, on his accession. Sir W. Dugdale says there was a castle at Oswaldster at the time of the conquest, which is very probable. The artificial mount on which it was placed indicates it to have been earlier than the Norman era. The Britons & Saxons gave their fortresses this species of elevation. The Normans built on the firm & natural soil or rock, but often made use of these mounds, which they found to have been the site of a Saxon castle. There are only a few fragments of wall remaining. Oswestry stands just within Shropsh on the very border of the British frontier. Here in 642 was fought the battle between the Christian Oswald, king of the Northumbrians, & the Pagan Penda king of the Mercians. Oswald was defeated and lost his life. Parliament. Gazetteer. & Iter Sep. 1. 1855.

Berrington Church 5.m. S.E. by E. of Shrewsbury. Built of red sand stone with the roof partly of tiles & partly of stone slates. A tablet over one of the doors is to the memory of Thos. Farmer 1648 & there are many memorials in the church yard of the early part & middle of the 18th century. As far as I could judge by looking through the windows there is nothing of interest in the interior. Iter. Sep. 4. 1855

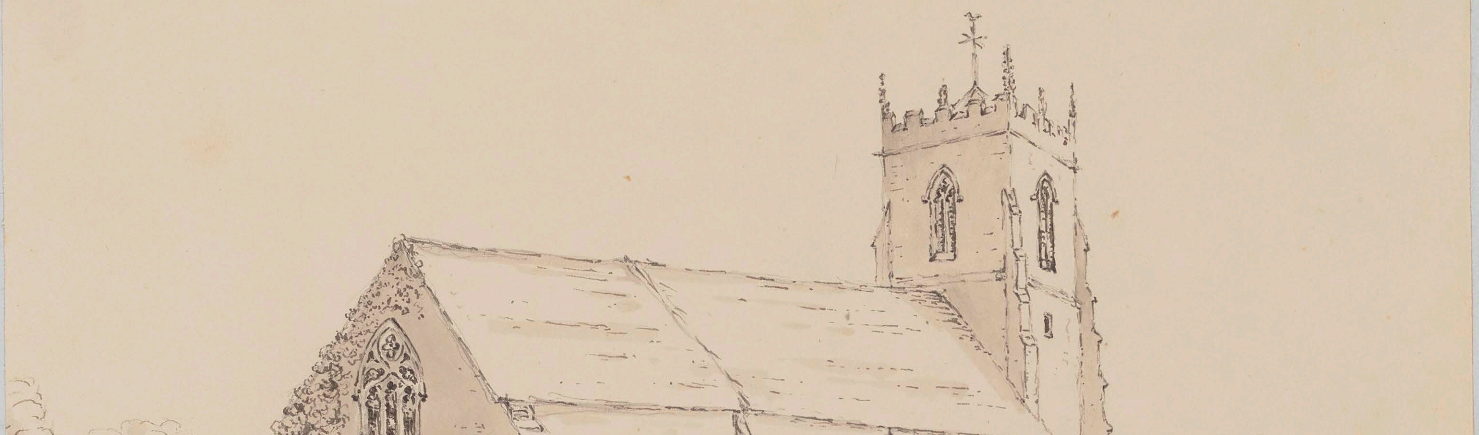


Bolton-upon-Swale. Yorkshire
Sep. 25. 1854.

× Tomb of Henry Jenkins.



Site of Oswestry Castle. Shropshire
Sept. 1. 1855.



Berrington Church. Shropshire. Sep. 4. 1855.

Ludlow
see also p. 219.

Ludlow Castle Shropshire. Over the inner gate of the Castle which forms a part of the buildings erected by Sir Henry Sidney are the arms of Queen Elizabeth and also those of the Sidney family with the following inscription still legible . Oct. 2. 1853.

Hominibus ingratis loquimini
Lapides. Anno Regni Reginæ
Elizabethæ 23. The 28 year
coplet of the presidency
of Sir Henri Sidney Knight
of the most noble order of the
Garter et c. 1581.

Anno Domini Milesimo Quicentissimo
Octuagesimo completo Anno Regni se-
renissimæ illustrissimæ Regnæ Eliza-
-bethæ vicessimo tertio currente 1581.

Ludlow Church is dedicated to St. Laurence and built in the style of the latter part of the 15th. century. It consists of a nave, chancel, side aisles, two large chantry chapels and a lofty tower rising from the centre. The extreme length from east to west is 228 feet. some accounts say 203ft. & the Tower 130ft. high This noble Parish Church was formerly collegiate & elegantly fitted up with oak stalls which still remain. The ceiling also is of fine oak embellished with caring. The east window occupies nearly the whole of the chancel end. It having been much broken and barbarously repaired, was restored by the Corporation in 1832. It is 30 feet high and 18 broad divided into 65 compartments filled with beautiful stained glass, 27 of which represents the life, miracles & martyrdom of St. Laurence. Very little stained glass remains in the other windows of the chancel which are 5 in number on each side, but what remains is very brilliant. Underneath the eastern window stood till recently a modern altar screen of oak now removed and the original which it concealed restored. This ~~consists~~ is elaborately carved in stone & consists of a series of pointed niches extending the entire length of the wall filled with sculpture representing the Apostles, Saints, Crucifixion & other incidents in the life of our Saviour

Monuments

There are many monuments in the church, the principal of which are the following – On the north wall within the communion rails is a handsome altar tomb richly sculptured on which are full length

Sir Robt. Townsend

recumbent figures of Sir Robt. Towneshend (in armour) and his wife. Surrounding the base of the tomb stand their children and on the upper edge is inscribed "Sir Robert Towneshend Knight and Dame Alice "his wife whoe had between them twoe, XII chyldren VI sonnes and VI daughters lawfully begot."

On the opposite side also within the communion rails is another altar tomb on which reposes the recumbent figure of a female habited in the dress of the times. She is resting on a cushion, her left hand supporting her head & her right holding a small book. At the back a tablet surmounted with armorial bearings

Lady Eyre

and inscribed to "Dame Mary Eyre wife of Lord Eyre Baron of Malton Lord President of the Principality & Marshes of Wales – Died 19. March 1612" – Near to this on the same side is a plain altar tomb over

Ambrozia daughter of Sir H. Sydney

which is a hatchment & square stone tablet with an inscription recording the burial of Ambrozia Sydney 4th daughter of Sir Henry Sydney & of Lady Mary his wife, daughter of the Duke of Northumberland who died

Chief Justice Walter 1592

in Ludlow Castle 22d. Feb: 1574. – There is also on the south side of the chancel a marble altar tomb with a handsome canopy and the effigies of chief justice Walter & his wife Mary – Date 1592 – On the front of the tomb are figures representing their issue. – Nearly opposite, on the north wall is a monument to

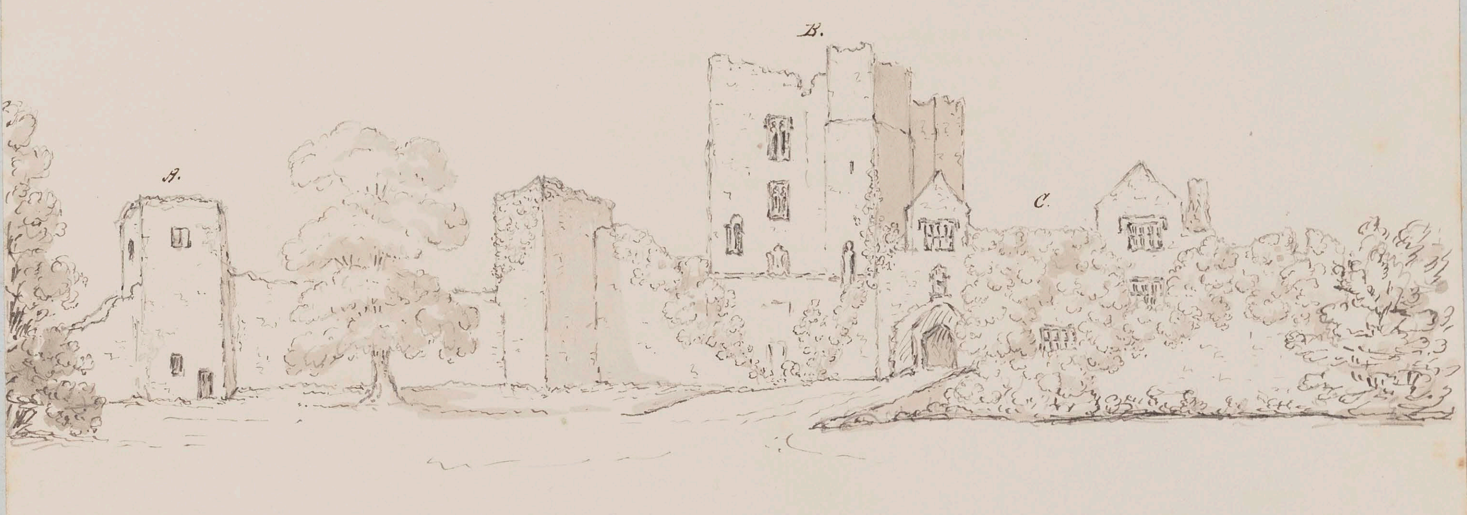
Edwd. Watts 1629.

Edward Watts Esqr. – date 1629. A male & female figure are represented kneeling & facing each other.

In the chantry chapel on the north which is dedicated to St. John is an altar tomb on which are

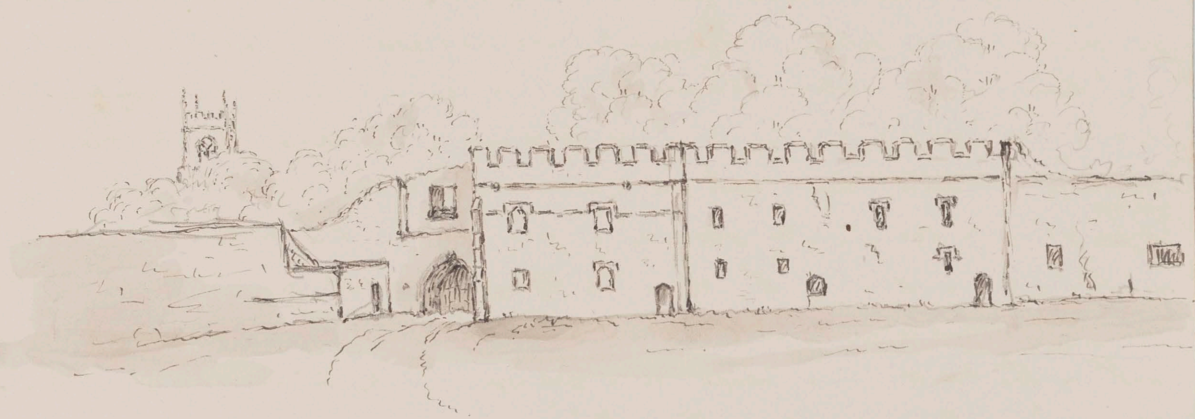
Dr. John Brydgeman

the recumbent figures of Dr. John Brydgeman & his wife; the former in his robes the latter holding a book in her hand – Date 1637. The windows in this chapel contain beautiful remnants of ancient stained glass the eastern one portraying the story of the ring presented by some pilgrims to Edward the confessor, who brought it from beyond the sea as a token from St. John the Evangelist; which pilgrims the legend recites were men of Ludlow.

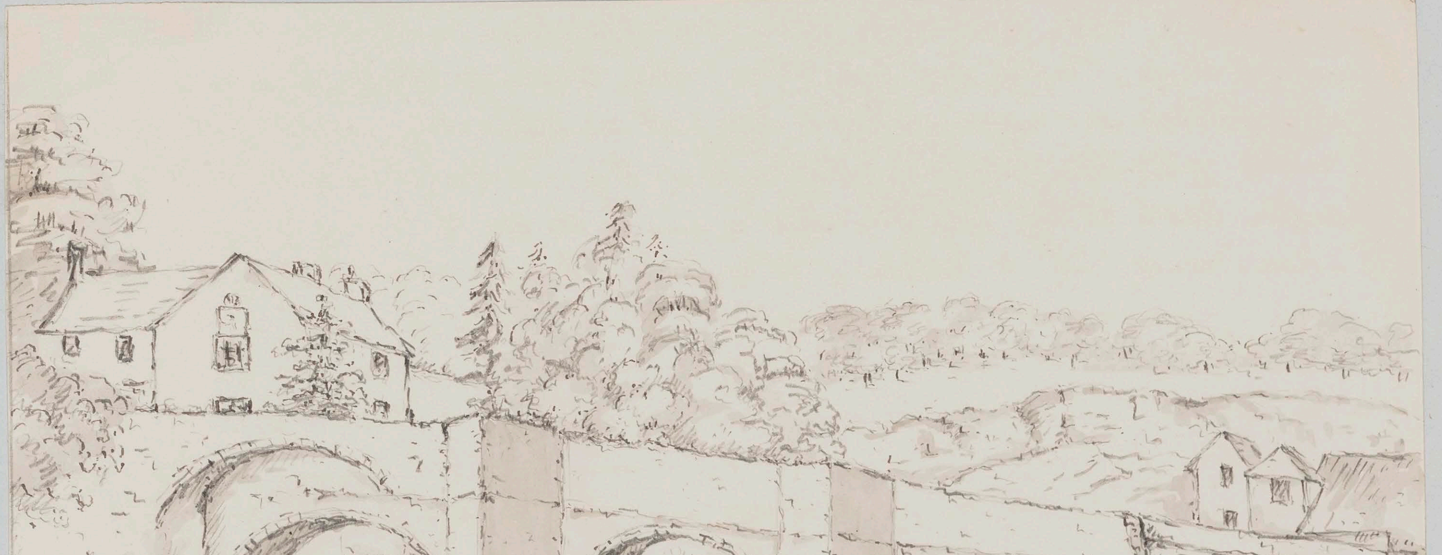


Ludlow Castle. Shropshire. Oct. 2. 1852.

A. Mortimer's Tower. B. The Keep. C. The Governor's Apartments built by Sir H. Sydney, whose arms with those of Queen Elizabeth ar over the entrance



The Steward's Apartments Ludlow Castle. Here Butler is said to have written part of Hudibras.
Oct. 2. 1853.



Ludlow Bridge - Salop. Sep 18. 1859

Acton-Scott

Shropshire - 3m south from Church Stretton and about 1½ mile from the Marsh Brook Station on the Shrewsbury & Hereford Railway.

The Church is a neat building. Over the Porch is the date 1722 but the doors & windows have been recently repaired or perhaps altered the mullions &c appearing almost new. The Tower however appear to be more ancient than the above date. The following inscriptions amongst many others of a similar kind I copied from the Grave Stones. - Octr. 1. 1853.

Richard Mathews 1822 Aged 60

His toils of life are o'er
And now free from labor
Here lies an Honest Man
And friendly Neighbour

Mary wife of the above 1847 Aged 85
I ham gone to meet my God
As you may understand
Love each other in your state
Both Dutiful and kind

Jane Williams 1820 Aged 35

Farewell my Husband and my Children dear
I am not dead but sleeping here
My end you know my grave you see
Wait but a while you'l follow me

John Owen 1847 - Aged 20.
I was young and in my prime
The Lord was please to end my time
My time being short my glass is run
The Lord did call and I am gone.

The above are all exact copies. —— I could only see through one window of the Church and there appeared to be a tomb in the chancel but I could see nothing of it.

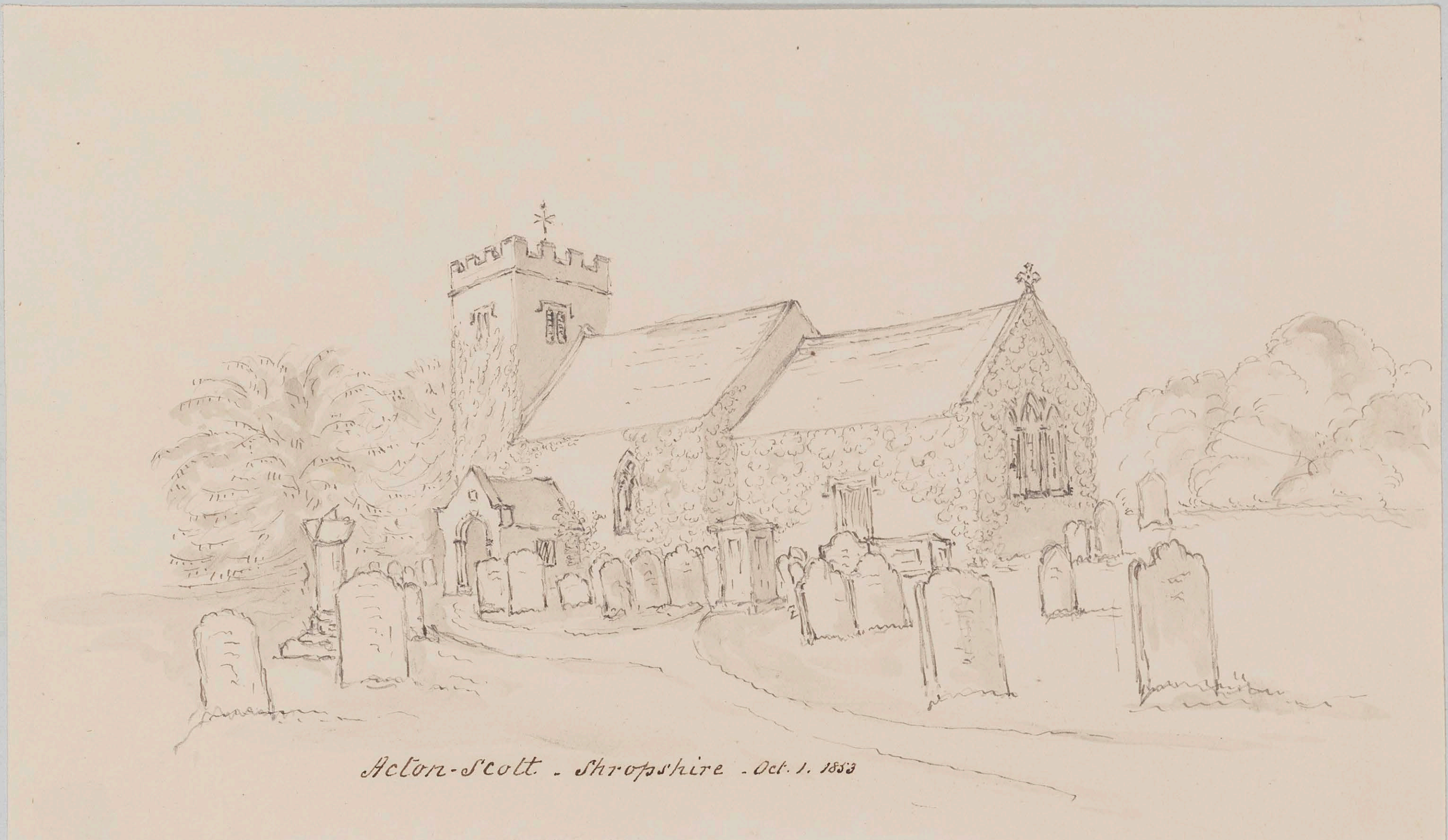
Near the Church is the residence of Mrs. Stackhouse Acton. The grounds are not extensive but very pretty. The Church is a nice object seen from the house through a glade in the shrubbery. The rock garden is well managed and forms an interesting part of the grounds in an old stone quarry.

Presteigne

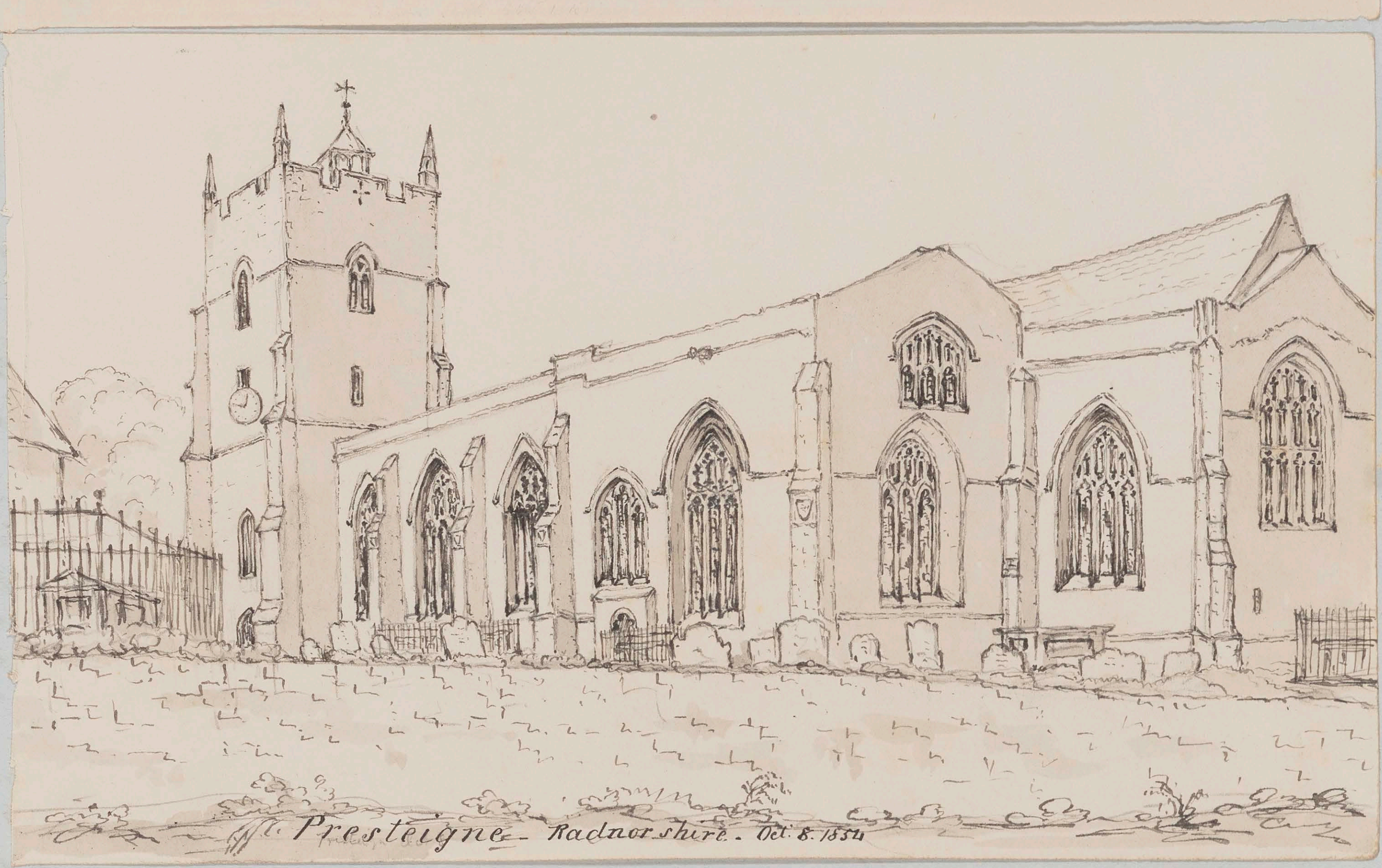
Radnorshire - The Church is rather large and consists of Nave, chancel, two side aisles, and a tower at the west end. The interior is very plain and does not contain any monuments of interest. There are a few tablets to the Owens and others. The Altar piece is of Tapestry representing Our Saviour entering into Jerusalem riding on an Ass with the multitude strewing garments and branches of trees in the way. Above the Tapestry is the following inscription - "Rich. Owen de Brampton Parva in hac Parochia Armr. D. 1737". There are very slight remains of ancient stained glass in some of the windows. The Church is now undergoing a thorough repair with new internal fittings. - Oct. 8. 1854 v.

The town of Presteigne is small and consists principally of two streets it is situated in a pleasant valley on the river Lugg. The County Gaol is placed at the east end of the town and the assizes and quarter sessions are held here. On the north of the town is a large circular mound planted with trees & laid out in walks which wind to the top where is a bowling green and is the resort for Club meetings and pastimes of the towns people. This mound is called the Warden and has much the appearance of an ancient fortress but I am told it is not considered as such. The trees are now grown tall and thick otherwise a good view of the town and neighbourhood might be obtained from it.

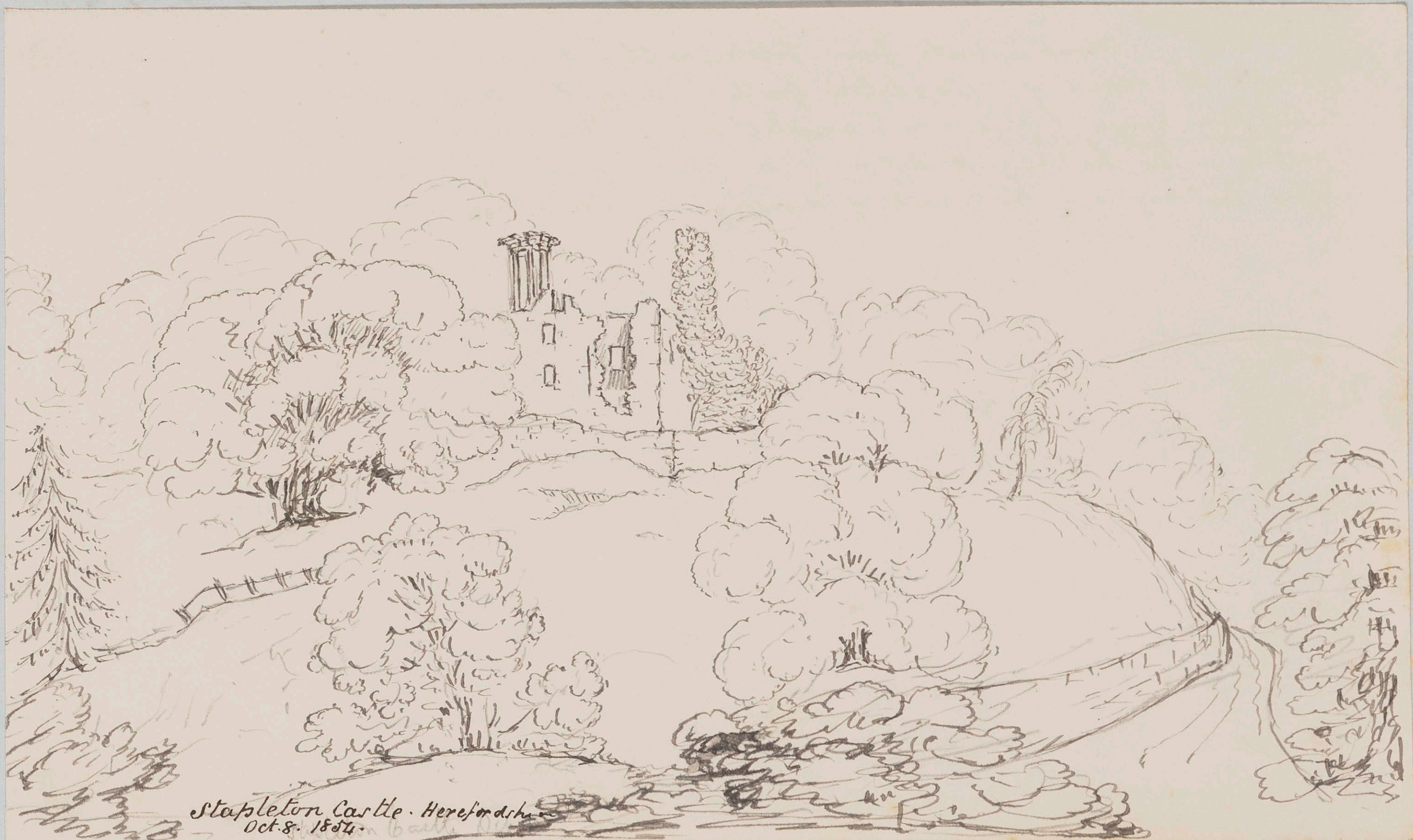
About a mile from Presteigne Church on a bank which is very precipitous on two sides stands the ruins of Stapleton Castle or Stapleton Manor House. It has for some years been occupied as a farm house but is now a complete ruin. There are one or two picturesque stacks of chimneys but nothing in the remains of the present building partaking of the Castle or place of defence. On one portion of the wall is the date 1697. This building is in the county of Hereford. - Oct. 8. 1854. v.



Acton-Scott - Shropshire - Oct. 1. 1853



Presteigne - Radnorshire - Oct. 8. 1854



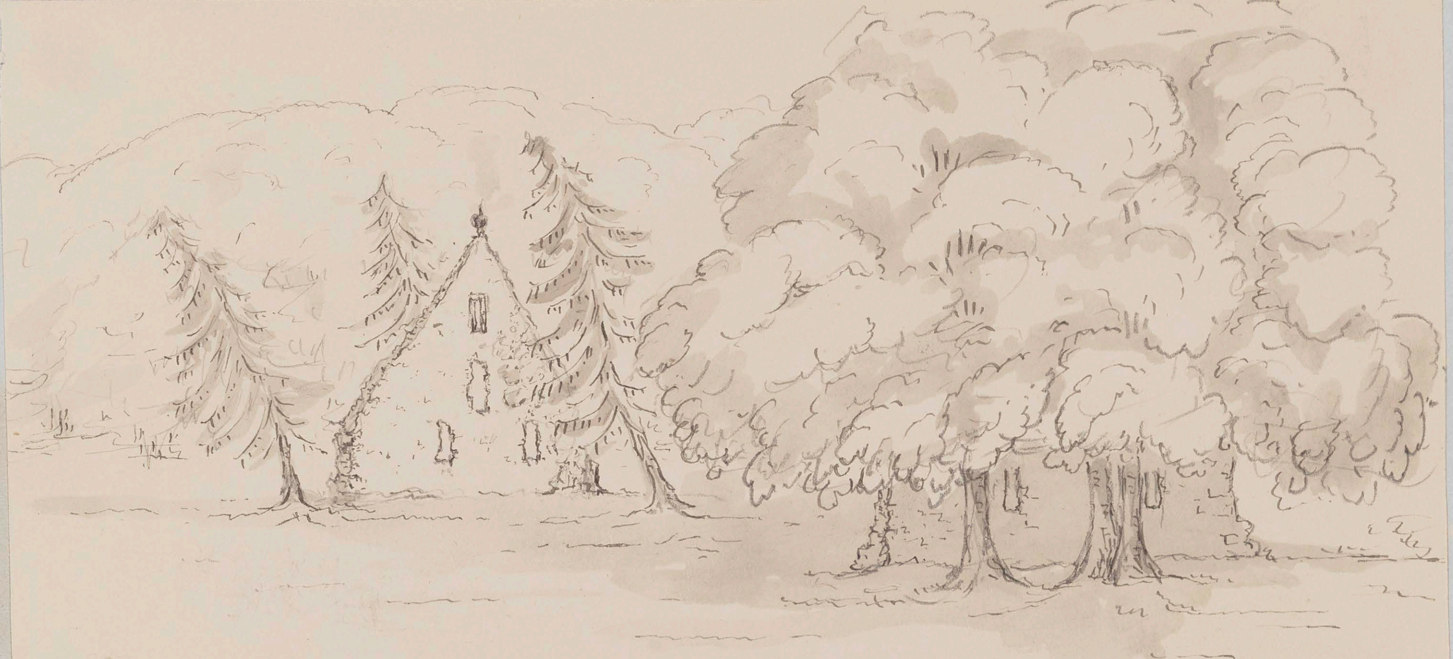
Stapleton Castle. Herefordsh.
Oct. 8. 1854.

Acton-Burnell 7½ miles south of Shrewsbury. "The founder of the Castle or more probably its restorer was Robert Burnel, Bishop of Bath & Wells, treasurer & afterwards chancellor of England." What now remains of the castle is a square building with a square tower at each corner. The walls are exceedingly strong and adorned with fine battlements & rows of windows, with curious carved work." Beaut. of Eng. & Wales

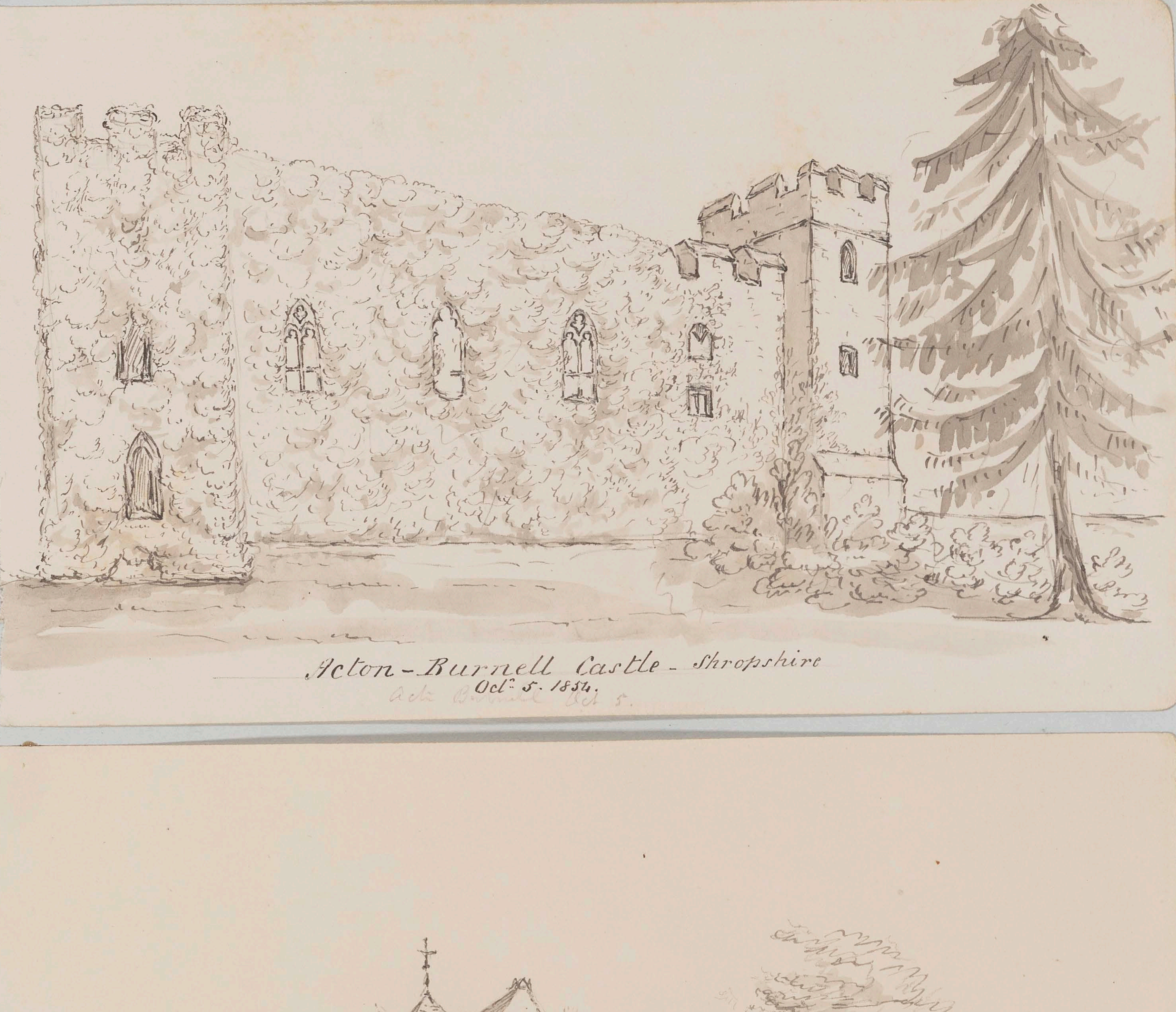
Robert Burnel was the younger son of Robert de Burnel of Acton Burnel. "Here the future chancellor was born; here he afterwards by the King's licence erected a fortified castle; & here to illustrate his native place, he prevailed on the King to hold a parliament at which was passed the famous law, "De Mercatoribus," called the statue of Acton Burnel." - Campbell's Chancellors Vol. 1.

This parliament was held by Edward 1. in 1283 and it is said the Lords sat in the Castle whilst the Commons assembled in a barn. - Campbell in his "Chancellors" says "the prelates, barons, knights citizens & burgesses assembled in the great hall of the strong castle which by royal licence, the Chancellor had built in his native place". At this time Edward was at war with the Welsh commanded by Lewellyn and according to Rapin the King had removed his courts of justice to Shrewsbury that he might be near his Civil as well as military affairs

Acton-Burnell Church is an ancient structure situated close to the remains of the Old Castle. It is built with rough stone, having a tiled roof and wooden turret. Several small windows have been blocked up. There is a chancel, nave & trancept forming a north & south chapel. In the chancel is an arch with two basins supported by heads projecting from the wall (see p 288). The Font stands in a ~~pew~~ near to the west entrance and is probably of the same era as the chancel See p 288. In the south transept or chapel is an arched recess in the wall with a stone shelf and immediately under the window near it is an arch ornamented with foliage; apparently intended for a tomb but no remains of figure or inscription is to be seen (see p. 288). This portion of the church has been much ornamented and traces of painting on the wall is still visible. The north chapel or transept contains all the principal monuments. The most ancient is an altar tomb with a brass on the top representing a knight in armour and surrounded by a border on which is an inscription and date MCCCLXXXV° (? 1385) This is the tomb of a Burnell. There is a large marble monument with a male & female figures lying on their backs under a canopy and at the back of the arch facing you & looking over the bodies of their parents are nine female figures. It is a large and much ornamented tomb with a long inscription a part of which is "Hic jacet Corpus Richardi Lee Armigeri qui obit 27 Die Maii Anno Domin 1591". Another monument to the memory of a "Lee" dated 1632, consists of a male & female kneeling on the opposite sides of a desk on which are placed books & below them in a row are small figures of 5 females & one male also kneeling. There are also tablets to the memory of the Smythe's (the present possessors of Acton Burnell). In one corner of this part of the church stands a stone coffin without a lid. There are many remains of painted tiles in the pavement of the church and all bears evident marks of the building having been formerly elegantly decorated. Iter Oct 5. 1854.

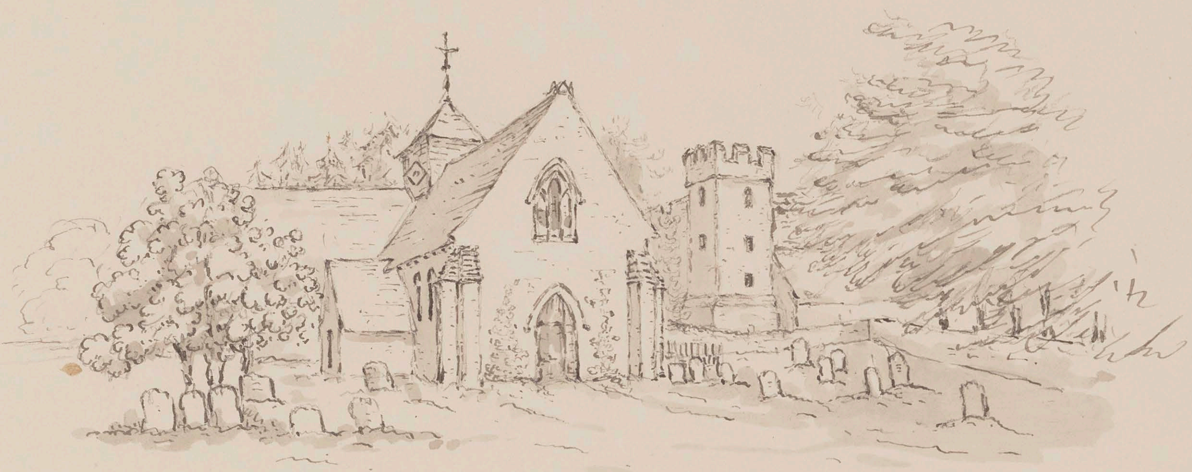


Gable ends of the Barn in which the Commons sat when the Parliament was held here by Edward I. in 1283. Acton Burnell Park.
Sep. 30. 1853.



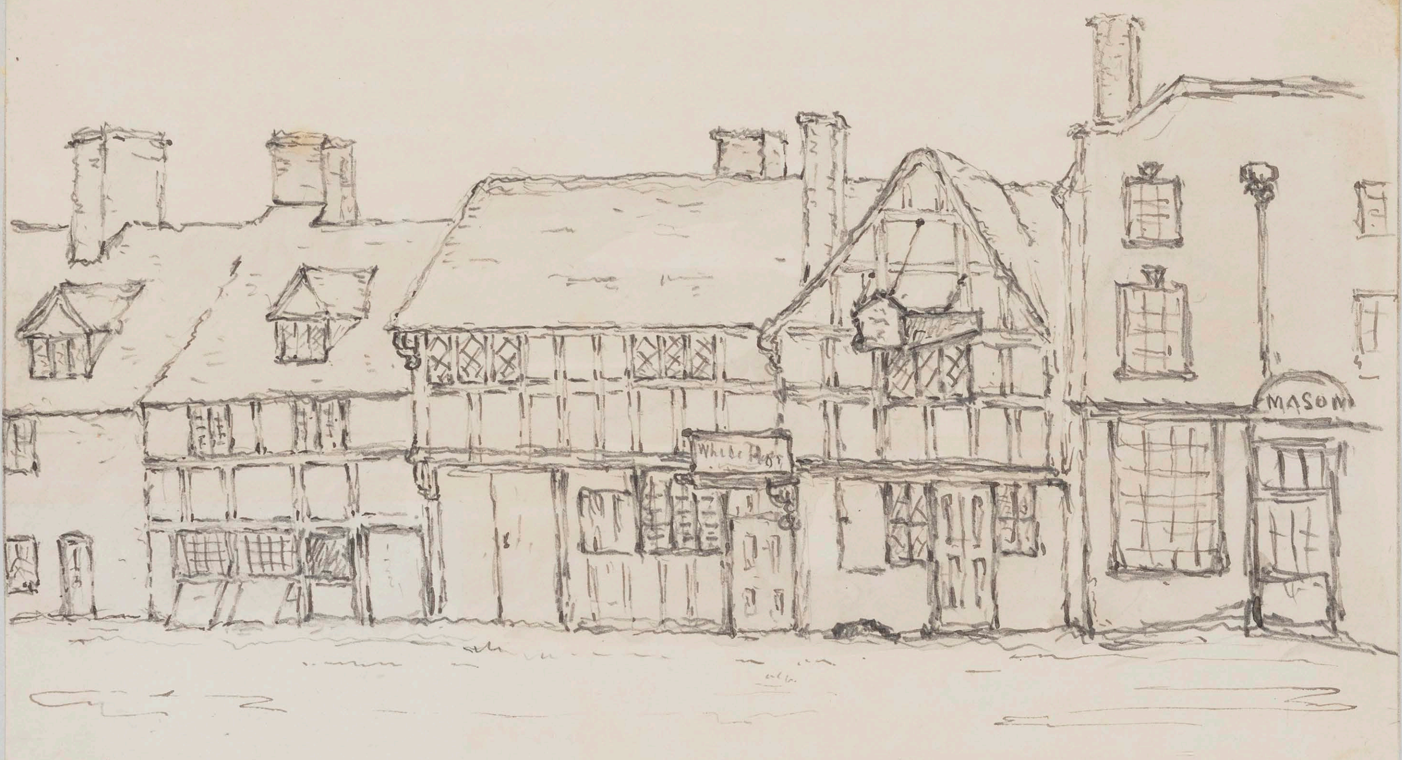
Acton-Burnell Castle - Shropshire
Octr. 5. 1854.

Acton Burnell Oct 5.

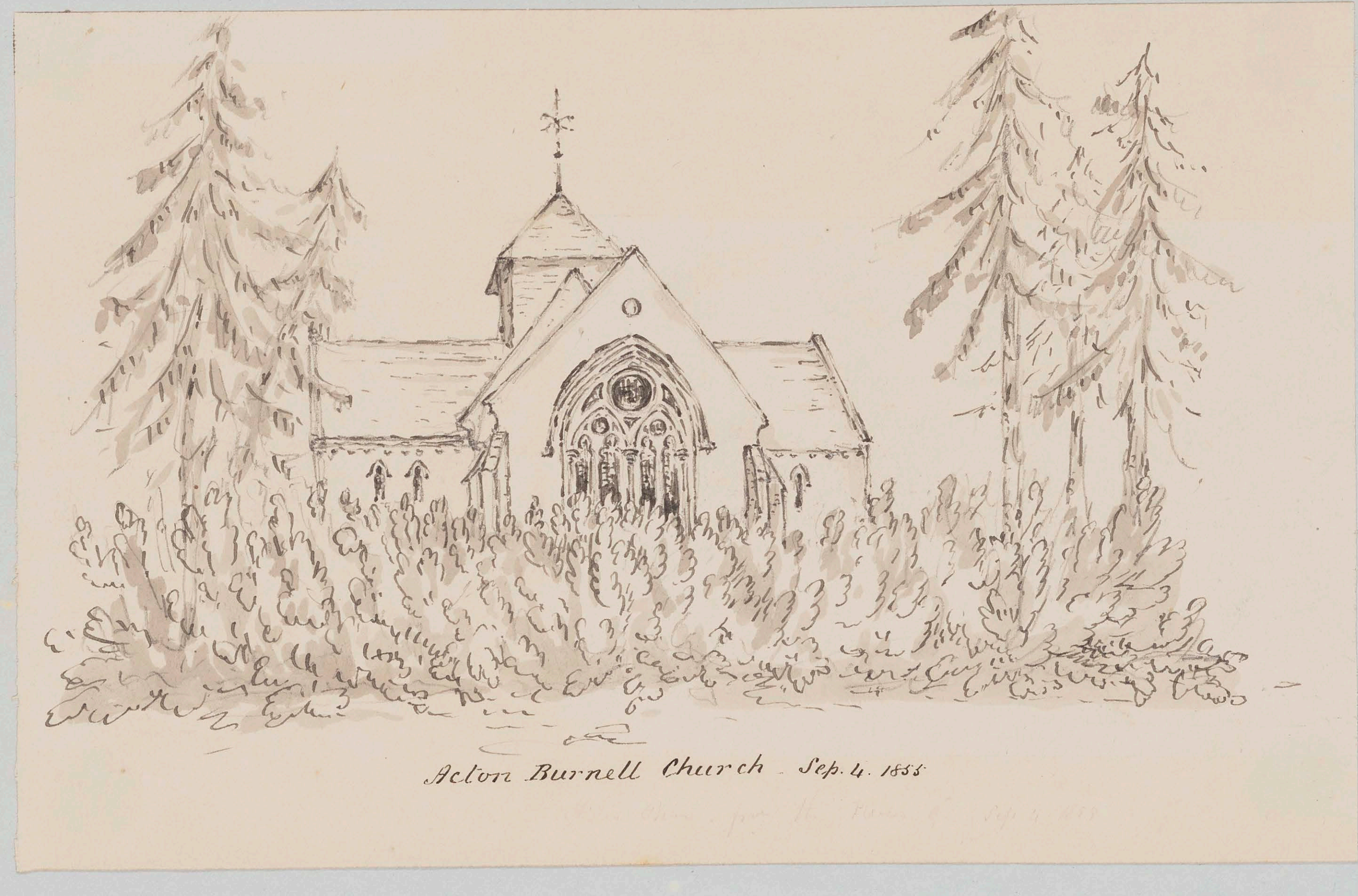


Acton-Burnell Church and part of the old Castle
Sept. 4. 1855.

Atcham or Attingham Church stands close to the bank of the Severn & on the high road from Shrewsbury to Shiffnal. Attingham Hall the seat of Lord Berwick is close to the road It contains a fine gallery of paintins chiefly by the early Italian Masters also a fine collection of Etruscan vases & other antiquities from Herculanium.

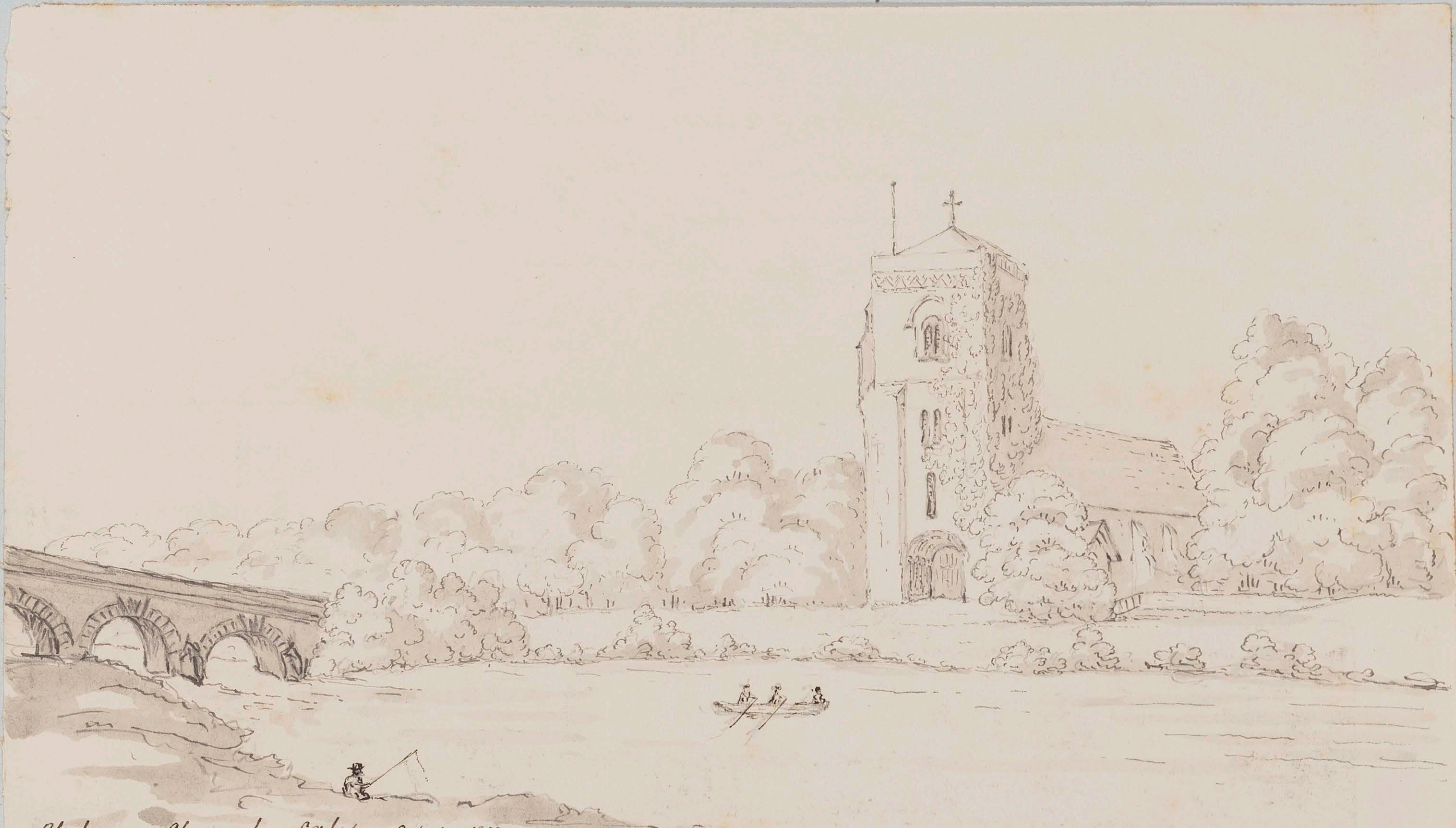


Shiffnal Shropshire. Sketched from the first Floor of the Star Hotel. July 27. 1862.
The Public House opposite is the White Horse.

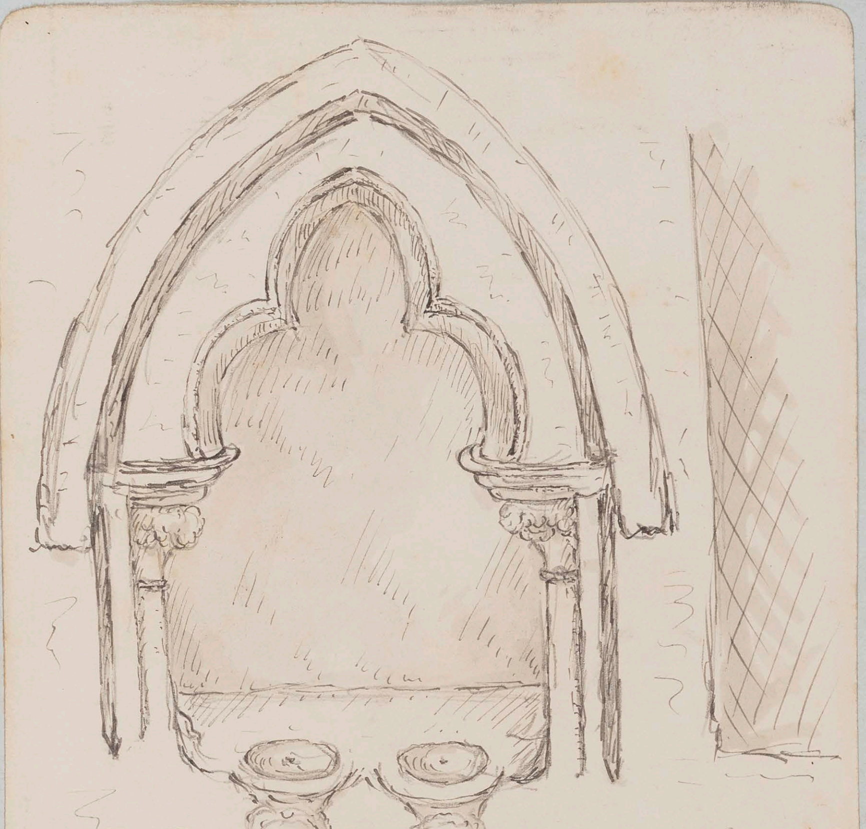


Acton Burnell Church. Sep. 4. 1855

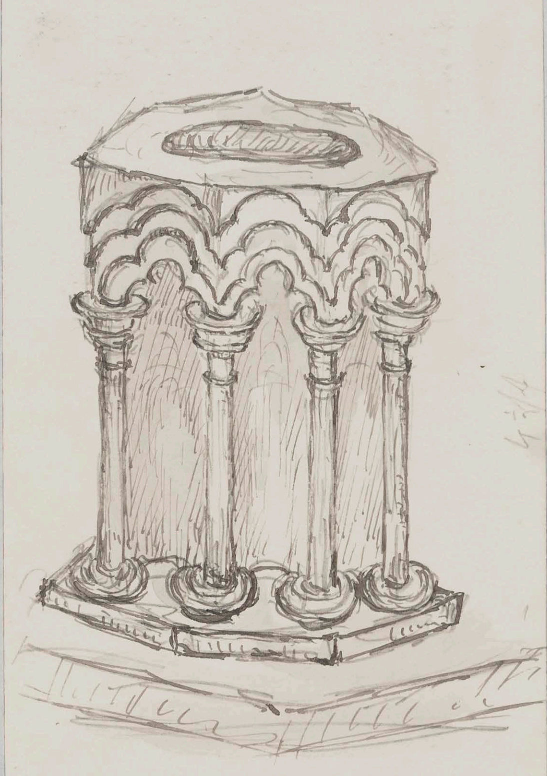
[illegible] from the [illegible] Sep 4 1855



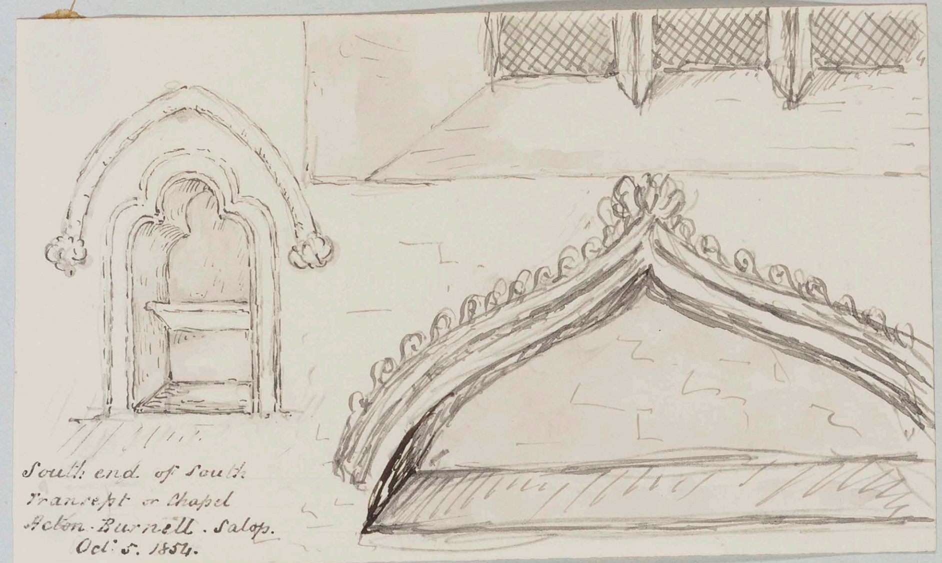
Atcham Church . Salop . Sep. 30. 1853
On the bank of the Severn 4m. S.E of Shrewsbury



Piscina on the south wall of the Chancel
Acton Burnell Church Oct 5. 1854



Font in Acton-Burnell Church
Salop. Oct 5. 1854.



South end of South
Transept or Chapel
Acton-Burnell . Salop.
Oct 5. 1854.

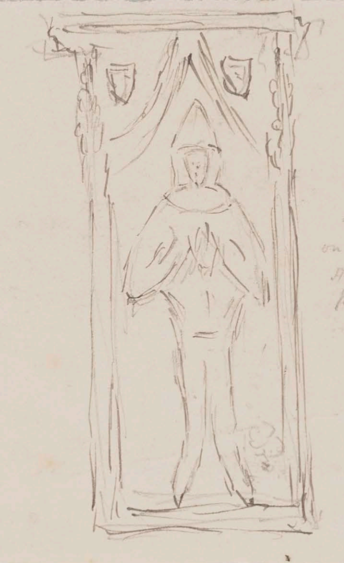


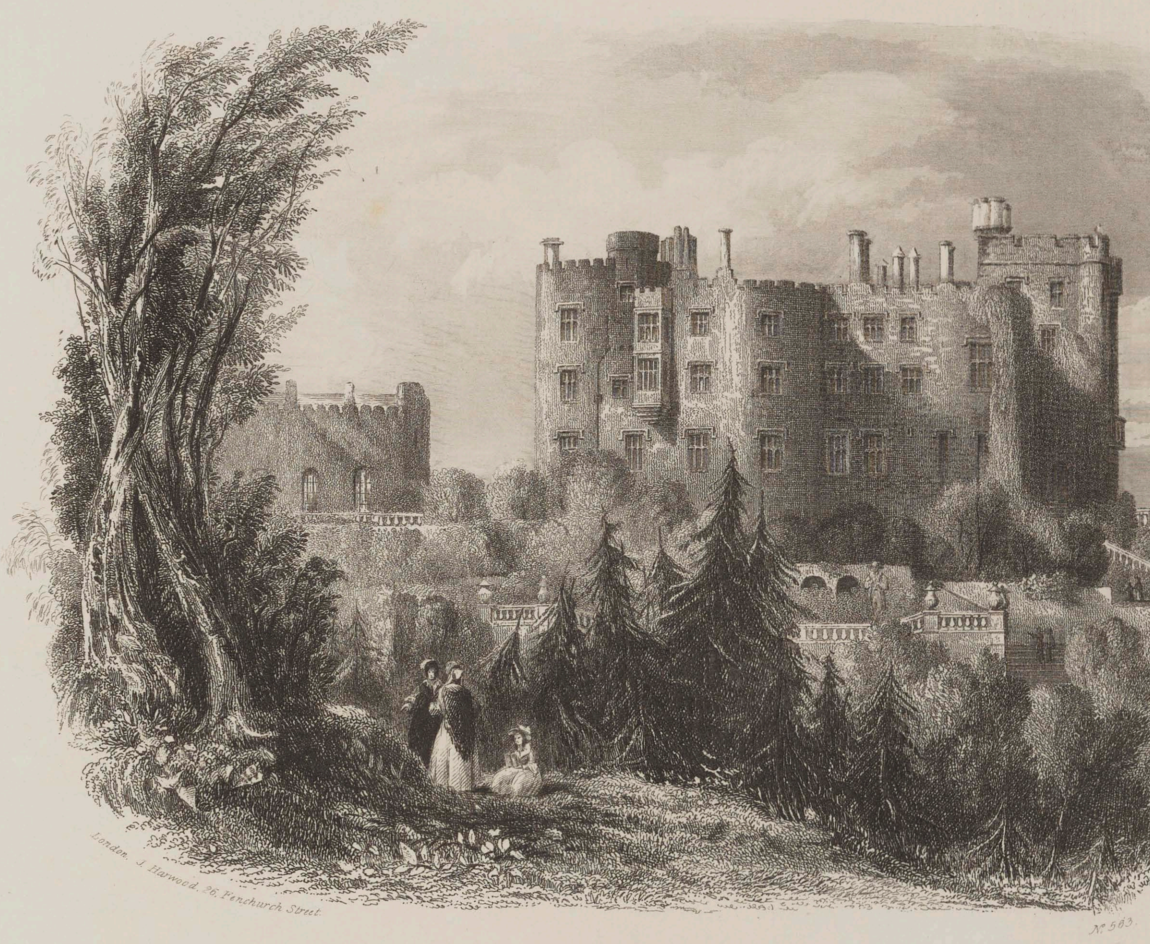
Figure &c in brass
on an Altar tomb. Acton B
the inscription is round the
plate & date 1385 is

Powis Castle is a venerable pile built with red sand stone & stands on the ridge of a rock, situated in a well wooded Park close to the town of Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire. The first notice we have of the castle is about the year 1109, when Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn sought an asylum at Trallyn, now Pool, after having reduced the country to some kind of settlement, he began to erect a castle, but having been treacherously murdered by his nephew Madwc, the building was left unfinished. In the year 1191, in consequence of various depridations having been committed by the Welsh on the inhabitants of the Marches, Hubert Archbishop of Canterbury, in the absence of his sovereign Richard 1st, who was engaged in a crusade to the Holy Land, came with a powerful army and besieged this fortress. He succeded in taking the castle after a long & vigorous resistance. He refortified the place & left in it a strong garrison but it was again besieged & retaken by it former possessor Gwynwywyn Prince of Powys. He however disgusted with the proceedings of the Welsh Prince of Gwynedd, was induced to go over to the English side, & consented to become a vassal to King John & hold his territory in capite of the crown. In 1233 Llewelyn ap Iorwerth took & dismantled this fortress, which then from the colour of the stone was denominated Castell coch, or the Red Castle in Powysland. The grandson of Gwynwywyn still under English protection, remained in possession of this place & he dying left an only daughter was married to John de Charlton whom the King had dignified with the title of Baron Powys and Valectus Domini Regis. In their posterity both the barony & estates continued for several generations. The barony & title were afterwards conveyed to Sir John Grey of Heton in Northumberland, by his marriage with Jane eldest daughter of Lord Edward Powys, and who thus possessed it as a moiety of the estate. In the 29 year of Queen Elizabeth's reign Edward Grey conveyed by purchase, the lordship and castle of Powys to Sir Edward Herbert second son of William Herbert second Earl of Pembroke. His son William was created Lord Powys by Charles 1st. Peircy Lord Powis fortified the castle & garrisoned it for the King on the breaking out of the civil war. But the Parliamentary army under General Sir Thos. Myddleton laid siege to it, & in October 1644, the fortress was surrendered the noble owner taken prisoner, & the place pillaged. He afterwards obtained repossession of his estates by the payment of a fine.

The castle commands a fine view of the rich vale of the Severn with the Freiddyn Hills in the distance, on the loftiest of which stands a column to the memory of Admiral Rodney. There is not much to interest a visitor in the interior & the rooms are for the most parti heavy. There is a long narrow very low gallery, at one end of which is the state bed room. The walls are hung with tapestry & the ceiling painted. This was fitted up for Charles 2d & his cypher is embroydered on the bed, & on various parts of the room. Here Queen Victoria when Princess slept with her mother when on a visit into Wales. At the opposite end of the gallery is another bed room called the "Dukes". Here is a magnificent carved bedstead which is said to have belonged to "Old Parr" with the exception of four supports to raise it higher from the ground & which are modern. The chimney piece is most elaborately and beautifully carved in oak. – Here tradition says the founder of the castle was murdered by his nephew & the room is believed to be haunted by him. The Grand Staircase is beautifully painted by Lanscroon the ceiling of which is an allegorical representation of the crowning of Queen Ann. It is dated 1705. Several of the other rooms have painted ceilings. There are many antique busts of the Roman Emperors and also some statuettes from Pompeii There are a few pictures but none of great interest. Sep. 29. 1853. V.

On either side of the door way which leads to the rampart looking towards Welshpool are nichy which contains stone statues the one in armour and inscribed "Edgar 973" the other in clerical robes "Offa A.D. 775".

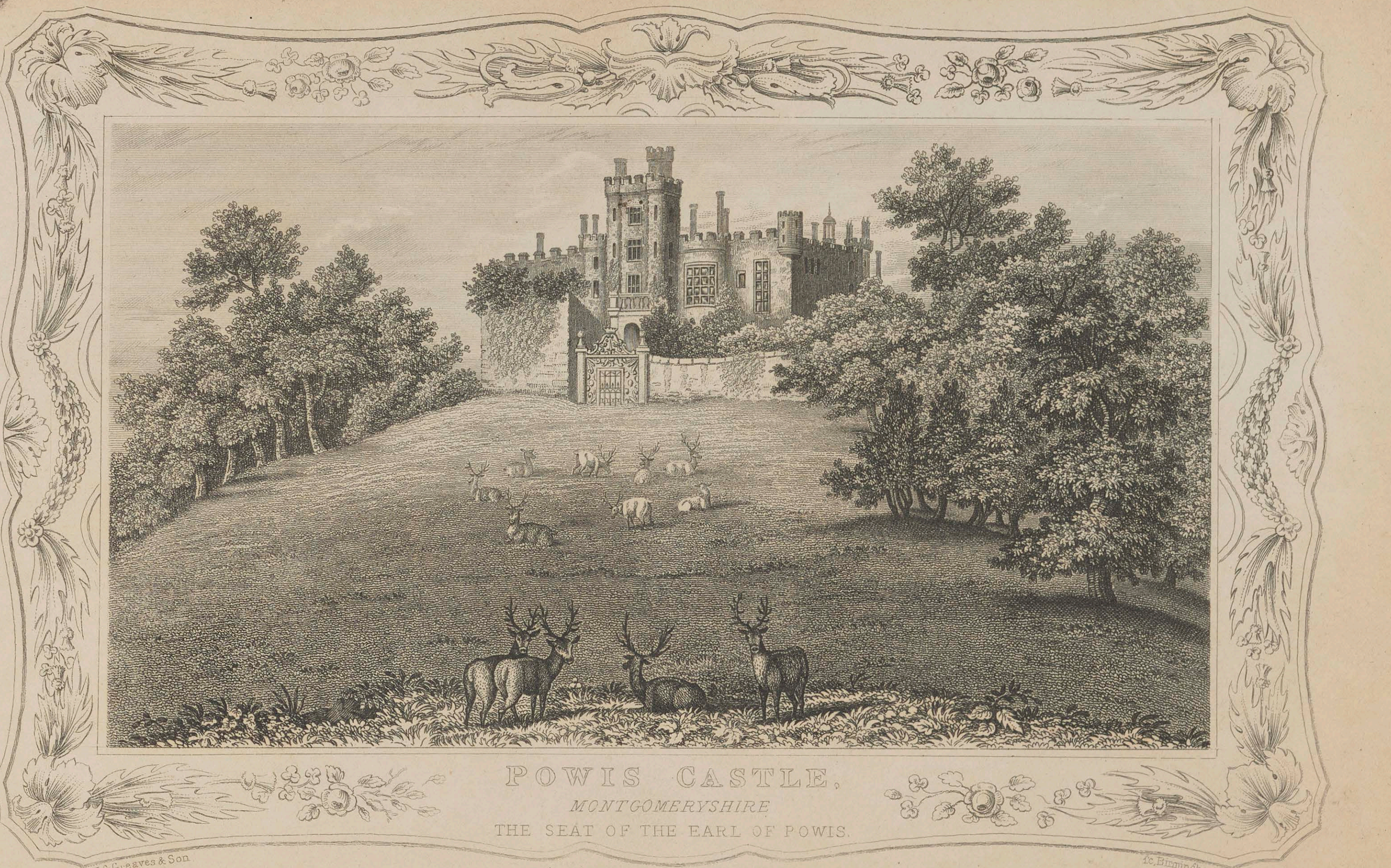
290



London. J. Harwood, 26, Fenchurch Street.

No. 563. June. 11th 1844.

Powis Castle, near Welsh Pool, Montgomeryshire.



POWIS CASTLE,

MONTGOMERYSHIRE

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF POWIS.

J. C. Greaves & Son

fc. Birmingham.

Published by R. Owen, Welchpool.

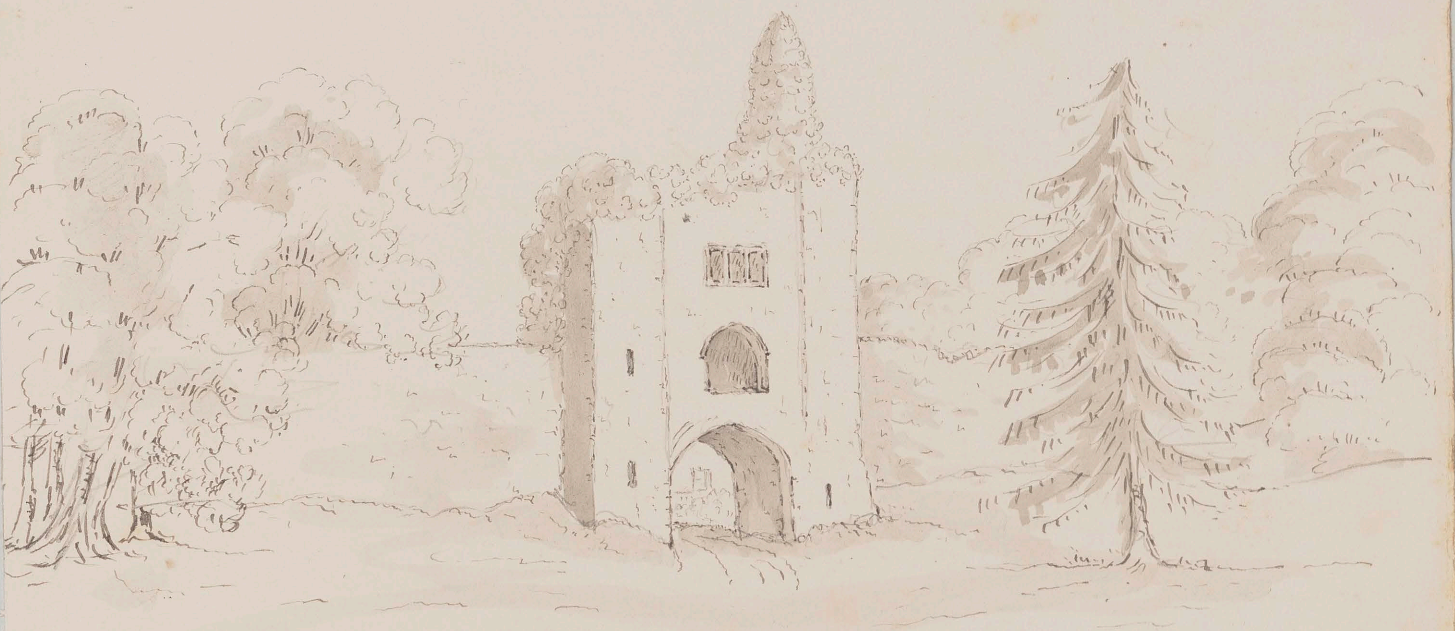
Sherborne Castle is close to the town of Sherborne in Dorsetshire
This fortress was constructed in the form of an octagon, moated round, & over the moat were several draw-bridges. On the north side was also a subterraneous passage into the vale. It is described by Leland as standing "upon a rokky hillet;" having "four great toures in the castelle waulle, whereof one is the Gate-house. Every of them hath three Lodgginges yn highth. The great lodging is yn the middle of the Castle Court, very strong and full of voultes. There be few peaces of work yn England of thantiquite of this that standith so hole, and so welle conchid". Leland wrote in Henry 8. time. He died in 1552.
This structure was probably a castle in the Saxon times & came into the possession of Osmond de Sels, Earl of Dorset a Norman by a ~~f~~ gift from William the conqueror. Afterwards upon the vacancy of the See of Salisbury, Osmond forsaking his temporal authoroty, became Bishop of that See & got the Castle of Sherborne annexed to the Bishoprick, setting a curse upon them "that did goe about to plucke the same from that godly use". The Castle was rebuilt by Roger Bishop of Salisbury in the time of Henry 1. Stephen seized upon the wealth of this Bishop, took the Castle of Sherborne & kept it. It was afterwards granted to some of the noble race of Montacutes. In the time of Edward 3d Robt. Wyvyll Bishop of Salisbury brought a writ of right against William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, for the said Castle wherein he proceeded so far, that the champions were entered the lists to try the combat. But the King took up the matter & ordered the Bishop to give a sum of money to the Earl and the Castle was restored to the Bishoprick. In the reign of Edward 6. the Duke of Somerset got a long lease of it and granted the same to Sir John Horsley (? Sir John Paulet, Lord St. John) In the next reign Bishop Capon who had been despoiled of his temporalities, exhibited a bill in chancery showing that the lease had been made by him to the Protector Somerset in consequence of threats, & in fear of his life. The cause was decided in the Bishop's favor & the lands restored. – About the 33 year of Elizabeth the Bishop by threats & promises

Sir Walter Raleigh

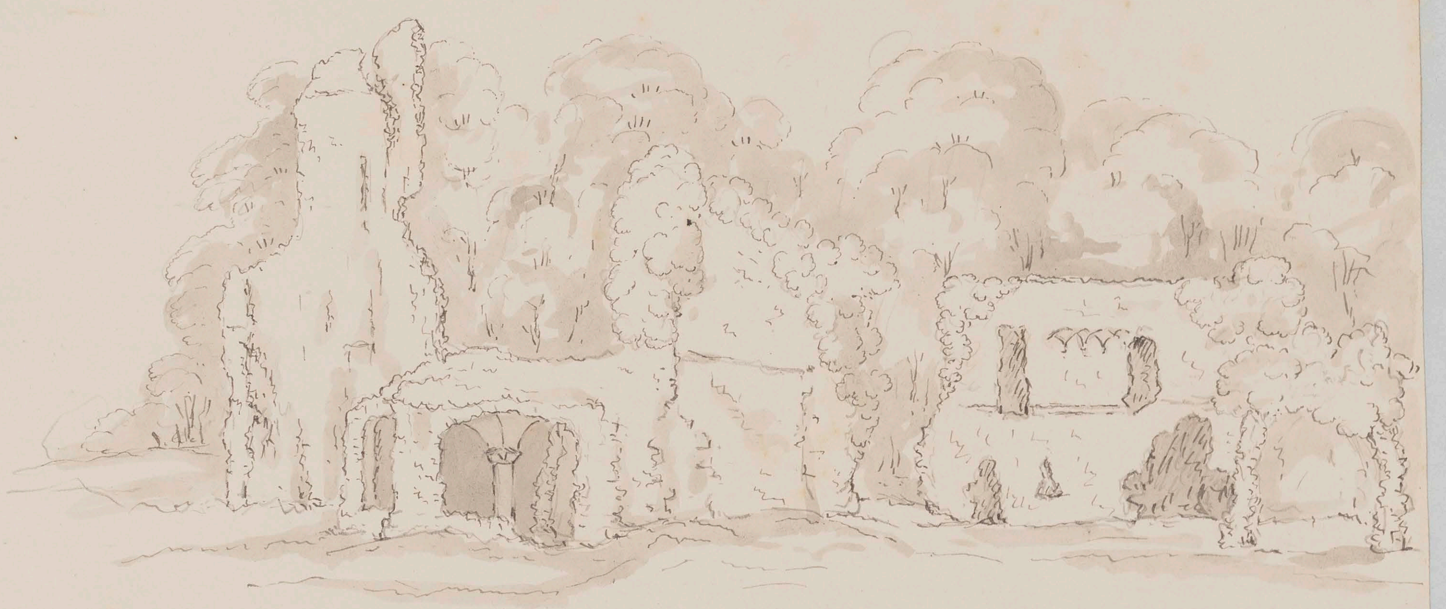
was induced to grant a lease of 99 years to the Queen & she conveyed the premises to Sir Walter Raleigh After the attainder & execution of Sir Walter Raleigh James 1st conferred the estate upon his favorite Car, Earl of Somerset. Again on the forfeiture of the estate it was solicited of the Crown

Sir John Digby
Earl of Bristol

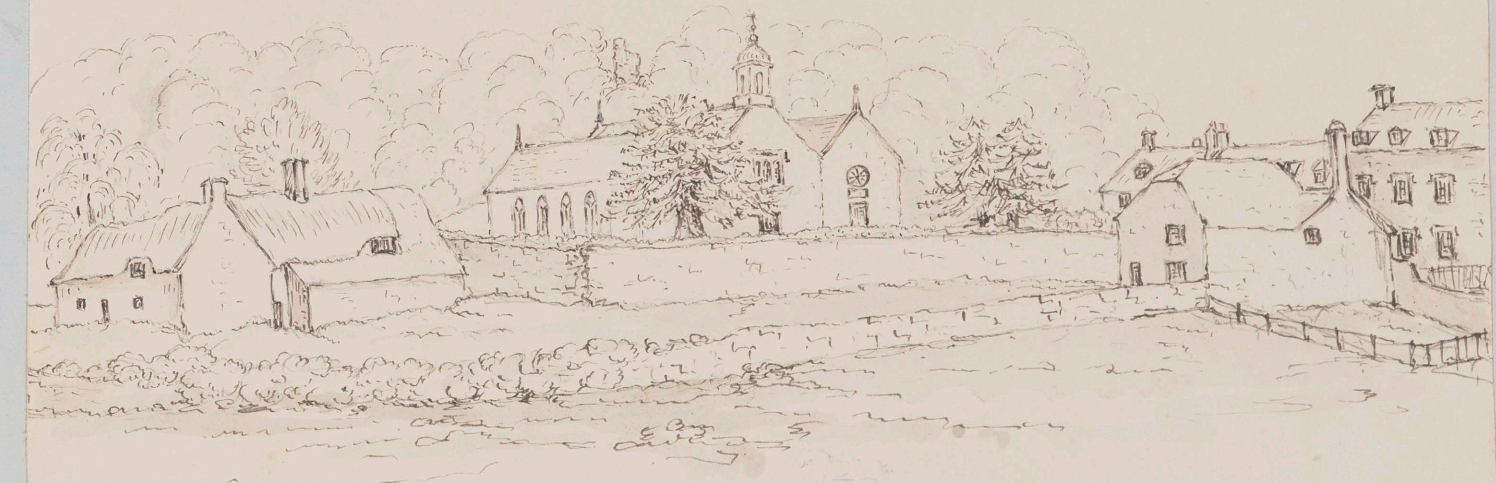
and obtained by Sir John Digby afterwards Earl of Bristol, & Ambassador of James 1st. to the court of Spain to negotiate the marriage of Prince Charles with the Infanta. In 1642 the Castle was garrisoned by the Marquis of Hertford for the King & besieged by the Parliamentary Army under the Earl of Bedford. The Earls sister being Countess of Bristol and at that time at the "Lodge", he sent a message to desire her to quit it as he had orders from the Parliament to demolish the fortress. She immediately went on horseback to his tent, & told him that "if he persisted in his intention he should find his sister's bones buried in the ruins" and instantly left him. This spirited behaviour for that time saved the Castle In the following year the Parliament's forces plundered the town of Sherborne and pillaged the Earl of Bristol's house of all the plate, jewels, money &c to a very considerable amount. In 1645 when Sir Thomas Fairfax & Cromwell had reduced Bridgewater and Bath they marched to Sherborne then under the charge of Sir Lewis Dyves. After various assaults & repulses it was taken & quarter given. In the castle were taken Sir L. Dyves the Governor & his Lady, Sir John Strangways and many other officers of distinction with much plunder, provision, & rich household stuff. The siege lasted 16 days: on the next day Augt. 16., the victors kept a great market with the spoils. On the 21st. the Parliament ordered this spacious building to be demolished, which was completed before the following October; and out of the ruins were built Castleton Church, part of Sherborne Lodge or Castle, and some other structures. The town also suffered exceedlingly. – Beaut of Engl. & Wales. – &c. &c.



Gateway Sherborne Castle . Dorset
as seen within the walls
Oct. 11. 1853.
Sherborn Church seen in the distance through the archway.



Sherborne Castle . Dorset . Octr. 11 . 1853



Castleton Church . Sherborne . Dorset
Oct. 15. 1854.

There are a few tablets in the church, but not any of particular interest.
The plantations at the back are those surrounding the ruins of Sherborne Castle
a very small portion of which is seen.

Harewood Church is an ancient structure situated a short distance from Harewood House surrounded by a thick grove of trees. "In the choir are six altar tombs of white marble, with fine whole length figures of ancient owners of the manor. One of these is Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe who being insulted on the bench by the then Prince of Wales afterward Henry 5th committed him to prison." Beauties of Engl & Wales.

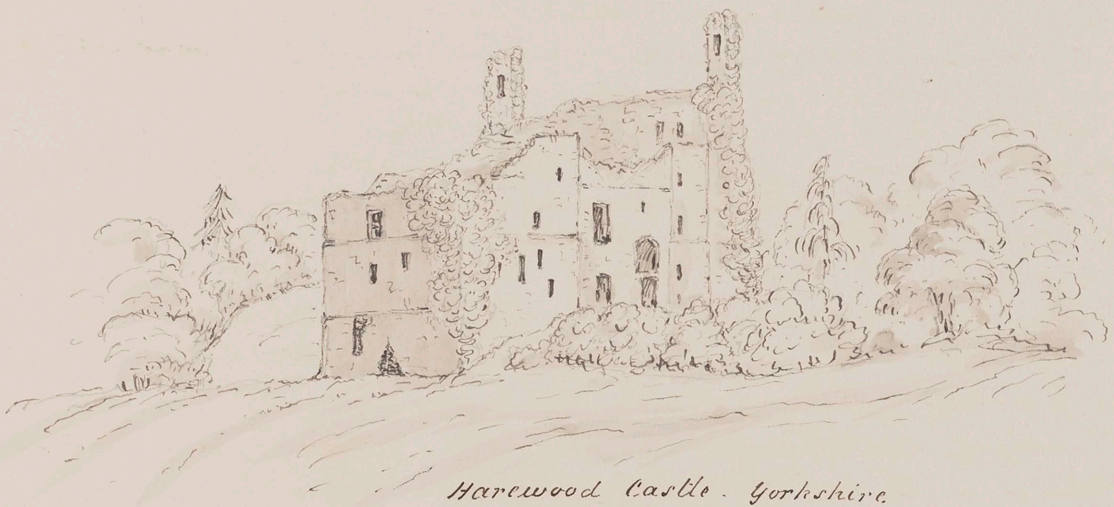
Harewood House was built by Edwin Lascelles the first Lord Harewood; the foundation being laid in 1760. The gardens & pleasure grounds which are extensive and contain a fine piece of water, were laid out by Brown. The house is situated on the rising ground not far from the site of old Gawthorpe Hall, the Stables belonging to which, are still retained for the use of the present mansion. Harewood House has been much altered & beautified by the present Earl (the 3° Lord) and a spacious & handsome terrace garden has been formed on the south side. There are a few paintings chiefly portraits and in the long gallery are some splendid looking glasses. Here is a most valuable collection of china estimated to be worth from forty to 50 thousand pounds. Amongst other things is the set of China used by Louis 16th on the morning of his execution. Her. Sep 16. 1855 + Aug 17. 1855

Harewood Castle situated on the brow of a hill overlooking the river Wharf commands a fine prospect of the beautiful vale through which that river winds its course with the singular rock called "Alms Cliff Crag" rising in the distance. The walls of the Castle are for the most part in very excellent repair. On the ground floor there appears to have been two large rooms divided by a strong partition wall in the middle of which is an arched door way. Shrubbery walks extend from the Castle which is close to the village, by way of the Church to the present mansion.

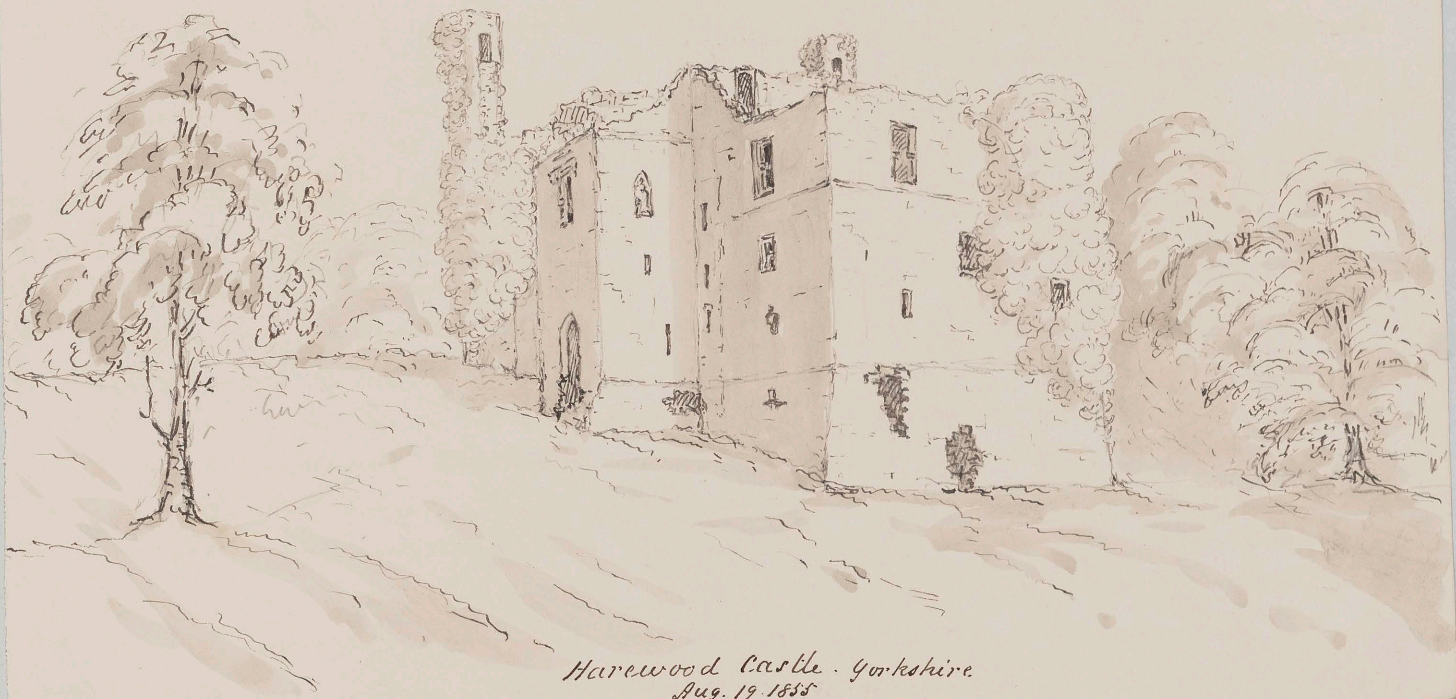
Before the conquest the manor of Harewood appears to have been possessed by three Danish chieftains. It afterwards passed into many different families being frequently transferred by the marriage of heiresses. It was thus brought, about the beginning of the reign of Edward 3° to Sir W. Aldburgh of Aldburgh, in Richmondshire, who is supposed to have built the castle of which the remains are now seen; although it can scarcely be doubted that there was a castle here as early as the reign of Henry 2°. Harewood afterwards came into the possession of the Gascoignes of Gawthorpe. From them it was transferred to the illustrious family of Wentworth, by the marriage of Margaret only daughter & heiress of William Gascoigne Esq with Thomas Wentworth grandfather of the famous Thomas Earl of Strafford, who resided at Gawthorpe during part of the time in which the storm was gathering which proved so fatal to himself, his sovereign & the kingdom. Before the reign of Charles 1st the castle does not appear to have suffered any great dilapidations, but it was reduced to a skeleton by the civil wars. William second Earl of Strafford sold the Harewood estate during Cromwell's usurpation. It was afterwards purchased by Sir John Cutler whose character is thus delineated by Pope

"Cutler saw tenants break & houses fall
For very want he could not build a wall"

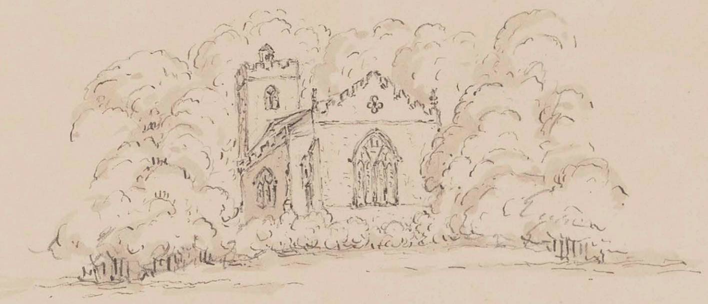
He resided at Gawthorpe Hall, & is said to have reduced the castle to ruins for the sake of the timber. This gentleman left the estate to his only daughter the Countess of Radnor at whose death without issue in 1696, it devolved on her relative John Boulter Esq & his heirs sold it to Henry Lascelles Esq father of Edwin the first Lord, who pulled down Gawthorpe Hall & built the present beautiful mansion. Beaut of Engl & Wales &c



Harewood Castle - Yorkshire.
Aug. 19. 1855.



Harewood Castle - Yorkshire
Aug. 19. 1855



Harewood Church - Yorkshire.
Aug. 19. 1855

Montacute . Somersetshire . 4 m. west by north of Yeovil . In 1091 William Earl of Mortain in Normandy, & Cornwall in England succeeded to his Fathers titles & estates and built here a Priory of Black Cluniac Monks which he dedicated to the honor of St. Peter & St. Paul. The Gatehou and small remains of the building now standing are converted into a farm house. Over the gateway is a room of good dimensions with a handsome Oriel window — Close to this building rises that noble mount, called Montacute & St. Michael's-hill. Its form is conical, & its ascent very steep, the top terminating in a flat area of half an acre. whereon stands a tower 60 feet in heights but now in a dilapidated state. The hill is planted from bottom to top & forms a rich & [illegible] conspicuous object in the surrounding country. The view from the tower is said to take in a circle of more than 300 miles & on a clear day 80 churches are distinguishable. South west from this is the high

Hamden-hill
Roman encampmt. and Stone quarries

rocky ridge of Hamden-hill on which is a most extensive Roman encampment being nearly 3 miles in circumference. "This hill has been remarkable for many ages for its free stone quarries the produce of which possesses the excellent quality of hardening by time, & by that means becoming exceedingly durable. Most of the Churches for many miles round, both in this and the adjacent counties, are built with this stone, & are in general esteemed very handsome edifices" Collinson's Somerset v3.p. 310.

Church.

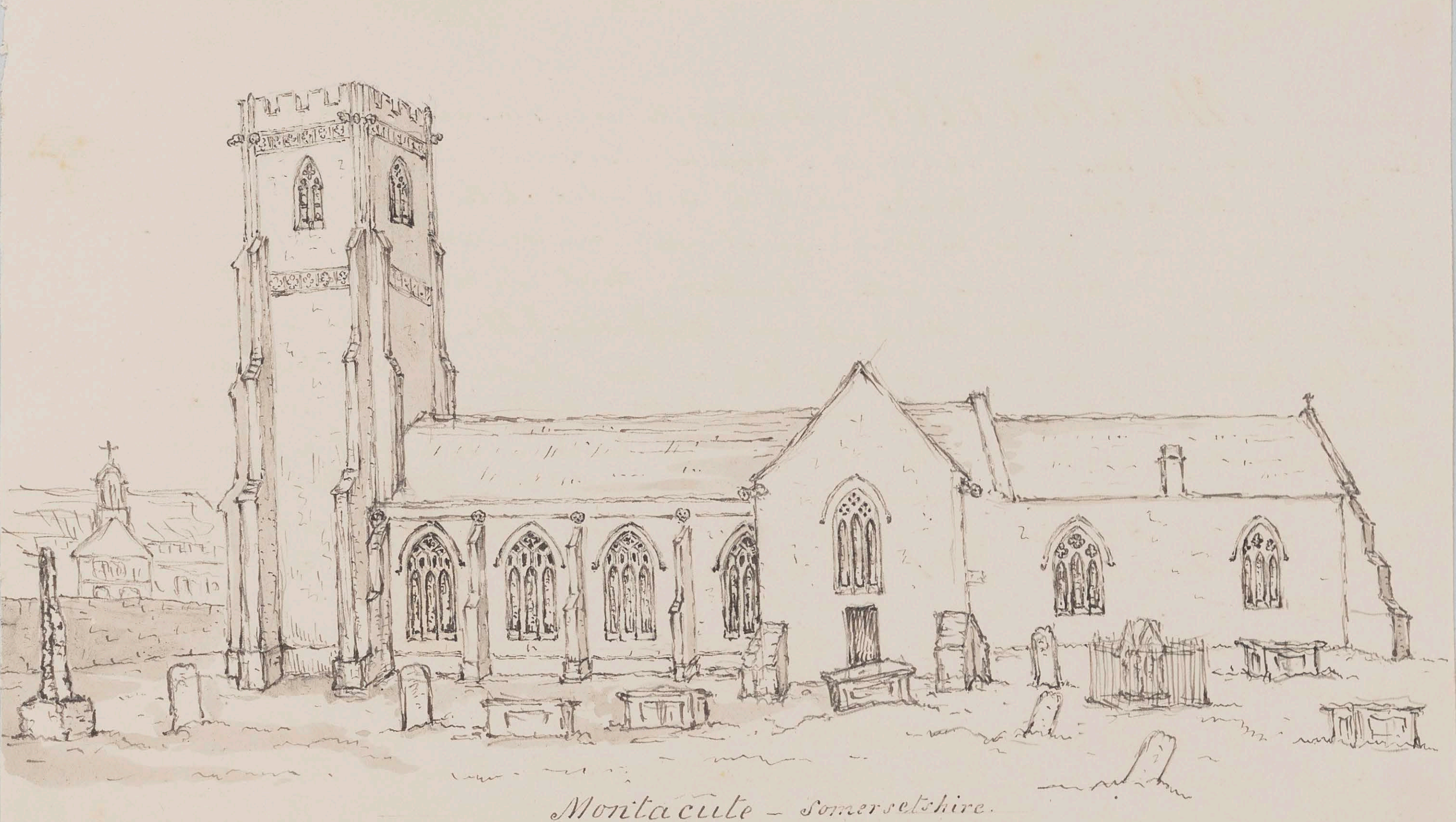
The Church dedicated to St. Catherine is close to the Priory. and consists of a nave, chancel and transept with an embattled tower at the west end.

Monuments.

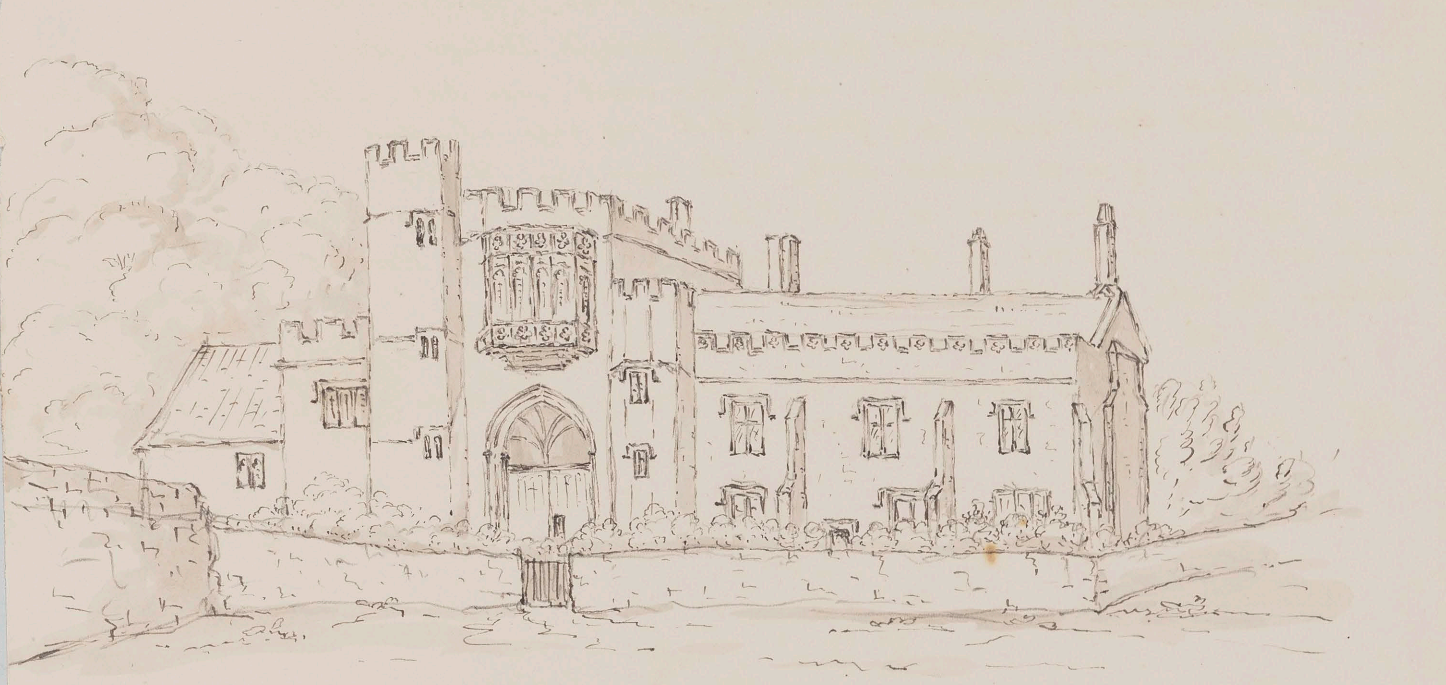
In the north transept lie the effigies in stone of David Phelips Esqr and Anne his wife who died in 1484 but the figures are very much mutilated. — Under a canopy are also the figures of Thomas Phelips in armour who died in 1588 & Eliza Phelips in 1598.
There is also a much mutilated figure of Bridgit Phelips 1508
There is also a stately marble mural monument, inscribed to the memory of Sir Edward Phelips Knt. who died April 4. 1699 & of Dame Edith his wife who died Sept. 28. 1728. There are also several tablets of more recent date to the memory Phelips
At the east end of the nave is a large brass tablet the inscription on which I could not make out but I believe it to be a memorial to Lady Dorothy Phelips wife of Sir Edward Phelips Knt who died Nov 19. 1678.

In the south transept is a small niche in the east wall with a stone shelf see sketch p

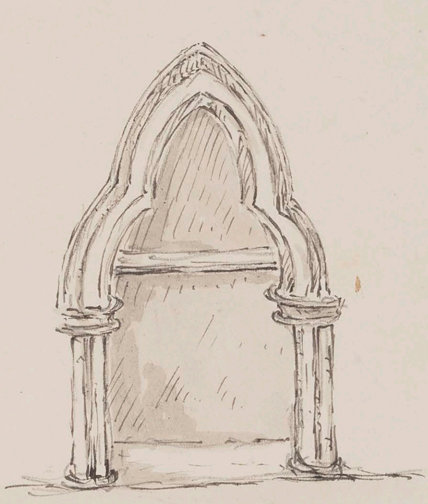
In the Church Yard is the remains of an old stone cross which formerly had a niche with a figure in it. Octr. 14. 1854. V.



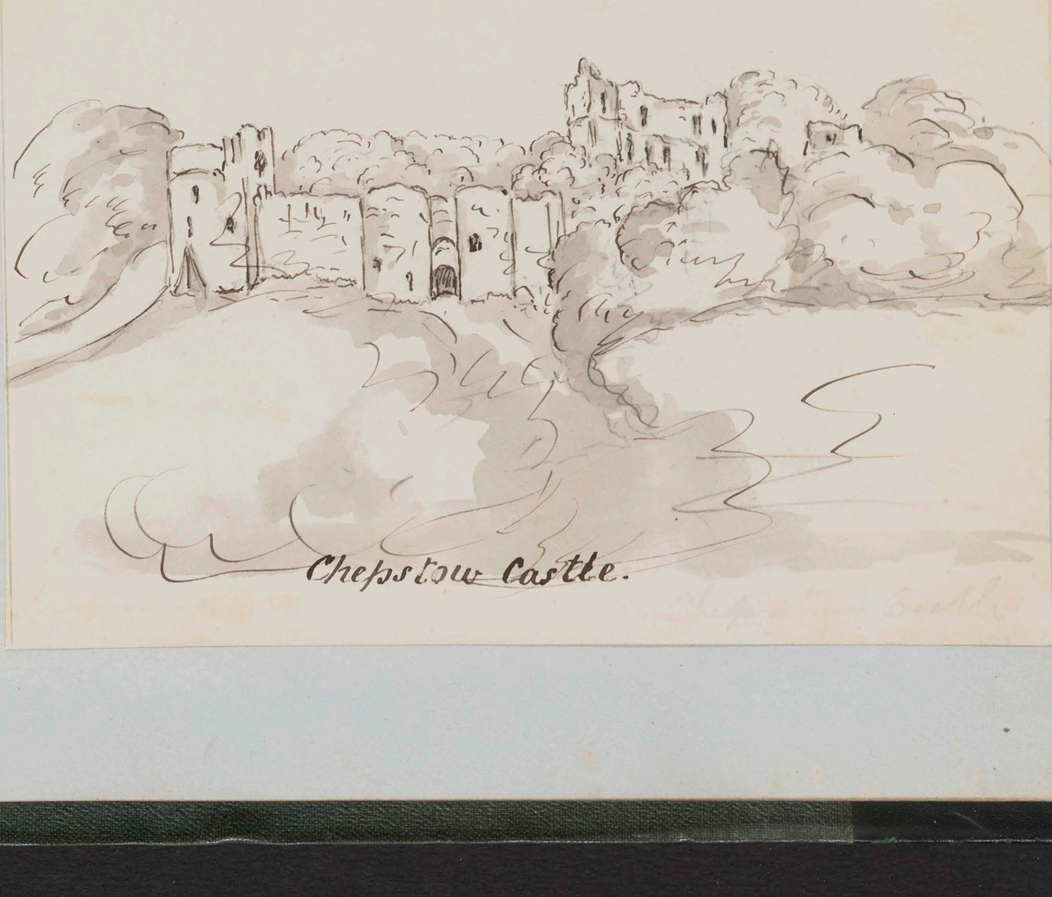
Montacute – Somersetshire.
Oct. 14. 1854.



Portion of the Priory of St. Peter & St. Paul. Montacute. Somerset.
now a Farm House. Octr. 14. 1854.



Small niche in the east wall of the
south transept of Montacute Church.
Somerset.
Octr. 14. 1854.



Chepstow Castle.

Leicester – The Church of St. Mary is situated close to the remain of one of the Castle Gateways (see opposite sketches) and the large circular mound on which the Keep stood is now in the tea gardens adjoining. – The Church is a large pile of building composed of various styles of architecture, from a very early period to a late one. "These varieties tend to mark the disasters of violence, accident and time, & prove that the neighbourhood of the castle, within whose outer balli or precincts, it stood was often most dangerous". The present edefice consists of a nave, chancel & aisle with a handsome tower at the west end surmounted by an elegant crocketed spire erected in 1783 after the model of a former one which was destroyed by lightening. The tower contains a ring of ten bells. There are various remains of circular arches with zigzag mouldings, some partially built up and pointed arches formed, separating the nave from the aisles. In the south wall of the chancel is a sedillia with three arches and seats. The south aisle is much wider than the nave and at the south east corner is a sedilia with three pointed arches and a Piscina in the wall. The roof is partly of oak & the Font is ancient being supported by four columns & decorated with angels & other ornaments.

St. Margaret's Church was once a cathedral church* and the episcopal palace stood close by but there are now no remains of it. This is a large and beautiful structure consisting of a nave chancel & side aisles with a handsome tower (containing 10 bells) at the west end 108 feet high. The church is said to have been built in 1444. The nave and aisles are separated by light clustered columns from which spring pointed arches. At the east end of the north aisle is a painted memorial window to Joseph Wheatley died 1848 & his wife in 1822. The corresponding window in the south aisle is a memorial one to the wife of the Vicar. The chancel has been repaired and much beautified by painting & opening some windows which had been blocked up. It is now fitted up in the cathedral style, separated from the nave by a gothic wooden screen & the Organ in the choir on the ground. Within the communion rails is the alabaster tomb of Bishop Penny formerly Abbot of the neighbouring Monastery. This tomb formerly stood under the east window of the north aisle; it is in excellent preservation but has no inscription. In the Porch on the south is a tablet to the memory of Jacob Brookes 1729 aged 56 & Alice his wife 1750 aged 48 concluding with the following lines

"Stay Read prepare Reflect whilst this you view
Who next shall die Uncertain why not you"

In the Church Yard is a large black tomb to the memory of Lord Rollo who had the command at the taking of the Island of Dominique in 1761. He died here on his way to Bristol in 1765 in the 61 year of his age. – The memorials in the Church Yard are almost exclusively composed of slate. Sep. 10. 1854. v.

* Leicester was a Bishoprick from about the year 680 to 874.

On a spot near to St. Nicholas: Church Leicester great quantities of bones have been found from which circumstance it is supposed to have been a place of sacrifice and it is now called "Holy Bones". Contiguous to the Church is a curious fragment of Roman architecture commonly called the "Jewry-Wall" It is about 25 yards in length 5 or 6 high & about 5 feet thick, built with rag stone & brick. There are the remains of four arches which are turned entirely of bricks bound together by masses of mortar. "The bricks are of the sort called Lydian & are about 18 inche long 10 or 12 broad & 1½ thick". (Leicester Guide) The courses of stone are irregular consisting sometimes of four or five rows of rough Forest stone & in some places thrown carelessly into the mortar.

St. Nicholas Church is supposed to be the oldest in Leicester, but there are no monuments or anything worthy of note in the interior. Ster Aug. 12. 1855.

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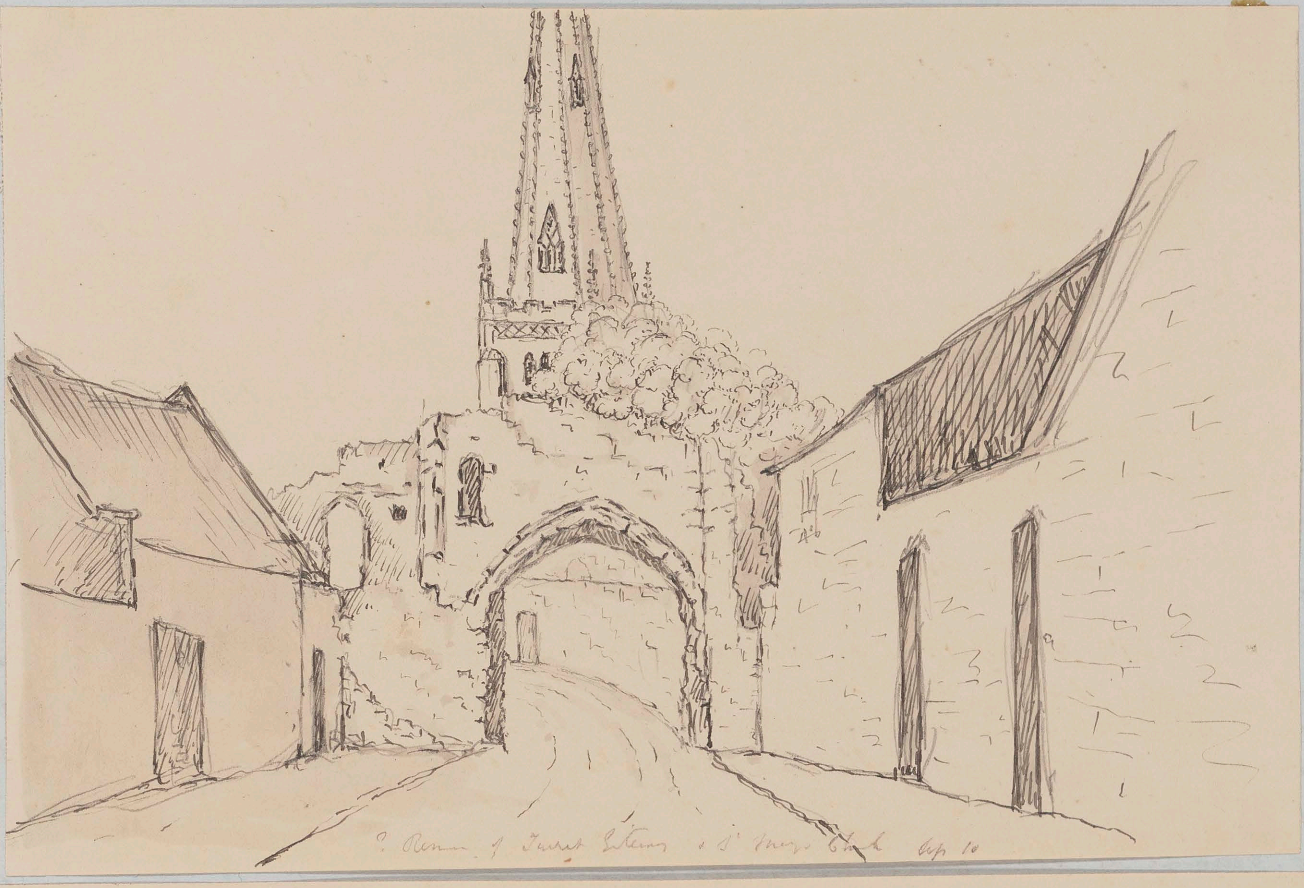
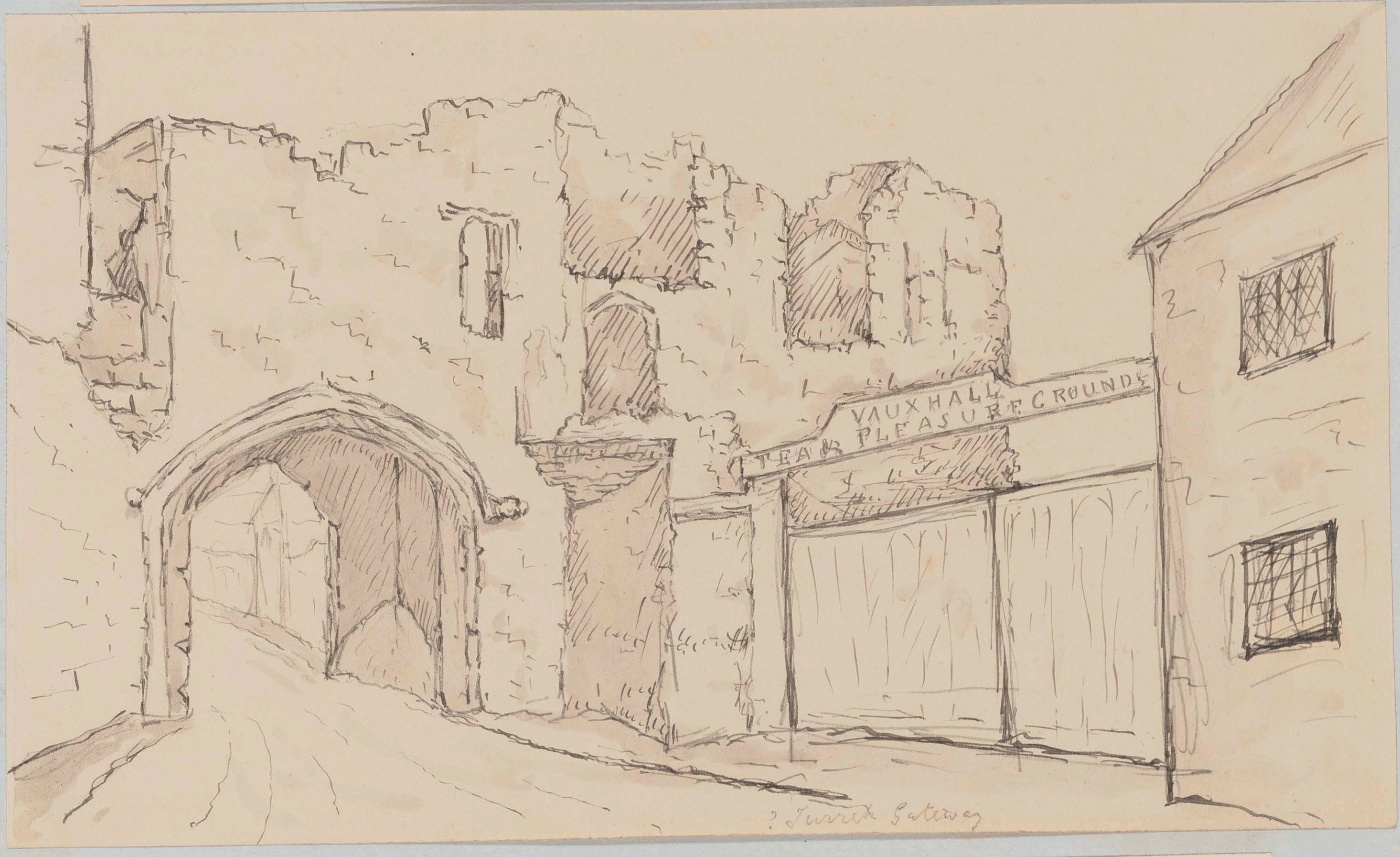
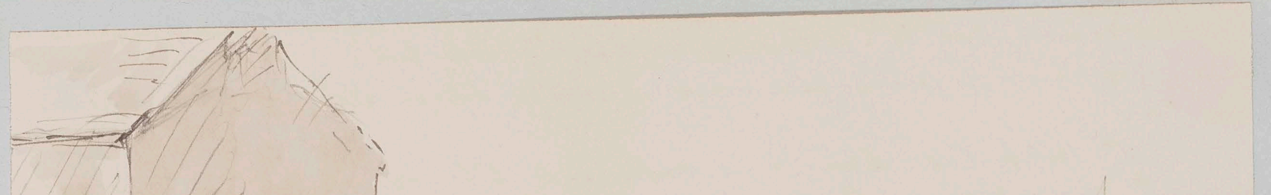


? Remains of Turret Gateway & St Marys Church Sep 10


VAUXHALL
TEA
PLEASURE GROUNDS

? Turret Gateway



Fragment of a Roman building commonly called the
Jewry-Wall - near St. Nicholas's Church
Leicester. Aug. 12. 1855.

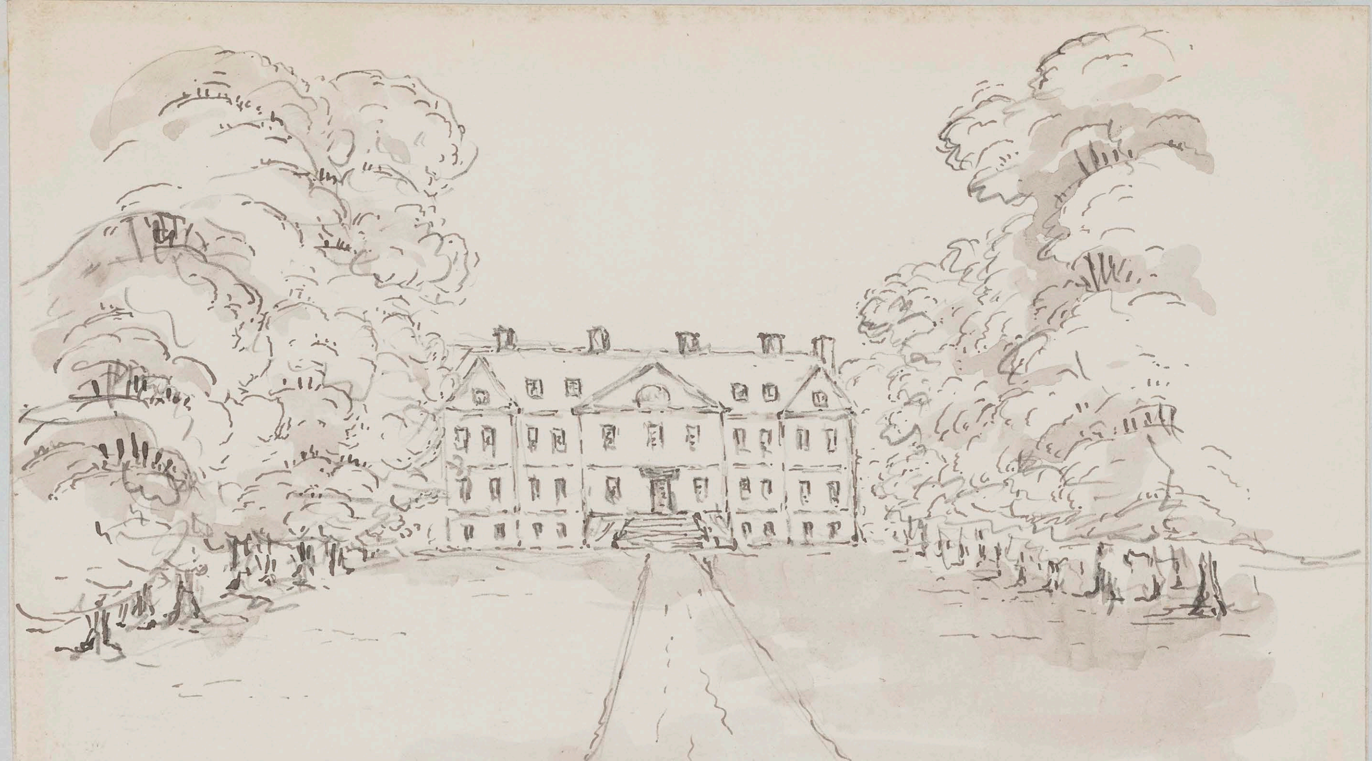
High-Week – The Church is dedicated to "All Saints" & is an ancient structure with an embattled tower, containing six bells, a nave, chancel and two side aisles. It is in the perpendicular style, about the time of Henry 6 & in some of the windows are a very few remains of the ancient stained glass. The interior is neat but devoid of ornament – The aisles are separated from the nave by pointed arches springing from very light columns. The oldest memorial I could find is a flat stone on the floor of one of the pews to the memory of "John Suger 1560" whose descendants I was told still live in the parish. On the north wall of the chancel is a large tablet of marble to the memory of "Charlotte Green 1816" with a long inscription and amongst other things bequeathing small sums for a sermon to be preached and the bells to be chimed on the anniversary of her death but these bequests have not been attended to for some years. There are a few other plain tablets with inscriptions almost obliterated.

The Font.

The Font see p. 224. is octagonal & of stone apparently ancient but restored. On the eight sides within gothic arches are shields bearing arms &c. – The Church is about one mile out of the town of Newton-Abbots, part of which is in this parish, it stands on a conical hill from which is a beautiful panoramic view – Newton is seen at the bottom and on the east in the distance the town of Teignmouth with the broad mouth of its river flowing up towards Newton – on the north the fine hills of the county & to the west & north west in the distance Dartmoor with the Haytor granite rocks from whence immense quantities of Granite is sent to London & other parts – On this side also is seen "Stover" the seat of the Duke of Somerset embosomed in trees backed by the rising grounds extending to Dartmore

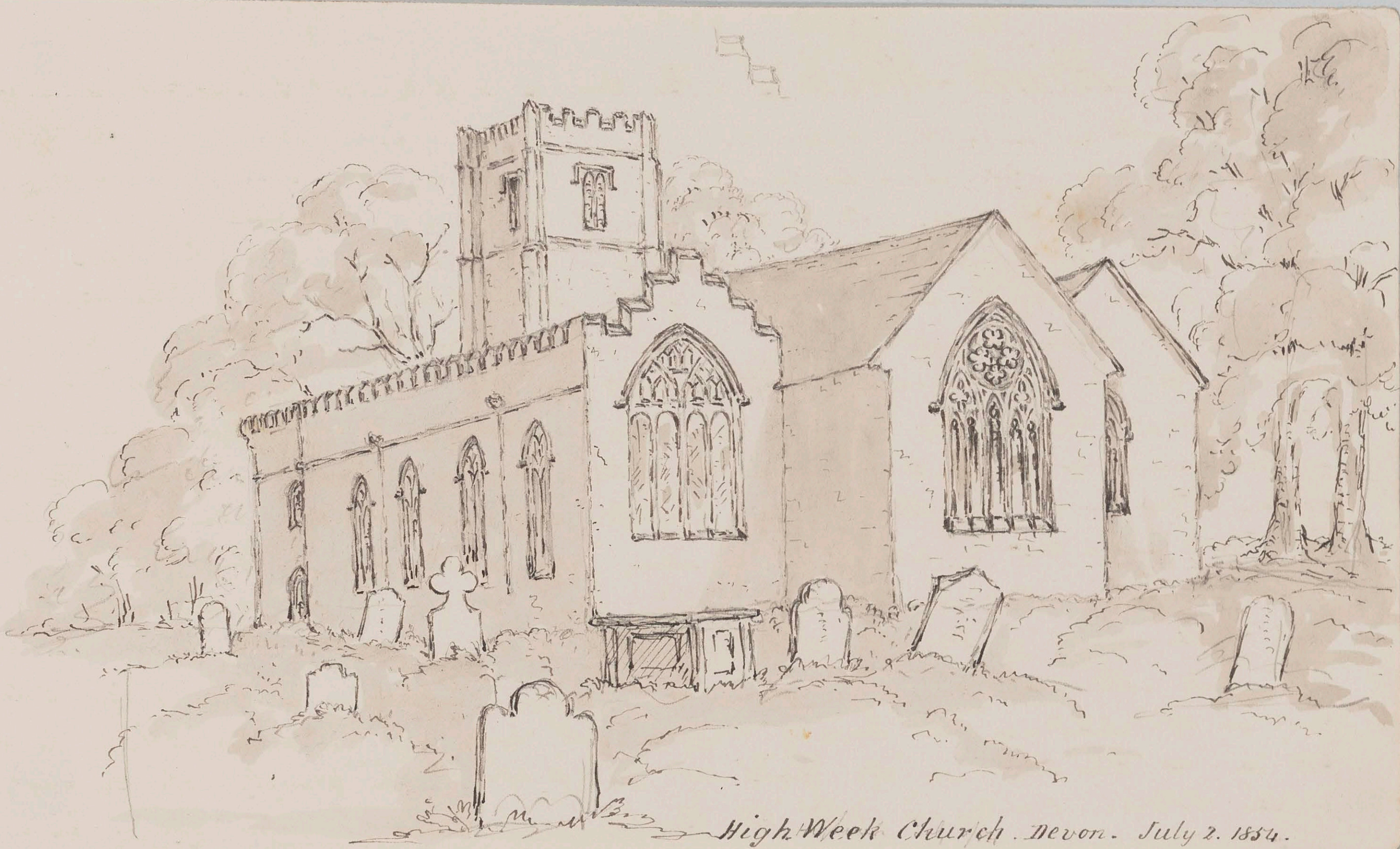
July 2. 1854. V.

Wenlock Abbey is supposed to have been founded about the year 680 by Milburgia, daughter of King Merwald; she presided as Abbess over it & at her death was buried there. According to Matthew of Westminster her grave was long after discovered ~~there~~ by accident, when many miracles were performed. The monastery was destroyed by the Danes but restored by Leofric Earl of Chester in the time of Edward the Confessor. Again falling into decay & being forsaken it was in the 14th of William the Conqueror rebuilt & endowed by Warine Earl of Shrewsbury, who placed therein a Prior & convent of Cluniac Monks – The monastery is situated in a low valley, on the south side of the town, adjoining the east end of the church yard. The entrance from the town was by a strong gateway, one massive tower of which is now standing. Very considerable fragments still remain, especially of the church. It was a very spacious and magnificent fabric & it is evident from the vestiges yet existing that this structure was of the pure early gothic of the 13th century. It is now the property of Sir Watkin William Wynne Bart. Beaut. Engl. & Wal.

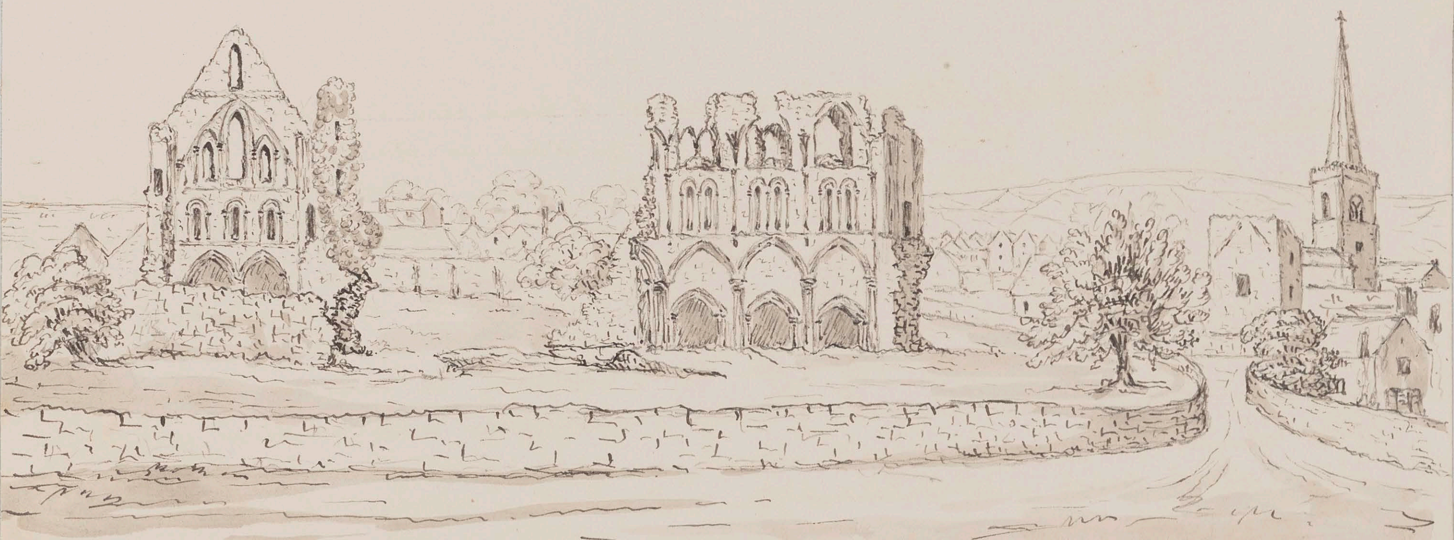


Belton House. From the avenue of Elms 1¼ mile long leading to Grantham. Aug. 23. 1862

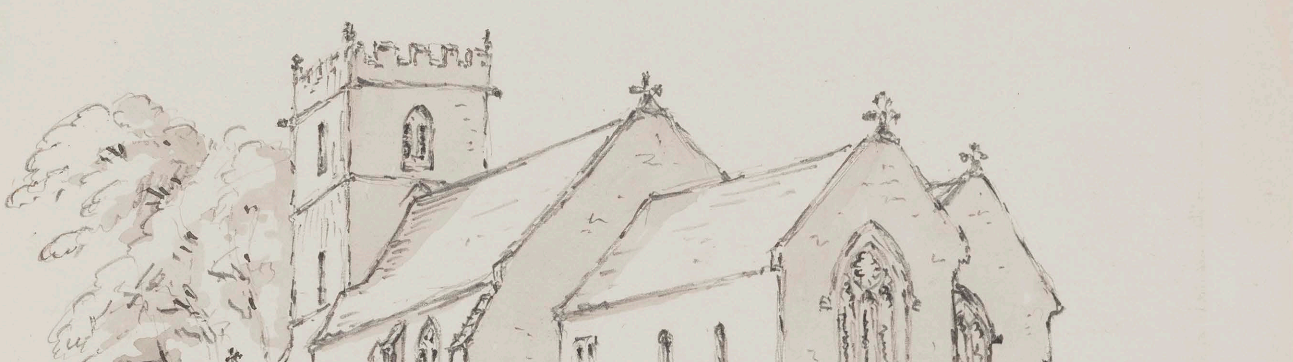
– **Belton House** 2 m. north of Grantham, the residence of Lord Brownlow is situated on a beautiful lawn in a finely wooded valley, through which flows the river Witham. The mansion was commenced by Sir John Brownlow Bt. in the year 1685 from designs it is conjectured by Sir Christopher Wren & finished in 1689. Sir John Brownlow in 1690 obtained a licence to form a Park which he enclosed with a wall 5 miles in circumference & at the same time made numerous plantations. In 1776 various alterations were effected under the direction of James Wyatt.



High Week Church. Devon. July 2. 1854.



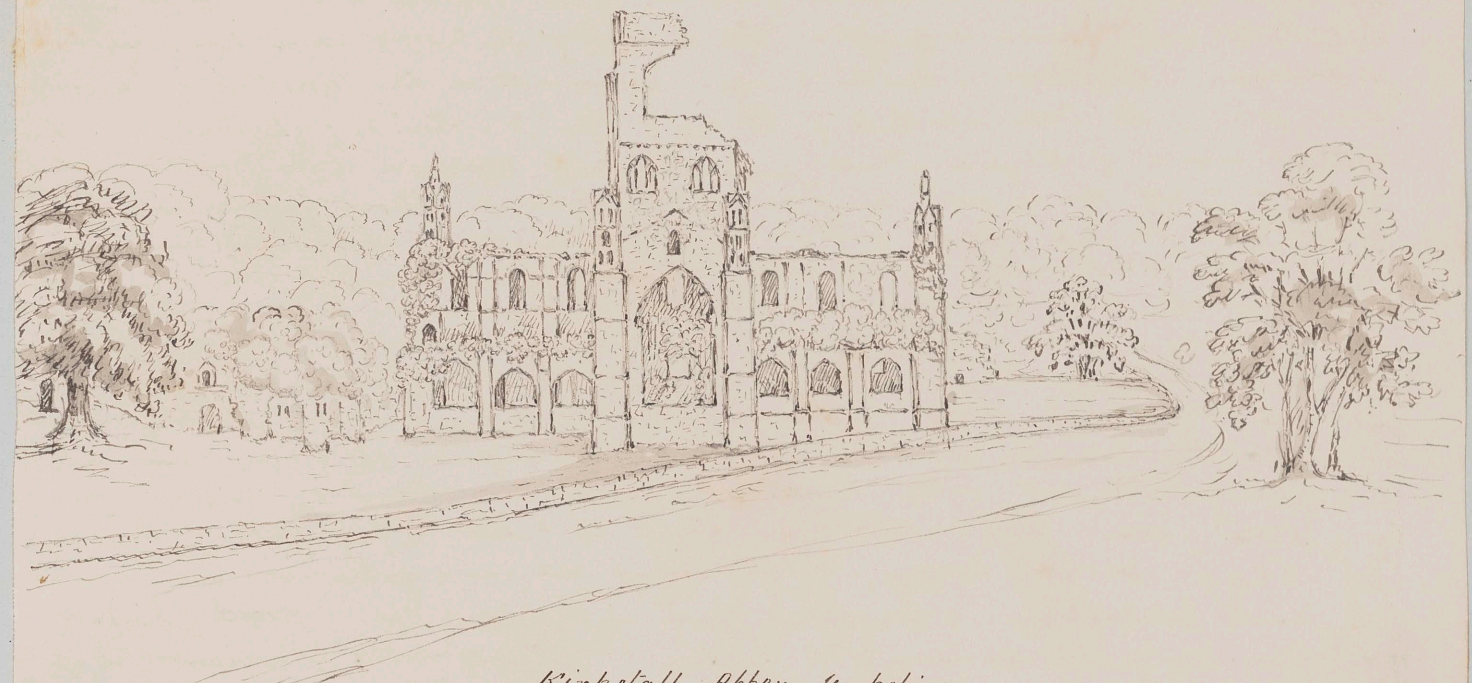
Monastery of Much Wenlock - Shropshire
Augt. 5. 1855.



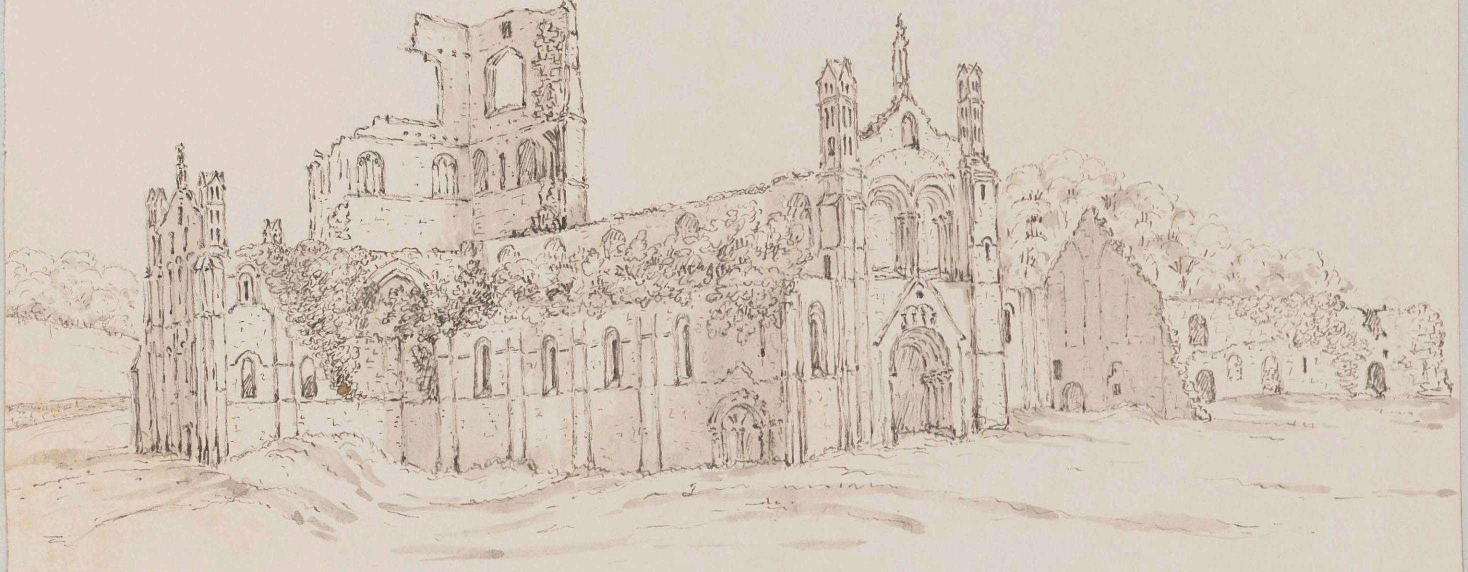
North Thorsby Church - Lincolnshire
Aug. 27. 1859

Kirkstall Abbey is beautifully situated in a valey on the banks of the Aire about 3 miles westward of Leeds. The Church is in the form of a cross, & had a lofty tower which remained entire till the 27th of Jany 1779 when two sides & a parts of a third fell down. With the exception of some ornaments in the turretted & pinnacled style, & the upper part of the tower which is of the age of Heny 7. or Heny 8.; the building throughout bears evident marks of the transition from the early Norman to the pointed order. The doorways & windows except two or three which have been evidently altered from their original form are uniformly Norman; but the pillars of the choir, tower & transept, have slightly pointed arches & clustered columns, the latter being some more, some less removed, by their prominence or the contrary from the plain massiveness of the Norman column. The corbel ornaments & the capitals of the pillars are also of the Norman description; but the capitals vary from each other, marking the architectural versatility of the period at which this building was erected.

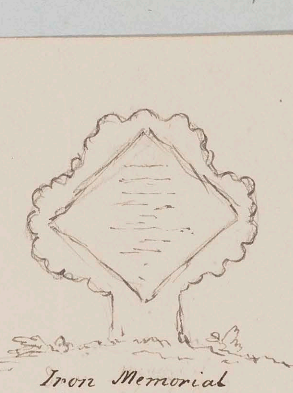
"Henry de Lacy AD. 1147 placed at Bernoldeswick a convent of Cistertian monks from Fountai who after they had struggled with great inconconveniences 5 or 6 years there desired to be removed to a place in Airedale called Kirkstall, which their founder procured for them of Willi of Poitou & where they settled and began to build a fine Abbey AD 1152 to the honor of the Blessed Virgin Mary. The ruins are very extensive and considered one, if not the most picturesque & beautiful ruin in the country. *Beauts of Engl & Wales*. *Parliamentary Gazetteer* where is a long description of the building. – Kirkstall is a hamlet in the Parish of St Peters Leeds. A handsome church was erected in 1829. The ruins and a considerable extent of property in this neighbourhood belongs to the Earl of Cardigan.



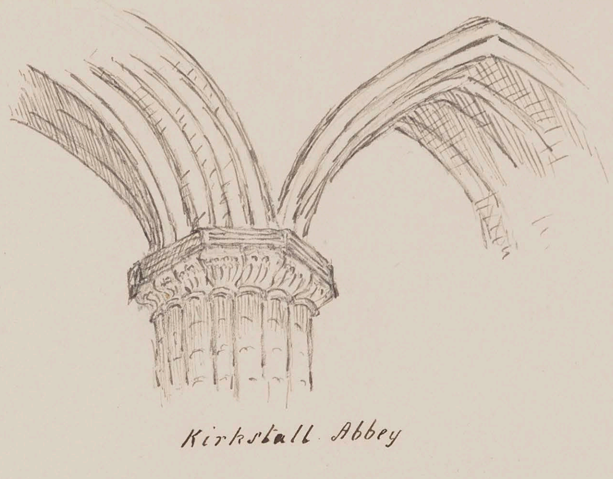
Kirkstall Abbey - Yorkshire
Aug 19. 1855



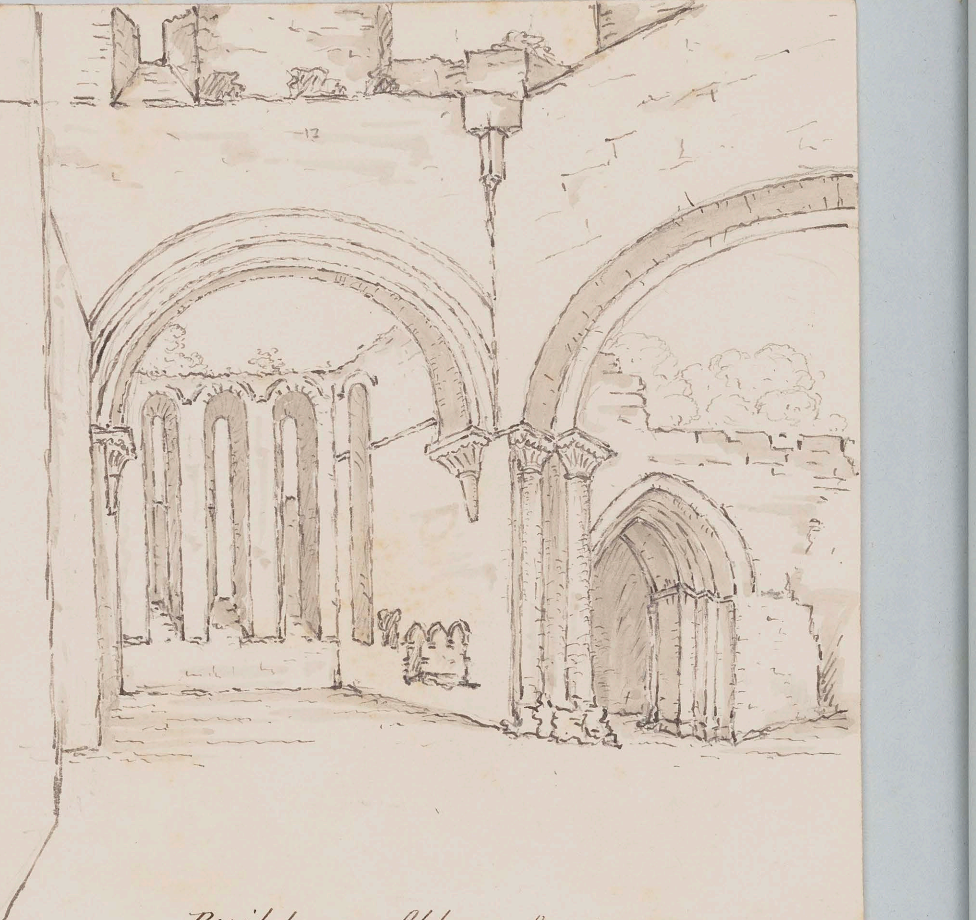
Kirkstall Abbey - Yorkshire
Aug. 19. 1855



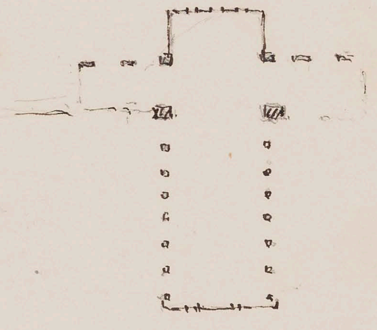
Iron Memorial
Buildwas Church Yard
Aug. 5. 1855



Kirkstall Abbey



Buildwas Abbey Aug. 5 1855.



Buildwas Abbey stands on the right bank of the river Severn about 11 miles from Shrewsbury and 2m from Iron Bridge. It was founded in the year 1135 by Roger, Bishop of Chester for monks of the order of Savigny united afterwards to the Cistercians. It was dedicated to St. Mary & St. Chad. The site and all the lands belonging to this monastery wer granted 29. Henry 8th. to Edward Lord Powys. "The walls of the Abbey Church are nearly entire. This was cruciform, with a massive tower in the middle of the cross. The nave has on each side seven thick round pillars excepting the two nearest the choir which are square, with large square indented capitals, from whence spring arches with obtuse points – Above is a clere-story of very small round headed windows. The east end of the choir has three very narrow round arched windows. The west end of the nave there are two round headed windows. There never was any western door here which is singular. The side aisles, transept and chapels of the choir are in total ruin

This most picturesque ruin presents some curious specimens of the architecture of the period when the round arch was giving way to the pointed, though still keeping its place in many parts of the fabric. The view of this venerable church from the west end is very striking; the high pillars, with their bold arches and projecting capitals in perspective, receding behind each other. The four wide and lofty arches under the tower, a great fragment of that prominent feature hanging over the ruins below, the whole terminated by the narrow round windows of the gloomy choir and this scene of desolation contrasted with the gay verdure and scattered shrubs which now cloathe the area and the luxuriant Ivy mantling the walls, altogether form a solemn picture of fallen monastic greatness, rarely surpassed". Beaut of Engl. & Wls.

A Farm House now occupies a portion of the site, but the nave and choir are fenced off to keep out the cattle and all appeared to be carefully preserved

Iter Aug 5. 1855.

Near to the ruins is a beautiful Iron Bridge of one arch 130 feet span. This was erected in 1796 from a design of Mr Telford: to replace a very ancient structure with narrow arches which was carried away by a high flood in 1795.

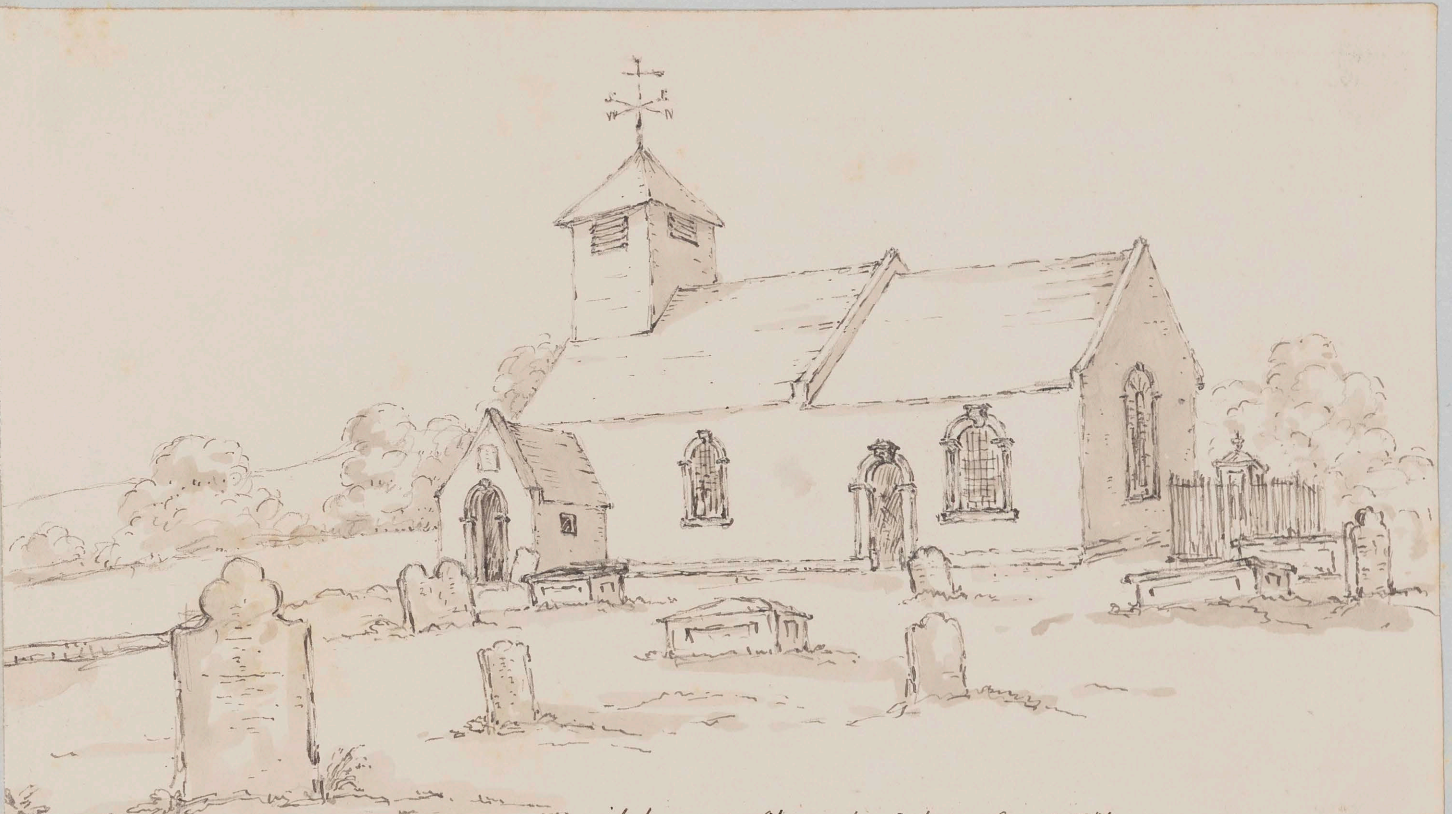
Buildwas Church is on the opposite side of the river to that of the Abbey and about a quarter of a mile higher up. It is a small stone structure with a tiled roof & wooden turret. Over the porch entrance is an iron tablet let into the wall & inscribed "This church was rebuilt An. Dom. 1720 Acton Moseley Lord of the Manor John Warham Minister Humphrey Wheeler & Geo Halet Wardens" In the interior is a handsome marble tablet of the date 1850 to Walter Moseley & his two infant sons. There are two or three other smaller tablets – In the church yard many of the memorials are of cast iron. One stone is inscribed "John – ? March 20 170$^{8}_{9}$ aged 17 years & 6 months

Neptune & Eolus agreed to toss me to and fro
But now at length as God decreed I harbour here below
A glorious calm henceforth I shall enjoy
Whilst labours cease & sorrows fly away"

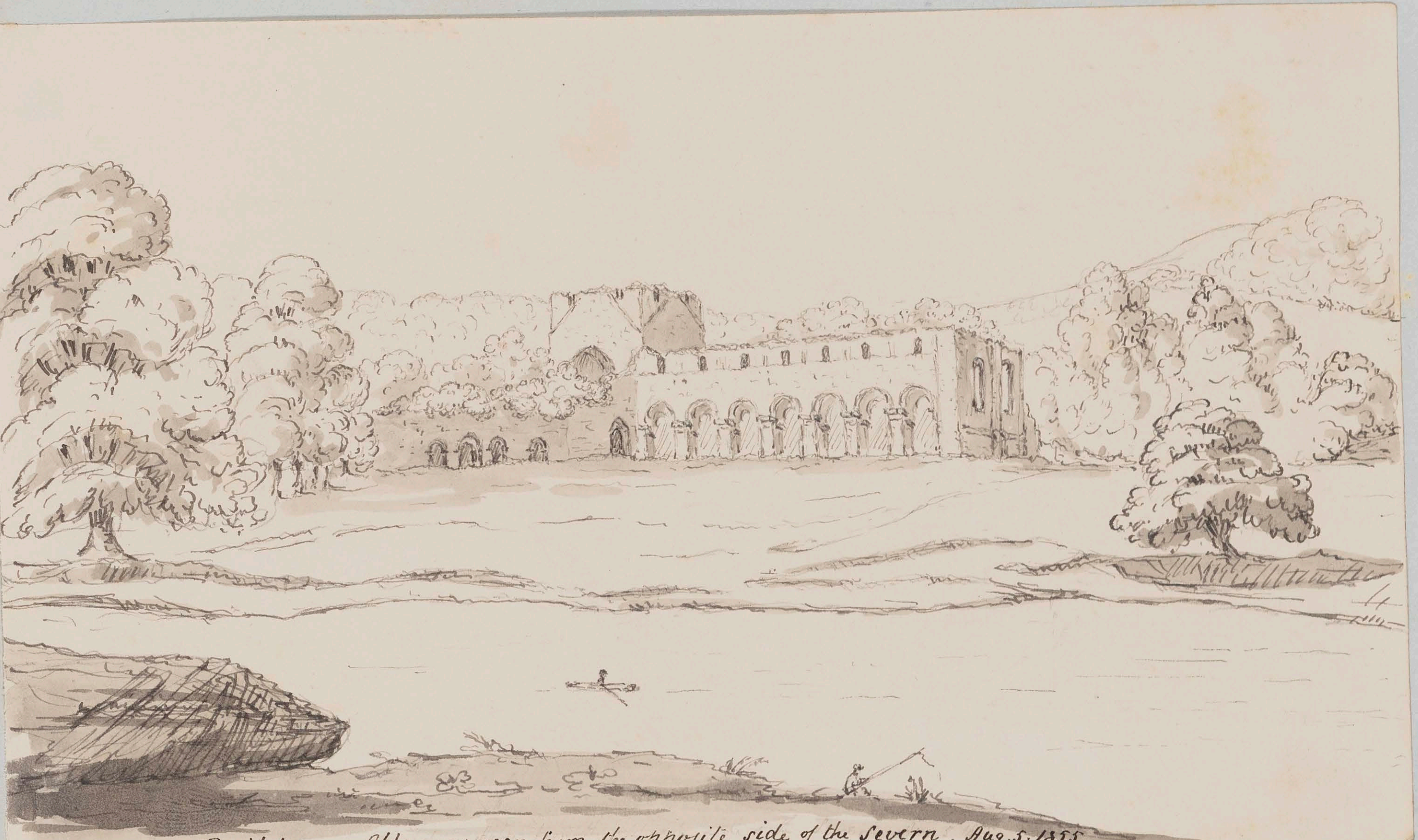
Another Phœbe wife of Francis Francis 1843

A loving wife a tender mother
How few can boast of such another
But she is gone be mine the pain
And hers "to be with Christ" the gain

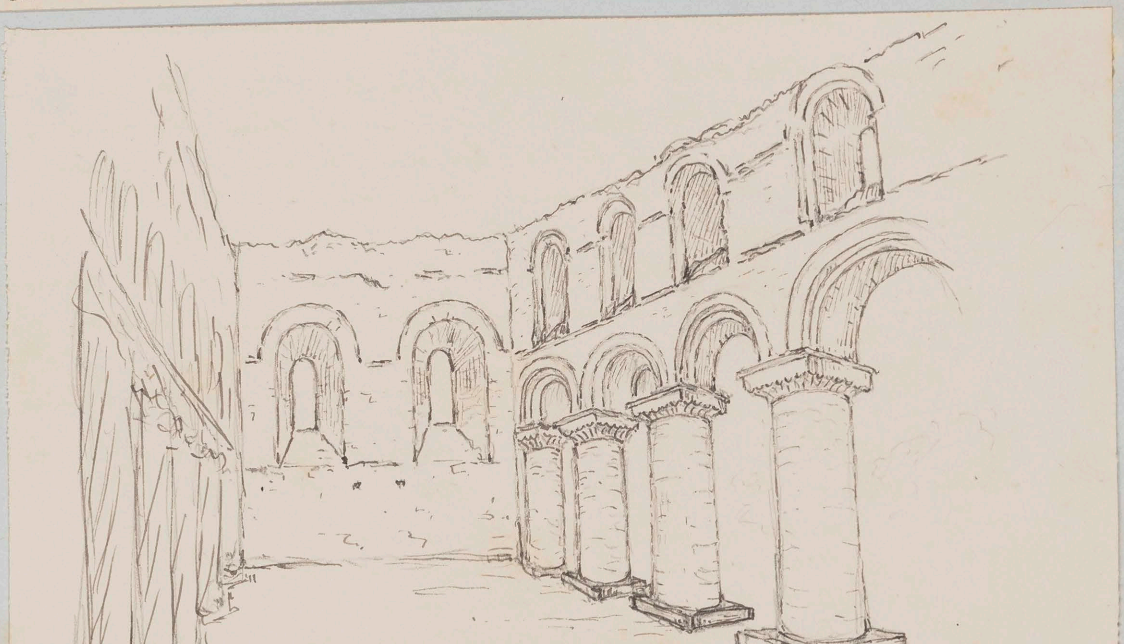
Iter Aug. 5. 1855



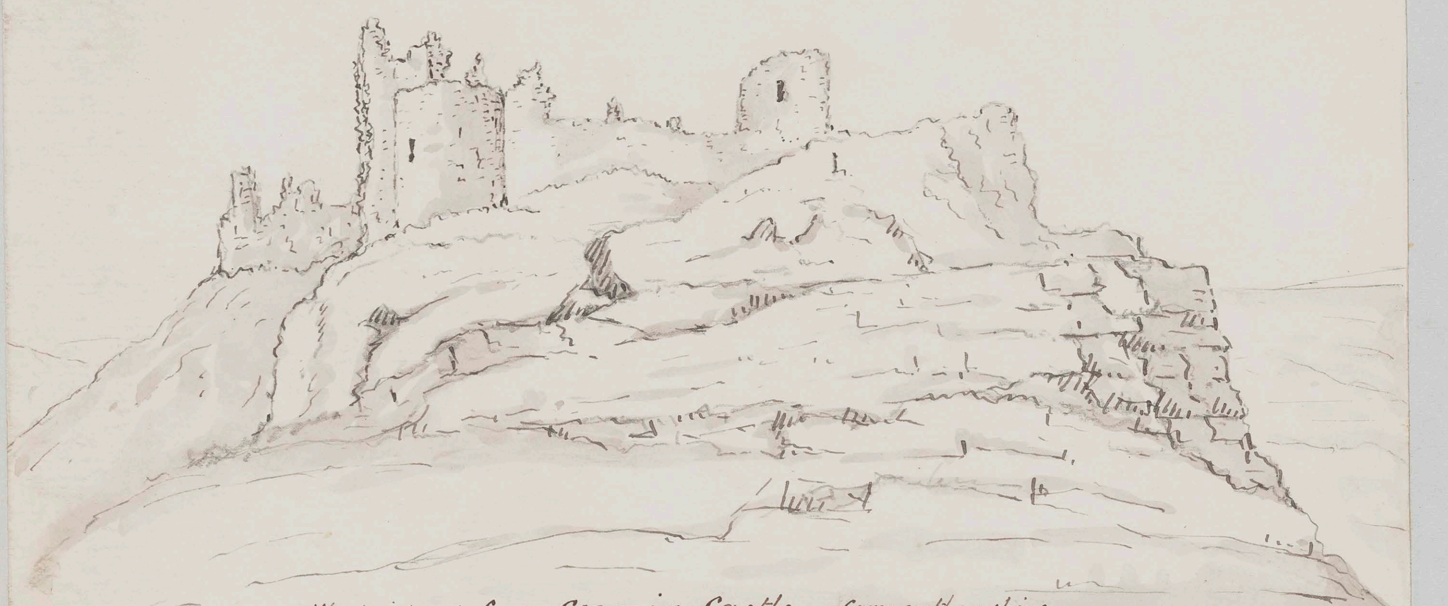
Buildwas Church. Salop. Aug. 5. 1855



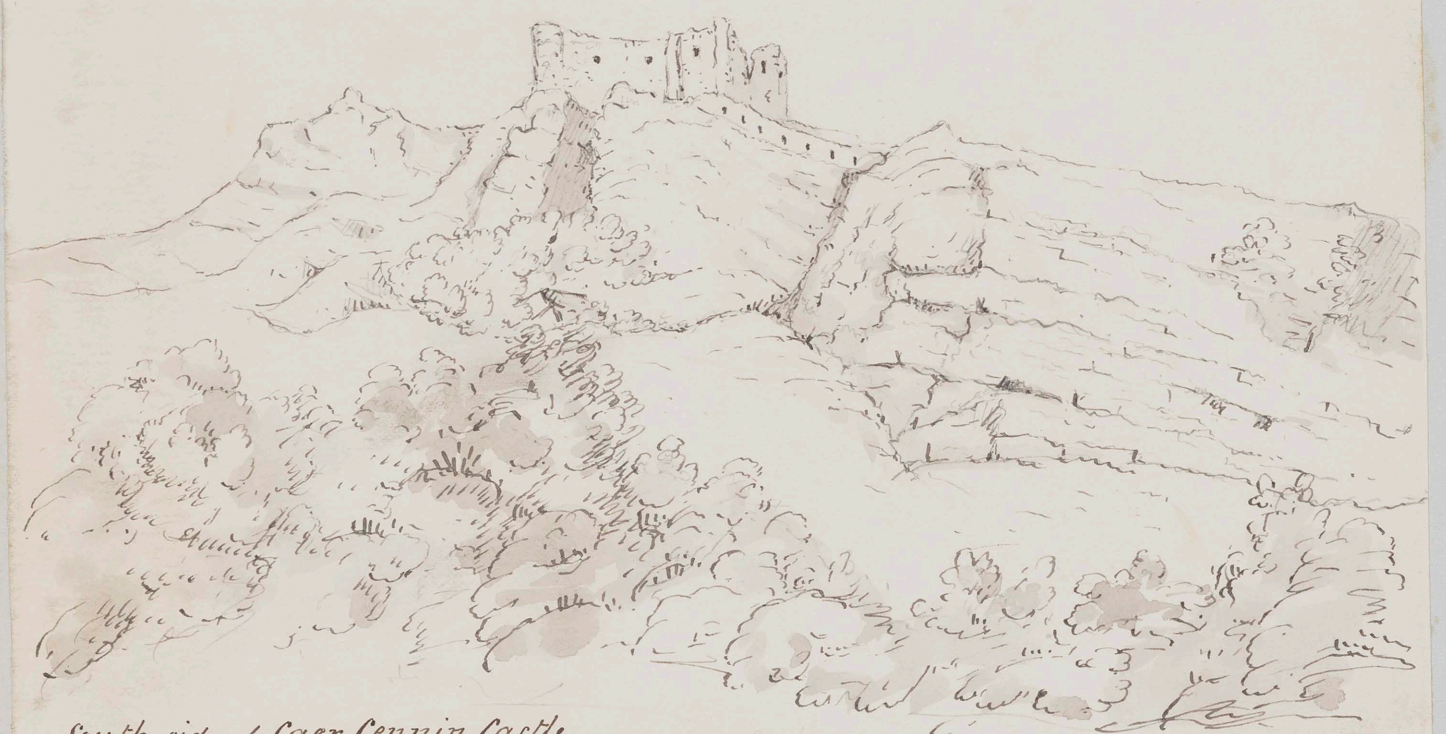
Buildwas Abbey, as seen from the opposite side of the Severn. Aug. 5. 1855



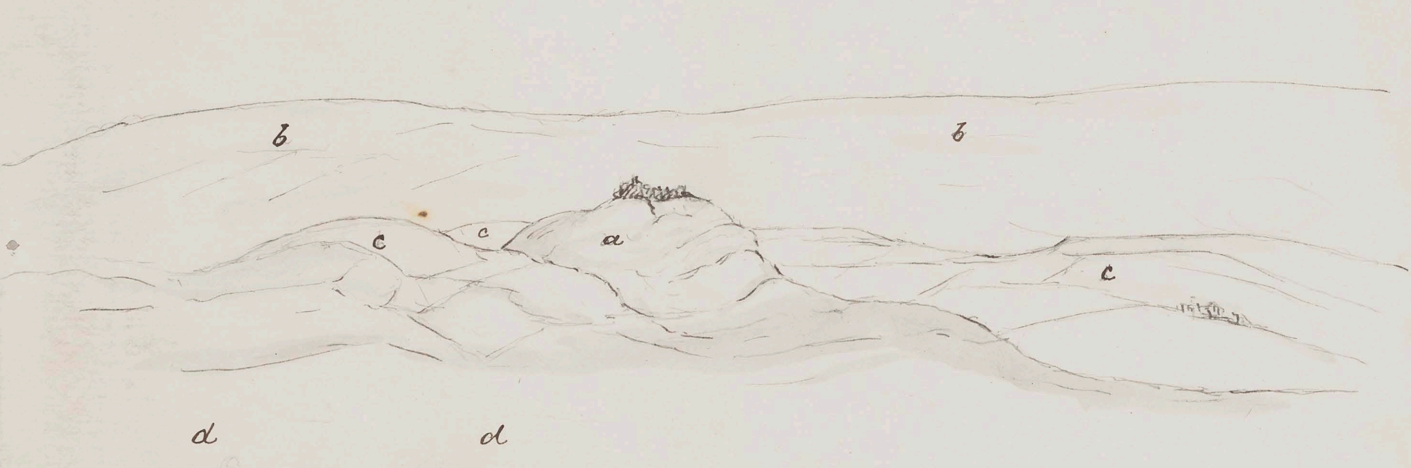
Buildwas Abbey
Aug. 5. 1855



West side of Caer Cennin Castle - Carmarthenshire



South side of Caer Cennin Castle



Caer Cennin Castle & surrounding hills

a Limestone rock on which the castle is built
b. Distant range of hills also of Limestone.
c. Red Sandstone surrounding the Limestone rock.
d. Micaceous Sandstone.

Caer Cennin Castle about 4 miles from Llandilo - Of the history of the castle very little is known - It was most probably originally of early British construction. It stands on

Continued at p. 308.

an insulated rock of limestone about 300 feet in perpendicular height above the river Cennin which flows at its base and is wholly inaccessable except on one side which affords a difficult approach. A narrow arched passage on the southern edge of the precipice lit with loop holes, leads from the castle by an easy descent to a natural cavern at a considerable depth in the rock. Here stands a small pool of water (not more than a few quarts) but tradition says it supplied the garrison with water. Just beyond this pool a chasm descends perpendicularly, which may have been a well or some dungeon. The depth I could not judge of, having but one small candle with us.

It is very remarkable that the rock on which the castle is built is of limestone whilst on every side it is surrounded by Red Sandstone – the distant hills on one side again being limest see sketch on previous page— How is this to be accounted for? Is this piece of rock of older date than the sandstone, and can it have withstood for countless ages the convulsions of the earth & rolling of the seas which may have washed away the intervening limestone which formerly connected this rock with the distant ridge and deposited in the interval the Red Sandstone formation?

From the Castle several others may be seen as Dynevor &c. &c.

The walk from Llandilo was very interesting, the hedges abounding with a great variety of Ferns – Jasione perennis, Linum catharticum, Pedicularis palustris & many other plants rare or not to be found in Middlesex were plentiful. Around the castle the Helianthemum vulgare was most abundant and I was told that within a short distance some acres of Trollius europæus might be found. July – 1856.

Reference to the Sketches, Plans &c inserted on the foregoing pages.

Aswardby Church Lincolnshire 208
Ampton Church - Suffolk 210
Arrington Church - Cambridgeshire - Piscina &c. 212
Acton Scott Church - Shropshire 284
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P. 1.

Get the time of Mr. Granville Penn's death & add it

P 17

Inscription on the Tablet under the Church Window to the memory of Gray — When placed there & by whom.

P 48

Particulars of boundary of the new portion of the Church Yard. When consecrated & by what Bishop.

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Translation of W[illegible]
Sketch of Hall [illegible] life.

Room for — sme[illegible]

Room for — sme[illegible]
Faster in Cloister[illegible]

On the left of the [illegible]
John & Harriet [illegible]

Bayford Bury purchased by Sir William Baker Knight some time Lord Mayor of London whose eldest son, William Baker Esq one of the representatives ~~of the count~~ of the county of Hertford is the present possessor (1808)

Beauties of Engl & Wales

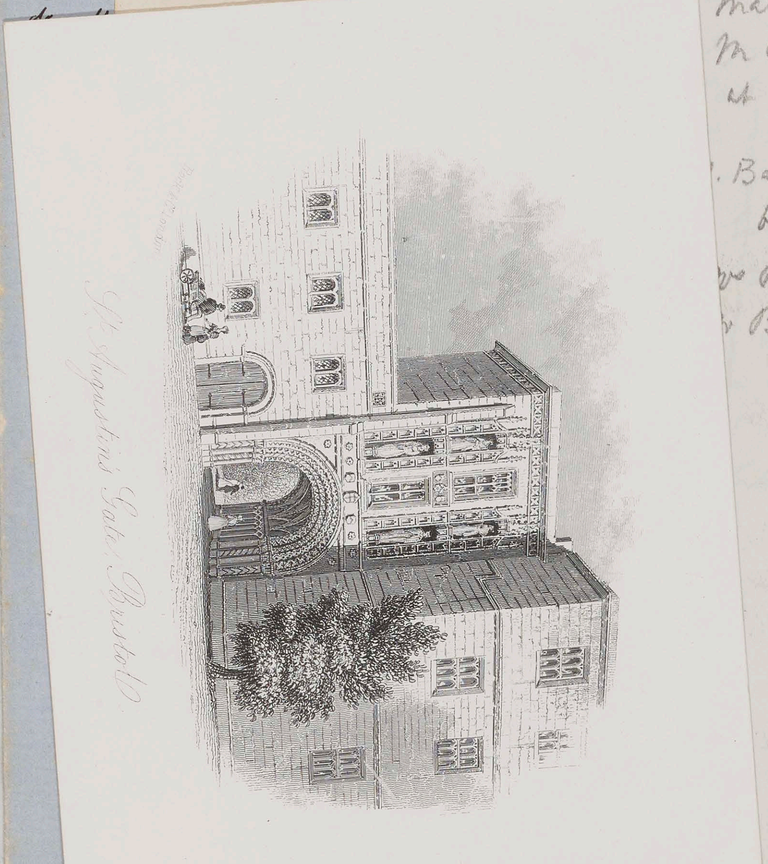
Wm Baker Esq eldest son of Sir William & Mary daughter of Jacob Tonson b. 1743 M P for Hereford 1790-1802 & 1806-7 died at Bayfordbury 20 Jan 1824.

[illegible]. Baker Esq married Iuliana Penn who was born in 1753 m. 1771 & d. 1772.

[illegible] Rawlings ? daughter of the above

[illegible] Baker married a second time and the children were Mr Baker father of Bayfordbury the Revd R. G. Baker &c &c

Iuliana B 1753 m. 1771 d 1772



St Augustine's Gate, Bristol

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41 & [illegible] Cicero
41 & 29 Seneca
40 & 29 Horace
40 & 29 Macenus
42 & 30 Socrates
30 Plato
Zeno
43 & 30 Anakreon
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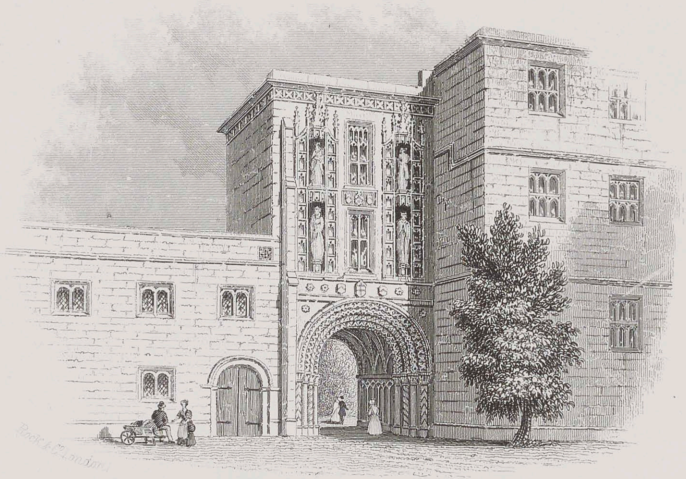
Rock & Co. London.

St. Augustin's Gate, Bristol

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P 48

Particulars of boundary of the new portion of the Church Yard. When consecrated & by what Bishop.

P 66

Translation of Waller's Inscription on Tomb & Sketch of his life. Sketch of Hall Barnes or Beaconsfield Church my be added

P 88

Room for a small sketch.

P 110

Room for a small sketch.

or Fasten in Cloister Plan

P 120 P 115

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~~Fasten in the Plan of the Church Yard~~

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Leave vacant

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3 —— —— Obtains licence from Edwd 3 to hold a Fair at Stoke Poges, to fortify his manor houses of Stoke Pogys & Ditton and other favors.
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257 Carmarthen - Roman Station & Residence of Welsh Princes
" Castle destroyed by Parliament Forces
" Birth place of Merlin the Magician
" Burial place of Sir R. Steel
257 Sir R Steel, Burial place of
257 Merlin the magician. Birth place of
181 Campsall Church fine Norman Doorway
207 Bridge Burton on Trent
270 Berrington Church
270 Oswestry Castle - site of, on artificial mound
270 ~~Oswestry~~ Battle fought in 642
259 ——— Font in Church
" ——— Bread given to the Poor
185 Kemble Church
295 Harewood Church Burial place of Chief Justice Gascoigne
" Gascoigne, Chief Justice burial place of
" Harewood House - Chair used by Louis 16 on the morning of his execution
" Gawthorpe Hall
" Chair used by Louis 16 on the morning of his execution
199 Daylesford Church
" Warren Hastings Buried in Daylesford Church Yard
215 Eastnor Castle
201 Tarrington Church
179 Barnard Castle Church
" Font Barnd Castle Ch
" Bell - do brought from Egglestone Abbey

298 Jewry Wall Leicester
" Holy Bones — do
" St Nicholas Church do
" Leicester Holy Bones, Jewry Wall.
285 Acton Burnell Church
" Tombs in Acton Burnell Church — Burnell, Lee &c.
159 Reading Abbey founded by Henry 1. he is buried there
" Henry 1. Founder of Reading abbey & is buried there
304 Buildwas abbey founded in 1135
" Buildwas Bridge built of Iron in 1796
" Buildwas Church
" Epitaphs in Buildwas Church Yard
300 Welbeck Abbey
302 Kirkstall Abbey
295 Harewood Castle
" Gawthorpe Hall
" Strafford Earl of resides at Gawthorpe Hall
" Gascoigne family — ditto
" Cutler Sir John — ditto
" Popes character of Sir John Cutler
" Lascelles, Lord. builds Harewood House
" Almes Cliff Crag. Yorkshire
201 Ledbury Church — Altar Piece the Last Supper
" " " Monuments in
" " " Two Brasses in
161 Oxford Castle
157 Basing House visited by Q. Elizabeth twice
" —— siege of & defended by the Marquis of Winchester
" Hackwood House
" Marquis of Winchester buried in Englefield Church
167 Newport Castle Monmouthshire
155 Lanthony Priory w Gloucester
" Priory of Lanthony w Gloucester
" Gloucester — Lanthony Priory
155 Old Sarum
" —— Members of Parliament elected under an old tree
" Earl of Chatham first sent as Member for Old Sarum
" Old Sarum. See removed to in 1092
" Salisbury — See removed to in 1217
239 Shrivenham Church
" —— — Admiral Barrington buried there
" Becket House seat of Visct Barrington.
171 Knaresborough Church
171 Slingsby — Monument of the family of
173 Sculp~~tured~~ Stone in Knaresborough Church Yard
173 Roundell — Sculptured Stone to the memory of in Knaresborough Church Yard
209 Effingham Church
237 Tortworth Church
" —— Hall
" Chestnut Tree — Celebrated one at Tortworth
241 Cobham Church
" Coombe Harvey Esq Mausoleum of
306 Caer Cennin Castle
" Limestone Rock on which Caer Cennin Castle stands
308 Caer Cennin Castle Cavern in rock below
189 Haseley Church Warwickshire
189 Tomb in Haseley Church

233 ~~Peterboro~~ Epitaph of Scarlett the Sexton in Peterborough Cathedral
227 Peterborough Cathedral
" Tomb of 870 described
" Catherine of Arragon buried at Peterborough
" Mary Queen of Scots do & removed to Westminster
" Sexton of Peterborough
225 Epitaphs in Hatton Church Yard
225 Dr. Parr, notice of
225 Dr. Parr ~~interr~~ buried at Hatton
185 Charles 1st sleeps at Moreton in the Marsh
231 Lansdown Cemetery Bath
231 Beckford William buried at Bath.
273 Mowbray, Roger de - Rebellion commenced against Hen. 2nd
191 Lady's Walk near Grantham
153 Anderson William Inscription on his Tomb Stone in Chelsea Church Yard
155 Feltham Church noticed